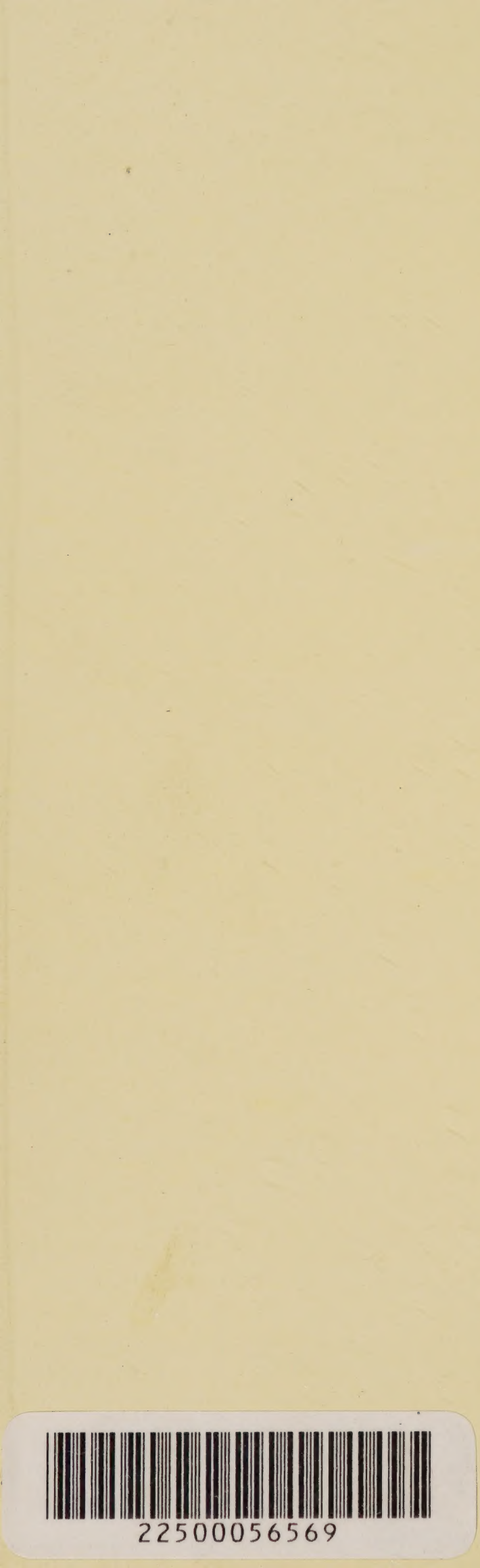

22500056569



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2021 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/s5967id1397966

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED WITH

THE ENGLISH

PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

DEVOTED TO

ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATION, MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, HYGIENE, AND TO ALL THOSE PROGRESSIVE MEASURES WHICH ARE CALCULATED TO REFORM, ELEVATE, AND IMPROVE MANKIND, SPIRITUALLY, INTELLECTUALLY, AND SOCIALLY.

EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS PORTRAITS AND OTHER ENGRAVINGS.

VOL. CVIII., OLD SERIES—VOL. LX., NEW SERIES.

JUNE, 1899.

NEW YORK:
FOWLER & WELLS CO., PUBLISHERS, 27 EAST 21st STREET.
1899.

LONDON:
L. N. FOWLER & CO., 7 IMPERIAL ARCADE, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E. C.



"Quiconque a une trop haute idée de la force et de la justesse de ses raisonnemens pour se croire oblige de les soumettre a une experience mille et mille fois répetee ne perfectionnera jamais a la physiologie du cerveau."—GALL.

"I regard Phrenology as the only system of mental philosophy which can be said to indicate, with anything like clearness and precision, man's mixed moral and intellectual nature, and as the only guide short of revelation for educating him in harmony with his faculties, as a being of power; with his wants, as a creature of necessity; and with his duties, as an agent responsible to his Maker and amenable to the laws declared by the all-wise Providence."—JOHN BELL, M.D.

WELLCOME INSTITUTE LIBRARY
Coll. WelMOmec
Coll. No.

Contents from January to June, 1899.

A PAGE

Activity of Brain and Body..... 28
Advice to School Girls..... 19
Advice, Bureau of, What it Accomplished. 195
Aesthetic Faculty, Growth of.... 151
Alden, Mrs. Cynthia W..... 182
American Institute of Phrenology. 65–134–168
American Possessions in the Philippines. 177
Apple, Praise of the..... 189
Art of Reasoning..... 155
Astronomical Improvements..... 61

B

Babbitt, Eliza..... 1
Baby, For the..... 19
Baldwin, Clarissa May..... 18
Bargain Counter, A..... 190
Bases of a Hope for the Immortality of all Creatures.. 20
Bashfulness, Girl's Cure of Excessive..... 188
Bees, Do they Hear?..... 122
Bishop of Ripon..... 60
Black, William..... 37
Books of the Month 26
Boys and Girls, How shall we Educate them?..... 49
Brain and Body Development.... 88
Brain Fog and Neurasthenia..... 53
Brain Power, Failure of..... 120
Brain, the Organ of the Mind ... 181
Bureau of Advice and What it Accomplished 195
Burne-Jones, Ear of..... 161

C

Campbell-Bannerman, The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry..... 153
Carpenter, Dr. Boyd..... 69
Cerebellum and Aural Diseases... 34
Chapman, John M. V..... 54
Chapman, Marvel..... 55
Child Study and Phrenology..... 55
Choate, Joseph A..... 46
Comparison, Organ of. 144
Crown Prince of Sweden..... 113
Character Indicated by Vibration 163
Children, Suggestion as an Aid in the Training of..... 187
Civilized Indians Pounding and Cleaning Rice, Luzon..... 180
Consumption of Intoxicants, The. 204
Churchill, Lord Randolph..... 162
Child Culture...15–54–90–124–158–190
Current Notes..... 203

D

Daily Health Hints..... 189
Deane, G. M..... 190
De Reszké, Jean, Description of Ear of..... 161
Dewey, Recognition of Rear-Admiral 116
Dress, Hygienic Forecast in...120–156

E

Ears, What can we Learn from Study of? (with eight illustrations) 118–161

PAGE

Editorials.....27–61–95–129–163–197
Earnest Worker, An..... 130
Eggs as Food..... 53
Electricity and the Inventive Faculties 164
Emery, Miss Winifred, Description of Ear of..... 161
Eva, Sister..... 126
Evolution of Man.. 6
Executive Nose..... 48
Explorations, Large Perceptive Faculties..... 165

F

Failure of Brain Power..... 120
Family Resemblance, A Poem.... 162
Field Notes..... 66–101–170
Fowler Institute, London..65–102–126
Fowler Institute Report..... 170
French Republic, New President of..... 105
Fulenwider, Leslie 158

G

Gallup, Asa O..... 437
Gardiner, A..... 90
Gardiner, G. W..... 91
Gardiner, R..... 91
Goewey, W. Irving..... 124
Gospel of Phrenology, The.71–105–141
Growth of Aesthetic Faculty..... 151

H

Harcourt, Sir William..... 82
Health Hints, Daily..... 189
Health, What is It?..... 53
Hillocks, Death of Mrs..... 130
Hoffman, Thelma A..... 92
How to Decide an Important Question..... 95
How we gain Knowledge..... 52
Human Mind, Wonders of..... 61
Hygienic Forecast in Dress...122–156

I

Important Question, How to Decide an.....95–129
Incomplete Education, An 89
Indolence a Foe to Health..... 60

J

Joyous Sensitive 158

K

Kipling, Rudyard..... 117
Kitchener, Lord, of Khartoum... 45
"Know as I am Known," To... 96
Knowledge of the Abstract, A.... 92
Knowledge, How to gain..... 52

L

La Grippe, Lessons of..... 89
Leighton, Sir Frederick, Description of Ear of..... 161
Library.....29–63–98–131–165–199
Lloyd, Edward, Description of Ear of..... 162
Locality, Organ of..... 42
Lord Mayor of London..... 35

PAGE

Love of Children among Mound Builders 51
Loubet, M. Emile..... 103

M

Malay Chiefs..... 178
Mallon, Isabel A..... 114
Man's Mental Development.....80–97
Man's Personality Not a Unit.... 121
Marchioness of Londonderry, Description of Ear of..... 120
Mathematical Calculations—Causality..... 165
Melancholy Cured by Hypnotism. 121
Mental Development, Man's....80–97
Mental Telepathy..... 68
Mental Training, Object in..... 88
Metaphysical Healing..... 87
Milk is Spilled, When..... 197
Mistaken Notion, A..... 164
Moore, Alderman Sir John Voce.. 35
Mound Builder's Brains..... 51
Moral Integrity and Muscle Stability Complemental..... 4
Musical Temperament, The..... 34

N

New Man, The..... 65
News and Notes... 94
News and Notes of the Month.... 59
New Subscribers.30–64–99–132–167–201
New Year's Promise, A Poem.... 19
New Year, The..... 27
New Year's Wish, A..... ...24–57
Night Terrors..... 189
Nose, Executive..... 48
Notes and Comments...51–87–120–155
Notes and Events of the Day..... 128
Notes of the Month..... 25

O

Object in Mental Training..... 88
Ocean Waves Due to Change of Atmospheric Pressure, Great... 62
Oscar, King..... 113
Our Correspondents.29–66–98–132–200

P

People of Note 8–45–82–113–153
Philippines, American Possessions in the..... 177
Philoprogenitiveness in Sharks... 51
Phrenology and the Twentieth Century..... 78–110
Phrenology, Is it True?..... 129
Phrenological Psychology...39–85–109
Phrenologists, What They are Doing.. 32–64–101–134–168–202
Phrenotypes and Side Views.... 37
Physicians, Surgeons, and Bacteriologists..... 61
Precious and Promising....15–90–124
Princess of Wales, Description of Ear of..... 118

R

Reasoning, Art of.....155–187
Reasoning Failed, Why..... 92
Recent Inventions..... 25

PAGE

Recognition of Rear-Admiral Dewey 116
Russian Authority on Sleep 60

S

Sanitarium for Indigent Consumptives 52
Science of Health ...12-51-87-120-155
Senior Partner, The 93-127
Secret of Retaining Health 14
Silberfeld, Bessie 17
Silberfeld, Mamie 17
Sizer, Mrs. G. M., The late 98
Slaughter of the Innocents 164
Sleep, Russian Authority on 60
Stand Alone, Poem 126
Sterling, Mme. Antoinette, Description of Ear of 119
Stories of Brahms 34
Stuart, Prof. 8
Success, Poem 126

T

Telepathy, Mental 68
Terry, Ellen, Description of Ear of 119
Things a Mother should not Do .. 56
Training of Children, Suggestion as an Aid in the 187
Twentieth Century Education of our Children 192

V

Vibrations, Character Indicated by 163
Viking, George Bernard 15
Viking, Walfrid Lawrence 15
Visayas Women Weaving 179

W

Wallerstein, Mrs. Harry 8
War and Parentage, Hygienic and Phrenological View 12
Waterman, Lewis Edson 171
Waterman Company, L. E., Representatives of 175
Well Nourished and Promising .. 54
What they were For 19
What Phrenologists are Doing 32-64-101-202
"When the Milk is Spilled" 197
"Which is It?" 134-168-193
Winter Brook, The, Poem 23
Wit and Wisdom 204
Wood, Rev. Dr. Joseph 83

Y

Young Modesty 159

Illustrations.

A PAGE

Alden, Mrs. Cynthia Westover. 183-185

B

Babbitt, Eliza 1
Baldwin, Clarissa May 18
Bargain Counter, The 190
Bishop of Ripon 69
Black, The late William 37
Brain, Showing Muscular Centers. 5
Burne-Jones, Ear of 164
Buttolph, Dr. 74

C

Caldwell, Dr. Charles 111
Campbell-Bannerman, The Right Hon. Sir Henry 153
Combe, George 111
Carpenter, Dr. Boyd 69
Comparison, Large, with Mental Temperament 145
Comparison, Large, with Motive Temperament 149
Comparison, Large, with Vital Temperament 147
Chapman, John M. V. 54
Chapman, Marvel 55
Choate, Joseph H. 47
Churchill, Lord Randolph 162
Civilized Indians Pounding and Cleaning Rice 180
Cook, Captain 43
Crown Prince of Sweden 113

D

Deane, G. M 191
Depew, Chauncey M 149
De Reszké, M. Jean, Ear of 161
Dewey Medal 116
Divisions of the Head, Supposed, 194

E

Emery, Miss Winifred, Ear of 161
Eva, Sister 125

F

Fanciful Divisions 194
Fanciful Outline from the Cosmopolitan, A 193
Franklin, Sir John 48
Fowler, L. N 111
Fowler, O. S 111
French Republic, New President of 103
Fulenwider, Leslie 158

G

Gall, Dr. F. J 72-111
Gallup, Asa O 138-139
Gardiner, A. & R. & G. V 90
Goewey, N. Irvin 124

H

Harcourt, Sir William 83
Hobart, Garrett A 147
Hoffman, Thelma 92

K

Kipling, Rudyard 117
Kitchener, Lord 46

L

Leighton, Sir Frederick, Ear of .. 161
Livingstone, D 43
Lloyd, Edward, Ear of 162
Locality Large 43
Lord Mayor of London 36
Loubet, M. Emile 103
Localization, Scientific, According to the Earliest Founders of the Science 193

M

Malay Chiefs 178
Mallon, Mrs. Isabel Alderdice 105
Mann, Horace 76
Marchioness of Londonderry, Ear of 119
Moore, Sir John Voce 36

N

Nansen, Dr 43

O

Oscar, King of Sweden and Norway 113

P PAGE

Phrenological Group of Faculties, The 195
Princess of Wales, Ear of 119

R

Radiation of Fibres from the Base Line in Small and Large Heads. 195

S

Scientific Localization, according to the Earliest Founders of the Science 193
Silberfeld, Bessie 17
Silberfeld, Mamie 17
Sizer, Nelson 111
Smith, Dr. J. V. C 145
Spurzheim, Dr. J. G 111
Stanley, H. M 43
Sterling, Mme. Antoinette, Ear of. 119
Stuart, Professor 8
Supposed Divisions of the Head .. 194

T

Terry, Ellen, Ear of 119

V

Vasays Women Weaving 179
Viking, George Bernard 15
Viking, Walfried Lawrence 15

W

Wallerstein, Mrs. Harry 10
Waterman, Lewis Edson 173
Waterman Company, Representative of the L. E 175
Wells, Mrs. C. Fowler 111
Wells, S. R 111
Westover, Miss 185
Wood, Dr 84

Y

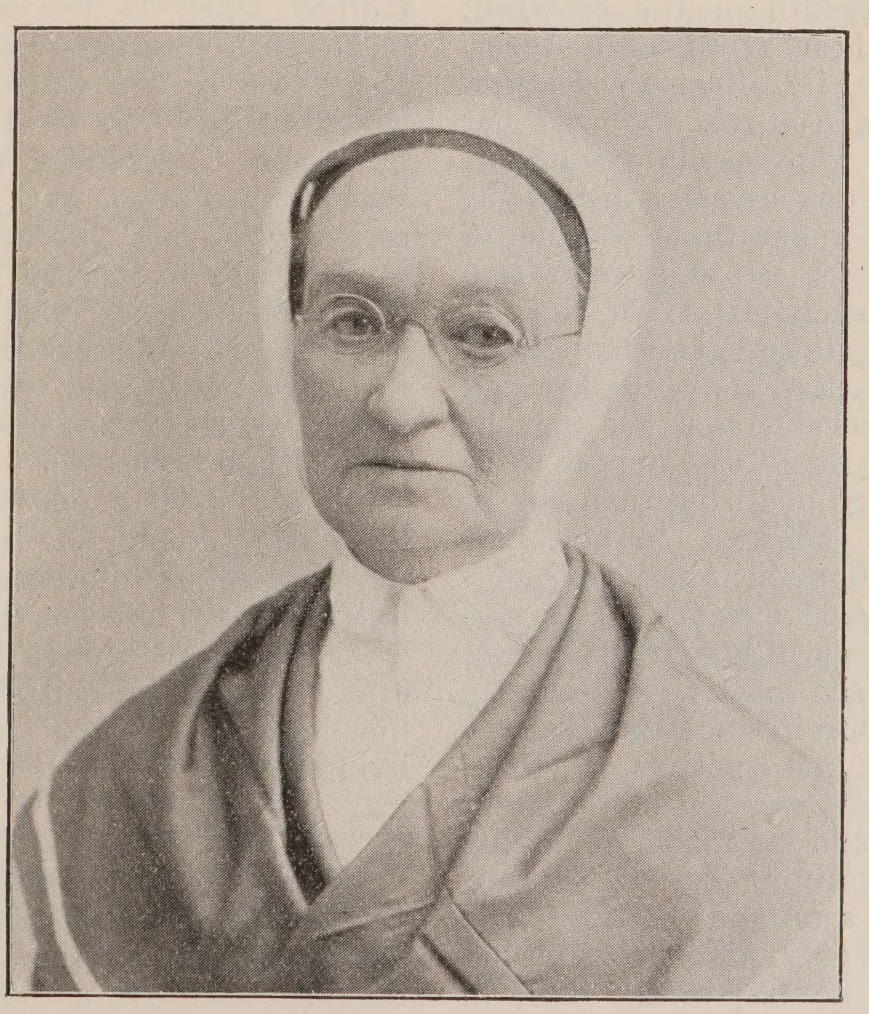
Young Modesty 160

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

VOL. 107—NO. 1] JANUARY, 1899 [WHOLE NO. 721

Eliza Babbitt, Eldress of the Shakers, now in her Ninety-third Year.

BY J. A. FOWLER.



ELIZA BABBITT.

As last month we published a character sketch of the late Wilford Woodruff, of Utah, and previous to that we have given the character sketches of men of nearly every line of faith and belief, we now have pleasure in presenting our readers with the portrait of one of the most remarkable women in this country, who is now at the head of the Harvard Shaker Community. Her portrait indicates exceptional quality of organization and a wonderful symmetry of power. She has been known to Mrs. Wells for forty years, and it was to her that this last portrait of her was sent. It indicates to the student of Phrenology a wonderfully gifted mind which is combined with remarkable grit and wiriness of constitution. Few persons have so much healthiness of constitution and so much vigor at her age. After the age of eighty, as a rule, the sight and hearing begin to show signs of old age, but in this personality we find not only vigor of the senses, but mental capacity. Look for a moment at the height and breadth of the forehead; does not her head represent a leader, in every part of it? Even the features indicate mental control. She has not been a woman who has allowed herself to indulge in any excesses, hence the purity of her life and the expression of intelligence which can only come from a well-regulated mind at her time of life. She appears to have the vigor of many years of active life before her, and it is not improbable that she may be able to outlive many who appear to be more robust and enduring than she is. Her intellect indicates, in the first place, clear judgment, remarkable perspicuity and good memory. Her Human Nature is one of her largest mental faculties, and she must have used this power all her life in understanding the characteristics and motives of those around her. She sees the subtle meaning of things and is capable of talking in a very entertaining way with regard to what she sees and knows. The mirthful element is quite strong in her character and it must evince itself in tracing the humorous side of life and showing light and shade of many phases of it. She has a very warm, sympathetic, and philanthropic nature, and this must have made her greatly beloved and admired by all the members of her community. She does not need to be told of the wants of those around her, for she has the keen intuitive eye that goes ahead of the average intellect, and which gathers up thoughts of how she can make her life useful and influential to others. When it was intimated that in her prosaic life there could not have been much limit for the romantic or the dramatic, she replied with energy that there had been both, and then referred in a very interesting manner to the rise and decline of the community. From the radical departure from the volume of business, at one time carried on at the settlement, to the comparative reduction of members of to-day; to the change in the methods and customs of those of her faith and the kaleidoscopic transitions which have taken place in the outside world, all of which she remarked must, to the keen observer, seem both romantic and dramatic. Her power of criticism is very strong, which inclines her to draw on metaphor and illustrations in everything that pertains to her work, and the indications from her photograph are that she is a lady of marked will power, of great perseverance, and determination of mind. Her Conscientiousness is also remarkably developed, which has helped to keep her steady and fixed in her views of duty and obligation to others. She could not deviate one iota from her line of duty, hence she is an able monitor or example to others. She has no lack of energy, force, or executive power which she uses through the expression of her intellectual and moral faculties. She is said to be the oldest shakeress living.

WHEN SHE WAS A GIRL.

When she was fourteen years of age, her mother, with six children, came to this community from Norton, where they had been living. Her father died five years previous to this.

Her mother had visited in Harvard, where she had learned much concerning the life of the Shakers, and became greatly impressed with their ideas and mode of living, and so took up her abode with them and believed devotedly in the ideas of the Shakers and decided to cast her lot with them. At that time there were about 200 members of the community which number was later considerably increased, but now has declined to about twenty-five souls. These changes had been fully foretold, and it has been prophesied that there shall be another era of prosperity for this community which is, of course, yet to be fulfilled.

In her early life Eliza Babbitt learned the tailor's trade and for twenty-three years she cut and made all the clothing worn by the male members of the community of which she was for many years one of the presidents. So ably did she discharge the duties of that position that she was chosen to fill a vacancy among the elders. Her success in that order so thoroughly stamped her as a woman of exceptional abilities that she was installed into the office of the national position which she has held for quite forty years.

AN ELDRESS IN 1872.

She became superior eldress in 1872. As eldress of the community, it is her duty to know all about their financial affairs, which she does most thoroughly, having received not a little of her business training during the seven years she was in charge of the office of the community. It is also a part of her duty as minister to decide questions relative to the affairs, and determine who are eligible for admittance into the little settlement. She has the planning power of the community. Her sagacity and keen insight into business matters has made her an invaluable member of the little colony, where the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has been read for years, and its principles recognized and assimilated. With her it has been a cardinal principle never to venture an opinion upon any matter that involved differences of thought until she had fully heard all sides, and her decisions upon vital questions touching the community's welfare have been satisfactory. She has been retained in the ministry, as was frankly stated by her associates, because there is no one to equal her in judgment and in nice determination as to what is right and just for the best interest of all.

NEEDLEWORK DONE AT THE SETTLEMENT.

This venerable lady finds not a little pleasure in showing some of the results of her handiwork of the past three years, in which time she has made twenty-eight log-cabin quilts, and because of considerable trouble with her eyes much of the sewing was done by feeling the seam as the work progressed, but the quality of the labor does not indicate that it was performed under other than favorable circumstances. These quilts are to be left as legacies to her friends. Besides making these quilts she has done much in the line of crocheting. Aside from failing sight, her faculties are as alert as ever.

Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells has been the recipient, from time to time, of a number of ingeniously contrived and worked mementos from hers and other hands in the community, such as beautiful little pin balls, emery balls which represent a juicy strawberry, crocheted tidies, in which have been interwoven her initials, and many other articles indicating ingenuity.

She had many followers, and many families became imbued with her ideas, and to-day no one is more highly esteemed in the town than the bright lovable leader of this community, Eliza Babbitt, whose beaming face is an index of her philanthropic nature.

SARAH BABBITT'S INGENUITY.

Among others of this community who are known for their ingenuity and inventive skill is Sarah Babbitt, a cousin of the Eldress, who has given to the world the benefit of several inventions. Sarah, with her father and sister, joined

this community, and the first named has been known as Sister Tibitha; to her genius is due the introduction of the cut nail. She received the idea from watching operations of making wrought nails and conceived the idea of cutting them from a sheet of iron when it was rolled to the desired thickness. Her idea was put into practical operation and found to be successful, and the wrought nail became a thing of the past. One day while sitting at the window knitting, Sister Tibbitha watched one of the men sawing wood. She noticed that one half of the motion was lost and she conceived the idea of the circular saw. She made a thin disk, notched it around the edge, slipped it on the spindle of her spinning wheel, tried it on a piece of shingle, and found that her idea was a practical one, and from this crude beginning came the circular saw of to-day. Sister Tibbitha's first saw was made in sections and fastened on to a board. A Lebanon Shaker well conceived the idea of making the saw out of a single piece of metal. One can hardly believe that the people who comprise this community, at the head of whom is Eldress Babbitt, with their quiet, peaceful, and unobtrusive ways are the successors of others of their faith who helped to make for Harvard the most quieting and sensational pages of its history. It was here that mother Ann Lee made her appearance in the east, and here her great power was forcibly felt. The place and the people she said had been revealed to her some time previous in a vision.

Moral Integrity and Muscle Stability Complemental.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

Amid the haze of objections and prejudice that still persists in regard to the acceptance of phrenological principles there are light points shining clear and encouraging the disciple of Gall to expect ere long the full dissipation of the haze. These light points consist in the general recognition, by physiologists who have given much attention to brain function and mental phenomena, of the following division of localized faculty, viz.: that the anterior part is the seat of the perceptive and reflective intellect; the superior region has relation to the moral and æsthetic sentiments; the posterior and lower lateral region has to do with the physical and animal instincts.

Occasionally the discussion of brain function on its economical or social side, by a scientist of reputation, brings out views that are of interest because of their confirmation of the principles of localization—while at the same time a comparatively fresh explanation is furnished in respect to phenomena that had not been fairly elucidated by the doctors whose specialty it is to clear away the obscurity involving what may have been very common in the experience of human life.

At the late meeting of the American Medical Association, at Denver, Dr. T. L. Crothers read a paper on "Moral Insanity in Inebriety," in which he advanced the proposition that the loss or defect of moral discernment in the conduct of the inebriate was due to impairment or destruction of certain centers in the brain, the function of which is to "recognize the higher relations of right and wrong, and all the higher psychic claims of justice and truthfulness in the relation to our fellow-men. The higher this development the stronger the man, and its absence or feebleness approaches imbecility."

The writer refers to the brain area in which these centers are situated as "the moral brain of consciousness. Alcohol exercises a paralyzing, inhibitive influ-

ence by a sort of specialism, as it were, upon this region; there is a cutting off of some part of the higher brain and a consequent confusion of the lower brain and its workings. Impressions and their meanings are confused and obscure, the higher relation of events and conditions of life are unrecognized. It is asserted that three per cent. of all persons born are without normal consciousness of right and wrong and of their relations to others. They have retarded brain development. The part



of the brain which constitutes the moral control or consciousness of the higher duties is wanting or undeveloped. Such persons are defectives and insane in the general meaning of that word, and like dements are incapable of normal healthy adjustment to the relations of life. When an apparently normal state of this brain function has existed and then a great abnormality follows in thought, word, and conduct, disease is present. Comparison of the conduct and character of inebriates, before alcohol is used and after they become habitués brings out some startling facts that are unrecognized."

After a series of propositions in which the generalization is of the broad, emphatic character exhibited in the quotations given, Dr. Crothers proceeds to demonstrate them by a considerable number of cases that have come under his observation. These cases illustrate two classes of defective morality—that of inheritance and that of acquirement.

The mental phenomena attending drunkenness, as described by this specialist, are unequivocal. The temporary loss of moral perception that follows occasional indulgence to excess in alcoholic beverages becomes a chronic state with the establishment of the habit of inebriety. If there be a selective quality in the toxic nature of alcohol, as concerns nerve substance, its effect seems for the most part to obtund or paralyze the centers in the superior convolutions of the frontal and parietal lobes. As these centers have for their function the innervation of the faculties of the higher intellect and of the moral sentiments, the intoxicated person is rendered deficient and unbalanced on a very important side of his mental economy.

One point that is interesting—which we have had occasion to indicate when this subject of the effect of alcohol upon the brain centers was under discussion—is the interrelation of function between the centers having to do with motion and those concerned with psychic ideation. In the area of moral sentiment the physiologists outline the centers of musculation for the trunk and legs. It scarcely need be said that an early symptomatic effect of having taken too much liquor is the weakening of the drinker's legs which increases with his potations, the muscular state of the body also becoming more and more related. Thus it would appear that moral uprightness and physical stability are associated. The man of strong, positive, determined personality stands firmly on his legs. There is a stanchness in his attitude that elicits notice and admiration. With people generally convictive, the sense being in the right stiffens the posture, and in defending one's opinion he naturally straightens up and appears to be taller. Sentiment has much to do with attitude or pose, it must be admitted as a general principle; and here on the side of moral sentiment organization and function appear to show a beautiful harmony.

The Evolution of Man.

By Lewis G. Janes, M.A.,

DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCES.

As a philosophical theory, the doctrine of evolution is almost as old as human speculation. It was inculcated by the Ionic philosophers, and in ages before them it constituted an important feature in the teachings of the Hindu sages. It seems to have been accepted in a modified form even by the early Fathers of the Christian church. As a scientific theory, however, its origin is distinctly modern. Prefigured in the writings of Swedenborg, La Place, Kant, Goethe, and Erasmus Darwin, it was first proclaimed as a universal method of nature and a rational foundation for philosophy by Herbert Spencer; and the law of natural selection as a chief factor in the origin and development of species was simultaneously discovered, about forty years ago, by Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace.

Darwin and Wallace did not hesitate to apply the principle in explanation of the origin of man as well as of the lower biological organisms; and Spencer, in his "Synthetic Philosophy," with a wealth of material derived from the special sciences, has shown that the law of evolution holds good also in the development of mind and the growth of societies. It is not the purpose of this article to attempt even an imperfect statement of the argument whereby these great thinkers, and others who have supplemented their investigations, have established the doctrine of evolution on an impregnable basis of sound logic and scientifically demonstrated fact. This would be too large a task to undertake within the limits of a brief discussion. It is unnecessary, since the battle for the evolution hypothesis has been fought out, and the doctrine is now universally received by the scientific world.

Assuming the evolution of the human species, by processes entirely natural, out of pre-existent animal types, it will be my endeavor to pursue the topic into the higher regions of thought and life, and note its bearing on the nobler human faculties, the growth of human societies, and the amelioration of social and economic conditions. The broad subject of this series of articles as well as the special topic of this opening paper, therefore, will be "The Evolution of Man"; emphasizing not the pre-natal steps antedating his appearance on the earth, but rather endeavoring to trace the operation of the law of evolution in some of the later stages of social and individual development.

Two primary factors enter into the entire process of biological evolution: the organism and its environment, the centre-stance and the circum-stance. The earlier school of evolutionists emphasized the latter, and gave to the entire process a fatalistic character which is not warranted by maturer thought and closer investigation. Nature seemed to be gaining its end by sheer brute force, and the "struggle for existence" was interpreted as an aimless and unmoral process. We now begin to see that this conclusion is not justified by a full understanding of the scientifically demonstrated facts. While the later thought recognizes even more strongly the importance of the environment, it emphasizes no less the function of the psychic or dynamic factor in determining and transforming the environment. Even in the earlier stages of biological evolution, the outcome of all progressive changes is seen to be a fuller and completer life. Those organisms best adapted to existing conditions—not statically merely, but dynamically; those most capable not only

of living, but of progressing toward a higher life—are the ones which have the best chance of surviving. Those not adapted to these conditions are gradually eliminated. When the organism has risen to the plane of sentience and consciousness the operation of this law is manifestly beneficent. It secures a maximum of happiness, a minimum of unhappiness, the greatest possible pleasure and the least possible pain, all along the path of evolution.

In sentient organisms, progress toward a fuller and completer life is assured largely by the formation of habits. All unconscious and involuntary movements are along the lines of least resistance. When these actions prove favorable to the development of the organism they are repeated and become habitual. This is also true of the earlier volitional activities. In its primitive stages this process is almost purely mechanical. With the growth of sentience, the will naturally co-operates in seeking those avenues of effort which lead to the fullest and most unimpeded expression of the life-forces. With man, the added factor of self-consciousness, self-direction, and choice supplements the more mechanical principles that hold sway in the lower range of biological evolution, and becomes the most important of all the operating agencies.

We are just beginning to comprehend the fact that man himself is the chief factor in his own evolution. Man, some one has said, is the only animal capable of creating an ideal. The less developed consciousness and sentience of the lower animals impels them to blind and empirical efforts for sustenance and comfort. These efforts, frequently repeated, become habits or instincts; and animal activities are thus normally almost purely automatic. Man, on the other hand, can create ideals which inspire him to new and original activities. He reaches one goal only to see another far ahead, and toward this he must now push his way. Every new habit rightly formed, thus becomes the opportunity for further progressive effort. While the aggregate of habits and instinctive activities, therefore, is probably greater in man than in any of the lower animals, normally constituted human beings never become wholly automatic in their actions. Man always remains a progressive animal. The lower orders of living beings strive simply and almost blindly to adapt themselves to the existing environment. They never conceive of ideals yet unattained, or imagine the possibility of transforming their environments. Man largely creates his own environment. By his own volition he establishes conditions which may either greatly promote or greatly retard his subsequent advancement.

Philosophical, religious, and ethical ideals, therefore, become important helps or hindrances to human progress. Purely speculative theories are quite as apt to hinder as to help. A gross materialism leads to fatalistic conclusions and thus paralyzes and inhibits effort. An extreme idealism builds castles in the air, and encourages effort in impracticable ways toward unattainable ends. Human energy is sadly wasted in unprofitable struggles for the improvement of individual and social conditions under the influence of such unwise ideals. What the world needs as an incentive and aid in human evolution is scientific and practicable ideals for the direction of its efforts. Our attempts at social reform and individual regeneration often fail because they do not recognize the fact that functional development must keep pace with the emotional prompting and intellectual striving. The mind has to create for itself organs and avenues for its various activities. Mental action must be co-ordinated with nerve-tissue and brain-substance, with sound and properly nourished bodies, else it will break down or go astray. This co-ordination takes time. The wise educator and reformer recognizes the fact that artificially forced conditions are never permanent. He aims, therefore, to build slowly and surely, in harmony with nature's eternal laws.

The doctrine of evolution, as applied to the human problem, is thus at once grandly progressive and wisely conservative. It deprecates sudden and violent changes in the direction and aim of associated effort. It discredits wholesale denunciation of the existing social order. It teaches that if society is not yet perfect it is on the way toward the perfect. It affirms that we cannot manufacture a perfect society out of ignorant and imperfect men and women; the first steps toward a better social state must be directed toward education and character-building in the individual. It bids us acquaint ourselves with the scientific method and build on the solid ground of established fact. It adjures us to begin at the foundation by creating sound brains and sound bodies, for only from such conditions can be evolved a true philosophy of life.

It proves that a true psychology, rooted in normal physiological conditions, must underlie all wise endeavors for individual and social betterment. It shows us that our efforts for the conversion and elevation of savage and half civilized peoples, and of the criminal and submerged classes, have been largely misdirected, because we have failed to begin at the right end. It corrects undue extremes of philosophical speculation and crude sociological theorizing, and shows the way to a true scientific solution of the problem of human life.

People of Note.

PROFESSOR STUART.

RECTOR OF ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY SCOTLAND.

By D. T. Elliott, of London.

Professor James Stuart, who has recently been appointed Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, was formerly a member of Parliament for Hackney, and now sits for Hoxton. He is editor of the London Morning Leader, a democratic paper, which is popular among the working classes. Professor Stuart is the founder of the institution of mechanical workshops at Cambridge, and in many other ways has worked for the benefit of the industrial sections of the community. This gentleman is a good specimen of the "progressive mind," he is not swayed by sentiment, emotion, or impulse; he knows his own mind, and all his plans are well thought out; he is not a mere follower of other peoples' ideas, he is known for his originality, keen discrimination, independence, and thoroughness. He is not changeable nor inconstant in his moods; persistence and determination will characterize his work, few men have so much dogged perseverance as he has; he completes what he commences, and is able to bring his mind to bear unitedly upon his efforts, hence he will get through his work quickly and do it thoroughly. He has a strong sense of approbation and is stimulated by praise,



PROF. STUART.

but he will not go out of his way to seek it. He has always had a good share of ambition, but is not puffed up by his own successes. There is very little selfishness in his character; he is not grasping in money matters. He takes an optimistic view of life and is a firm believer in thrift and self-help. His strong sympathies lead him to attach himself to reforms which have for their objects the elevation and betterment of his fellow-men. He has a strong and vigorous mind, he is too active and intense to take on much adipose tissue; his mind is constantly at work, he has many problems to solve and will only require time to bring them to maturity. He is a good fighter but will prefer using the pen to the sword. In argument he is sharp and keeps to the point and will not use more words than are necessary. He has always a clear idea of what he wishes to say, and in presenting his thoughts to others he is forceful and direct. His strength of character lies in his intellect and moral integrity; physically he is more tough than robust, and he is apt to expend vitality faster than he creates it. He is a diligent worker and is not disposed to give himself much rest. Viewing the intellectual lobe we find his critical acumen is strongly marked; he is able to make nice distinctions and will probe a subject to the bottom; he is not deterred in his researches by having a difficult subject to deal with, the more complex it is the greater will be his interest in unravelling it, for he has sufficient patience to help him in his intellectual pursuits. He has a reliable judgment, and his far-seeing sagacity helps him in solving the problems of the age. He is prolific in ideas and is quick in seeing the incongrous in the thoughts and plans of others; his sense of humor is strong, he can present his views upon a subject in an interesting and telling manner. He has excellent literary abilities and a practical imagination. His versatility of talent is largely shown by the breadth of the forehead. He has all those faculties strongly marked which make an able and successful editor. Professor Stuart is a Scotchman, and the Scotch element is easily traced in his contour of head.

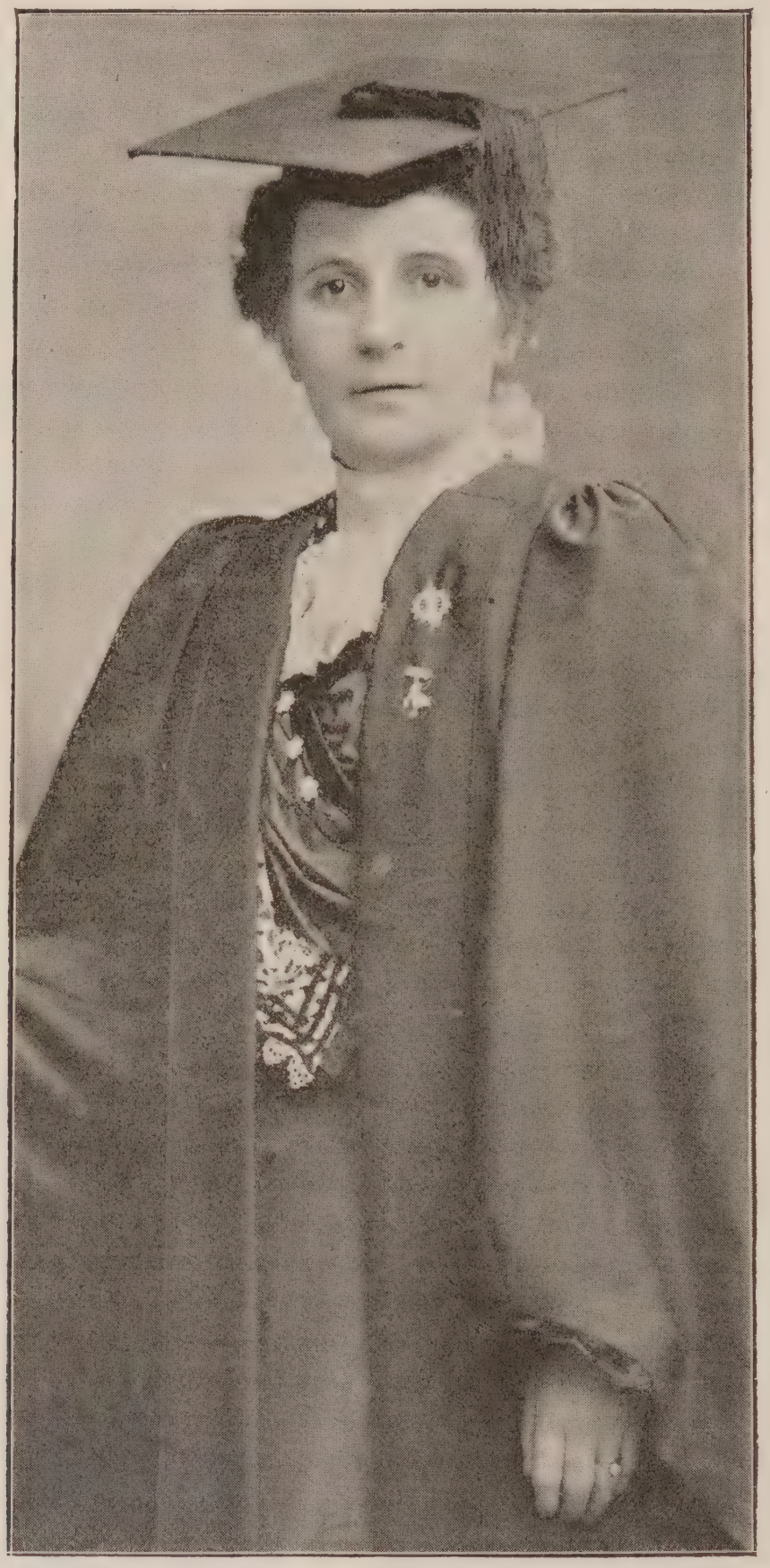
MRS. HARRY WALLERSTEIN,

PRESIDENT OF THE WOMEN'S LEGAL AID AND STUDY SOCIETY.

We have now upon the boards of Daly's Theatre a living representation of Shakespeare's wonderful play of the "Merchant of Venice," and as one reads how Portia played an important part in the court scene with Old Shylock we are forcibly reminded that he was writing then for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, for the women are taking up the rôle of fair Portias and working out in a remarkable degree their analogical and thoughtful qualities. Mrs. Wallerstein has a wonderful combination of many excellent qualities, besides being a philanthropist she is gifted in literature, and is highly ambitious and exceedingly persevering and industrious. Few women who belong to club life in New York City possess more versatility of mind than does she. She combines her rare powers of oratory and debate with her other accomplishments, and, although a lady much in demand in social life, yet she is devoted to her church and does much in the cultured and accomplished circle of which she is the centre. In college life she has done much not only for her own advancement, but to help others gain honor and distinction, hence she is a loyal friend of the higher education of women. She is a native New Englander and has inherited much intellectual capacity to read beyond the lines of ordinary scholarship and has forced her way into what may be called the liberal school, for she has received a superior training and education in the fine arts, the modern languages, music, and, lastly, but not least, in law; having graduated in April, 1898, with other clever women of the city in the women's law class of the University of New York, where we had the pleasure of seeing her receive her degree, from the Rev. H. M.

McCrackin, Chancellor of the University.

When I had the privilege of examining her head I found she had several very strong characteristics; one came under the head of Destructiveness, or what we more appropriately explain as Executiveness, Force, Energy, and power to carry through what her intellect dictates. She has remarkable abil-



MRS. HARRY WALLERSTEIN.

ity in this respect and must be known for her industry and practical methods of dealing with work and study. Another distinctive feature of her character is her large Approbativeness, which gives her ambition to excell in whatever she undertakes to do. It is a very stimulative faculty in her case and helps her to attain to her ideals in a remarkable way. She does not allow the grass to grow under her feet, but is a hard worker, and by her industry as well as by her talents, she has attained what few ladies are able to accomplish, namely, success in the above-named arts. Another strong characteristic of her mind is her Sublimity; this enlarges and enriches the scope of her mind and makes many things appear attractive to her in the line of attainment which are considered out of the reach of an ordinary lady's work. She is exceedingly enthusiastic, and this faculty helps her to be so. She goes heart and soul into the work when she recognizes it, and does not count how much personal fatigue or energy she will have to throw into it herself if "it must be done." There is danger of her allowing this faculty to absorb her energies too much, for she needs the hands and the time of two individuals to carry out what she plans to do. She is very sensitive regarding her own work; rather too much so for her own quietude of mind. She is intellectually critical, analytical, and her Comparison stands high in the list or among the largest organs in her brain. This must give her quite a discriminative power and her intellect is very much helped by this faculty. Were she thinking of taking up law as a profession it would assist her very considerably in comparing the notes she made of various cases and of comparing one evidence with another. It gives her the capacity to illustrate her remarks as a speaker, hence her fluency is of no ordinary nature and she is able to present her ideas in an exceedingly attractive manner. Her love of music is a power that comes from a number of faculties, hence her Ideality, Sublimity, Constructiveness, and Benevolence are qualities that add charm to her capacity in this respect. She is no mechanical performer, consequently is able to throw soul into her work. Her moral character centers itself in her desire to do good and benefit others, hence her life is devoted to seeing how many avenues she can fill with blessings from her home. Her Veneration is large, and it is not difficult to see that she is a good Catholic, for she believes in the tenets of her church, and with her philanthropy and her ability to carry out her desires in philanthropic ways, she must make a most unique follower of the Catholic faith and be widely known for her charities. She has large Human Nature and an excellent memory, which are qualities that she can well be proud of, for the one assists her in understanding the characteristics of people, while the other enables her to remember forms, faces, and facts, and all kinds of knowledge with which she stores her mind. It is her large Comparison, Order, Language, and Imitation that assist her in a remarkable way in the study of the languages; in fact she should excel above the average in not only understanding, but in translating foreign languages and be able to comprehend the peculiarities of each. She is exceedingly independent, but her confidence in herself has been more a matter of education and encouragement from others than from an innate desire to take the lead and show authority. Her ambition, however, when stirred, enables her to rise to the occasion, while her abilities make her sought by others to do work of an important character which they can not do so well. She knows how to fit the words of an occasion to the subject, therefore, can express herself in glowing and eloquent terms as the occasion requires. She possesses a very social nature and must be surrounded by a large circle of friends. She will have to watch the expenditure of her energy and deny her ambition somewhat or she will find that she will get beyond the limit of her strength.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

War and Parentage—A Hygeinic and Phrenological View.

By M. L. Holbrook, M.D.

In the interests of the physical and intellectual health of unborn children we should, so far as possible, remove from the world those causes which, acting on the mothers, either directly or indirectly, may injure them by lowering the standard of their health, or by altering and debasing their moral and intellectual natures. One of the most potent of the causes for harm is war. War has generally been regarded as one of the ennobling professions. If we look upon it in its most favorable light, all we can say in its favor is that among primitive and barbarous races, it has perhaps resulted in the preservation and spread of the most capable ones, and that it has at the same time welded them together into larger groups, and finally into nations, and habituated them to those restraints which are necessary to social existence; but we no longer require it for this purpose, and the industrial pursuits and ennobling of civilization are so disturbed by wars that they should cease, and especially should they cease in the interests of our children both born and unborn.

How can war injure children? We have already shown in an article on Prenatal Culture that when the mother is under the influence of any powerful mental emotion, such as fear, depression, anger, and similar passions, during the months in which the child's life is being developed, that there is very great danger of permanent injury to it. Only the strongest mothers, those with the most robust health, or who have the most stable nerves, those who are rarely thrown off their balance, are capable of holding up against the intense excitements to which they are subject during some of the phases of war.

As I mentioned in my early work on Marriage and Parentage, Esquirol, a French historian, gives details of a considerable number of cases of children born soon after some of the sieges of the French Revolution, which were weakly, nervous, and idiotic, on account of the terrible strain to which their mothers had been subjected. In every war where a city is besieged, even if its women and children are sent away, they cannot be altogether free from anxieties and mental strains of a most unwholesome nature, and if some of them are soon to become mothers, the offspring not yet born must suffer. No one can estimate the vast number of children injured under such conditions in the ages past. They have been only incidentally referred to in history. The fame and glory of conquerors must not be dimmed by such occurrences.

Joseph A. Allen, in the Christian Register, gives the results of some of his observations which bear on this subject. He says,

"So much is being said about war, and its effects, that I am prompted to send you the result of my observations:

"I was in charge of the Massachusetts State Reform School for several years, when every inmate (there were

three and four hundred) was born before the Civil War—during the time of the great anti-slavery agitation, which did so much to educate the moral sense of the people.

"I was again in charge of the same institution when every inmate was born during, or soon after the war, when the mothers were reading, talking, and dreaming of battles, and husbands, fathers, or brothers had gone to the war.

"I found as great a difference in the character of these inmates born before and after the Civil War, as exists between a civilized and a savage nation.

"Those under my care the second time were much more difficult to control, more quarrelsome and defiant, less willing to work or study. The crimes for which they were sentenced were as different as their characters.

"It was not uncommon for them to be sentenced for breaking and entering with deadly weapons.

"This difference was not confined to inmates of reform schools, but it was manifest throughout all classes.

"After the war crime increased rapidly. In Boston garroting was common, and was only checked by Judge Russell sentencing all such subjects to the full extent of the law.

"Before the close of the Civil War, the State Prison at Charlestown, under Mr. Gideon Haynes, was, according to Dr. D. C. Wines, D.D., the model prison of the United States. Since that time it has been almost impossible to maintain proper discipline, owing, no doubt, to the more desperate character of the inmates.

"Let us try to trace these effects back to their causes, and prove, if possible, that whatsoever a man (or nation) soweth, that shall he also reap."

But there are other ways in which war militates against the noblest motherhood. Camp life is a school for vice and prostitution. In Camp Chickamauga (which is a sample of all), during the war with Spain, on account of Cuba, the amount and baseness of the prostitution of soldiers with both black and white women, exceeded description. In a single day forty-one cases of specific diseases applied to the physicians at the hospital for treatment. These things were not reported in the daily papers; they were too vile. The place was a hotbed of vice, rather than a school of virtue and patriotism. In all European armies it is the same. In times of peace soldiers, from the highest to the lowest in rank, insist that facility shall be allowed them for the gratification of their passional natures. The officers, not being permitted to marry unless they, or their wives, have sufficient income, keep their mistresses, and not a female servant near a camp is safe. The immoral influences here generated spread throughout society, lower the standard of morals among both men and women in private life, and jeopardize the interests of children born and unborn, morally and intellectually, as well as physically.

But there is another view. "Great standing armies," says the Czar of Russia, in his note to the Powers, "are transforming the armed power of our day into a crushing burden which the people have more and more difficulty in bearing."

That is to say, the tax imposed upon the individuals of any nation to support its army, pauperizes or keeps on the verge of poverty, a large portion of the race. It is war far more than any other cause which has caused the burden of taxation. In some European countries almost every able-bodied man carries a soldier or sailor on his back. Now the poverty caused by this burden is a serious obstacle to the production and training of the young, and especially is this the case in the more populous countries—France, Spain, and Italy are examples. These lands were once the most powerful in Europe. They are so no longer. They gloried in war, and spent enormous sums of money upon their armies, and burdened the people with taxes which should have been reserved for the use of fathers and mothers in educating and providing for the needs of their off-

spring. War has crushed out the best life of these countries, and other nations which follow in the same path will in the end come to a similar fate. They may hold out a long time, but not forever. "The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind exceeding fine."

And there is the argument against war from the stand-point of Phrenology. A warlike nation will be more under the influence of the lower faculties than the higher ones, and the constant development of the lower nature will hinder the growth of the higher. Wallace tells us that one of the failures of the nineteenth century is the failure to accept and perfect phrenological science. Phrenological science teaches us that man has moral faculties which demand that justice and right shall prevail, but if we suppress the development of these faculties, how can they act normally? Perhaps the two best-known men, with the most highly developed moral and intellectual brains of this century, are for America William Lloyd Garrison and for England, Herbert Spencer. Were there ever two persons more persistent in their demands that wars should cease? Look at their heads, what a comparison between them and the heads of our generals who lead armies. The latter are large enough, and the intellect is large also, but they do not tower up in the upper part of the brain. It will be when wars shall cease that such heads as Spencer's and Garrison's will have a chance to develop in greater abundance instead of being so rare. Phrenology teaches its true disciples that one of the failures of this age is the fact that it has not put an end to standing armies and wars. It is to be hoped that the next century will rectify this error.

But it is because war is an enemy to the highest motherhood that women should array themselves against it. It is one of the greatest foes to the development and welfare of the children they love so well. Women should insist that all governments should settle their differences by peaceful, rather than by warlike means. The industrial age may have its difficulties, but they are not unsurmountable. In it fathers and mothers may have the time and the means to study and to learn how to improve the race through a wiser parentage. I believe that thoughtful women, when they come to see the evils of war in their true light, as they have seen the evils of prostitution and intemperance, will be its greatest foes.

SECRET OF RETAINING HEALTH.

"I have often been asked by what secret I retain health and vigor under labors multiform and continuous. I owe much to a good constitution, inherited from my parents, not spoiled by youthful excesses or weakened by over study; much, also, to an early-acquired knowledge of how to take care of myself, to secure invariably a full measure of sleep, to regard food as an engineer does fuel (to be employed economically, and entirely with reference to the work to be done by the machine); much to the habit of economizing social forces, and not wasting in needless conversation and pleasurable hilarities the spirit that would carry me through many days of necessary work, but, above all, to the possession of a hopeful disposition and natural courage, to sympathy with man, and to an unfailing trust in God; and that I have always worked for the love of working."

CHESTNUT FLOUR.

The chestnut is an important article of subsistence in the Apennines. The nuts are carefully dried and ground into flour and made into cakes, etc. This flour has been analyzed by Professor Church.

Coffee Cream.—One quart of cream, three ounces of Java coffee, two cupfuls of pulverized sugar. Grind the coffee fine, add one pint of the cream, and scald. Strain through a cheese-cloth; add sugar; stir. When cool add the rest of the cream, and freeze.



" The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

By Uncle Joseph.

Fig. 444.—George Bernard Viking.—These boys it will be seen are different from each other though belonging to the same family, which is often the case. Phrenology is able to see the difference and give the reason for it when sometimes a parent is puzzled over their apparent dissimilarity. They notice the difference but do not realize how to account for it. No. 444, George Bernard Viking, for his height, size, and age has a head that is broader than its length. It is wide above the portion that is taken into the circumference. He has not so much executive force to set himself to work, but when he is encouraged or energized he feels ready to work, but it takes considerable to start him. He is a sensitive lad and will need considerable encouragement to break his way and make people realize his true position in life. He is an affectionate boy, and takes after his mother in many of his characteristics. He is also very thoughtful and inclined to query and try to solve questions for himself, for he does not want to do a thing unless he knows the reason for it. He will be slow but sure in his work and can be thoroughly relied upon in every department of it. He should be given time to develop and then he will evolve a splendid character. He is rather too cautious, anxious, and solicitous, and as a man will not sufficiently push himself to the front and will wait until he sees the way clear, instead of hustling to clear it himself. He may hang fire a little too long, and must be pressed forward as much as possible. He is very earnest and sincere in all his friendships. He will make a very good manager, superintendent, and director where thought and consideration are required, and will make a very judicious merchant, one to buy material



GEORGE BERNARD VIKING AND WALFR ID LAWRENCE VIKING.

No. 444.—George Bernard Viking, circumference of head, 20½ inches; height of head, 14½; length of head, 13¼; age, 9 years.

No. 445.—Walfrid Lawrence Viking, circumference of head, 21 inches; height of head, 15; length of head, 15; age, 7 years.

that will see well; or a very painstaking, watchful, and sympathetic physician.

Fig. 445.—Walfrid Lawrence Viking.—The two brothers show a difference in their features as well as in the development of their heads as may be readily seen in comparing them. Walfrid has not so broad a head as George, in Cautiousness, and it is comparatively high for its width. He uses the upper portion of his forehead and his moral qualities to give him quickness of sight in detecting errors, mistakes, or moral flaws, consequently he will show no abatement of pushing a moral cause to its conclusion; he will let nothing slip by his attention that is worthy of it, and will be remarkable for his honesty of purpose and his desire to benefit humanity in some expansive, broad, and enlightened way. He is a wide awake little fellow, and his brain is a very active one, hence he will need to get as much sleep as possible, but he will not think of this, unless he is made to see it, consequently he should be surrounded by the best advice and be encouraged to go to bed early and do but little studying at night. He is a very interesting boy and very quick to take a hint, note a suggestion and carry out an idea. He is well able to get on with strangers, and when he leaves home he is well able to pick up friends wherever he goes, for he seems to understand people remarkably well. He will be an enterprising man and will show considerable ingenuity of mind in literary and scholastic work. He will be a moral reformer and, if trained to be a teacher, he would make an excellent expert and examiner; in fact, he could excel in this respect better than as an all round teacher, and he has so much critical intellect that he is capable of seeing exactly how things should be done and will be able to set people right in regard to their work and qualifications. He must learn to talk slowly. His ideas come so fast that it is hard for him to clothe them, hence he must study the art of speaking distinctly and remember that other minds are not as quick to take a hint as his, therefore he will have to repeat what he is talkink about and have more patience and consideration for those who are not as brilliant as he is. He must be kept a little boy as long as possible, for when he has thrown off his boyhood ways the manly duties will require all his strength and will be liable to overtax his energies. He is a capable lad and would make a first-rate editor, writer, journalist, reviewer, and reporter; in fact, the two boys could work very well together, for the one will show brilliancy, the other steadiness and foresight, and each needs what the other has, to be a kind of guide, controlling power, or spur as the case happens to be. We would like to know more of these two lads as they advance in life.

Fig. 446.—Bessie Silberfeld.—Bessie and her sister have been exceedingly fortunate in having as a teacher of music Mr. William M. Semnacher, director of the National Institute of Music, New York City, who is a remarkable man and who fully carries out what his head indicated in 1866 when he was examined by O. S. Fowler. These children were brought to the Institute recently for an examination, in course of which I found the following leading characteristics in Bessie, the eldest: She has a predominance of the mental temperament with a full degree of the vital and a fair amount of the motive, hence her nervous susceptibilities are very keen and her work will always be well prepared, for one of the largest faculties in her head is Conscientiousness, and it is shown to be large in the portrait. This faculty, joined to her mental temperament, her large Approbativeness, and strong Comparison, makes her a very earnest student. She is capable of understanding the benefits which she is deriving from the New York Institute under the able directorship of Mr. Semnacher. Her gifts for music are very distinct; she has not only large Tune, but she has the true appreciation for giving light and shade in her work. Fortunately for her, her master understands Phrenology, and on this account she has been

helped over many difficulties that another master would not probably recognize. Being so sensitive, he will say to her, "Now this is a difficult piece; you may not be able to play it," this spurs her on to desire to do so. He thus works upon her Combativeness through her large Approbativeness and in this way encourages her to excel in her work. She has very promising talent and should manifest good executive capacity. Her perceptive faculties are large, hence she can readily read by sight and should readily play from memory. She puts character into her work, and is largely helped in this respect by her active organ of Human Nature. She has a full degree of agreeableness, and will show considerable affability, youthfulness, and suavity of manner.



BESSIE AND MAMIE SILBERFELD.

No. 446.—Bessie Silberfeld, circumference of head, 21 inches; height of head, 14½; length of head, 13¼; age 13½, weight, 90 pounds.
No. 447.—Mamie Silberfeld, circumference of head, 20¼ inches; height of head, 13½; length of head, 13½; age, 8; weight, 58 pounds.

Fig. 447.—Mamie Silberfeld.—In this child we find quite a difference of character to her sister; while the one needs encouragement, this one is just the opposite. She has all the force and energy, push and confidence of a young woman of eighteen or twenty-one, and consequently has a different way of showing out her talents and abilities. Though about equally talented as a reader of music and capacity to study it, yet she is a spur to herself and a little praise goes a long way toward helping her to succeed; in fact, it has a more stimulative effect upon her than her sister; and as a positive fact, in the teaching of the two children the director has found already this difference in their characters. The independence of this little girl is stronger than the other, consequently she needs less of a spur to action as she is one herself. In playing she shows great confidence and will need careful training at the commencement of her career so that she need not be too early spoiled by success or flattery. She has a very quick mind to take

in ideas and instructions, and is capable or reading well. Bessie has good constructive ability and will show great taste in composing and improvising, and some day she will be able to play her own pieces. With careful training Mamie will be able to compose, though she will need to control her mind with a little more patience and steadiness in order to compete with her sister in this respect. She has very large Individuality and should be able to recognize at sight new music and be able to interpret is easily. Both have the organ of Form well represented, which faculty is very necessary to the musician, so is also the organ of Weight which neither are deficient in and which Bessie has exercised to a large degree. Order is another faculty that is especially needful to a musician, and with Tune, Time, Form, Constructiveness, and Ideality, it regulates the whole rhythm and tone quality of the manipulation of the most difficult music. We predict for these two children a remarkable career. Possibly some lady may, out of her wealth, see fit to send them to Oberlin College, to Yale, or abroad for a thorough training. These little pianists will play in Chickering Hall in February.

Fig. 448.—Clarissa May Baldwin.—Zuck, O.—This is a remarkable child in many respects; in fact, she will have to be kept back in her work at school until she is thoroughly well balanced, for her head is large in proportion to her body, although there is no great defect in the latter. As she begins to study, however, she will want to use her brain in an active way. She has a very inquiring mind and is quick to receive impressions and pick up information. Her senses, such as sight and hearing, will be remarkably keen and the development of Force, Executiveness, or Energy, which is indicated over the ears, is remarkable. The ears stand out well from the head, which is an indication in this case of remarkable force and executive power. Her mother must give her something to do that will keep her hands busy, although she is not inclined to be naughty, though her fingers must be actively engaged in some regular work. Bear this in mind and see that her brain and fingers have some infantile occupation every day. She has excellent memory and will store away what is told her as the Gospel truth, and she had better not hear anything that is not desirable for her to retain, for she is one who will treat things seriously rather than in a joking manner. She has a large amount of mental inquiry, which makes her full of questions, and which intensifies her interest in others' concerns. She has apparently good musical ability, and it would be well to begin while she is young to cultivate her voice for reading out loud and singing as well as to cultivate her fingers to play on some instrument, for what is taught in childhood is seldom forgotten and she will be so quick to pick up tunes and melodies that it will never be a tax on her attention or memory. Some children find music a labor, and to keep them on the piano stool is a task which mothers have experienced only too well, but this child will be full of music from the tip



FIG. 448.—CLARISSA MAY BALDWIN.

of her toes to the crown of her head. She will enjoy a good appetite and may have to be regulated with special care regarding her tastes. She is a very sympathetic child and can be managed much more easily through her love nature than through her strict sense of obedience. Her mother must get her to do little things around the house so that she may feel that she is of use to those who are around her. Her sympathy is a large element of her nature, therefore it can be applied in her management. She will make a first-rate nurse, and if not too sensitive or sympathetic, an excellent physician. Her tastes for literature will introduce her to all kinds of books, which she will devour readily and will not know how to deny herself such an evident pleasure.

ADVICE TO SCHOOLGIRLS.

THE principal of one of the large city schools, a man of superb physique, as well as fine intellectual endowments, gives this sensible advice to the young girls under his care:

"Study hard while you to study. Put your whole mind into your work, and don't dally.

Begin your studying early in the evening, but stop before nine o'clock.

Take a little recreation before retiring, to change the current of thought, and to rest your head.

Be in bed before ten o'clock. The sleep thus obtained before midnight is the rest which most recuperates the system, giving brightness to the eye and a glow to the cheek.

Take care of your health. That is first. If you need to do more studying, rise at six in the morning."

The "Union Signal," of November 3, 1898, has the following:

"An Episcopalian white-ribboner writes: 'I saw a young man at communion a short time since whom I had persuaded to sign the triple pledge, and he partook of such strong wine that it gave me a headache when I took it. I did not know fermented wine was to be used, and I tell you it made my blood grow hot when I found what it was. I thought how useless it was for us to labor with children and then have them go to the communion-table and there find what we had condemned so strongly.' This is only another word of testimony in favor of our department of unfermented wine."

FOR THE BABY.

A celluloid ring for biting. A soft rubber ball attached to a long string.,

Pair of first shoes or moccasins made of chamois skin, the tops embroidered with tiny flowers, and laced with narrow ribbons.

A half-dozen bags of white castile soap for baby's bath, the soap to be cut into small pieces, tied in cheese-cloth, ready to be put into the bath-tub.

A Baby Journal in which the mother may jot down all the wonderful things that baby does.

WHAT THEY WERE FOR.

Little Octy was a bright five-year-old, whose parents were frequently too indulgent. One morning the child had a slight cold, and his father took him to the candy store on his way to the office and bought him a package of cough drops.

That afternoon, when papa returned from business, he observed to little Octy:

"Well, young man, did those things I got you this morning do you any good?"

"What things?" queried Octy.

"The cough drops."

"Yes, sir; I've coughed three times already."

NEW YEAR PROMISE.

By Frank Walcott Hutt.

Amid the gale's hoarse rant and rout
Last night the gray old year went out.

One heard, above the storm, the bell
That tolled its gasping, faint farewell;
And, musing how his paths must go,
He feared the shadow on the snow.

One at his vigil, with a sigh
Looked forth and saw the old year die;
And still he kneeled and prayed, beset
Within the shadow of regret.

At morn, the sun rose o'er the snow
With new year promise all aglow,
And shone upon the waiting two
That watched the wintry midnight through.

And these gave greeting to the day,
And went in peace upon their way.

The Bases of a Hope for the Immortality of all Creatures.

By the Rev. Charles Josiah Adams.

What one teacher may be matter of knowledge, of faith, or of hope, I teach the immortality of all things that are capable of feeling—of the whole sentient universe. Were it possible to demonstrate this nobody would controvert it. Nobody would ever think of controverting the statement that a straight line is the shortest distance between two given points. Did any one controvert this statement I would make two dots on a board, a piece of paper, or on the ground, and show him that I was right. Could I whistle my dog out of Immortality—Old Joe, or some other dog that I have had go away from me in death in the past—the doubter would be convinced, argument would cease. But that I cannot do, any more than I can call the name of my departed human friend and have him come to me out of Immortality—though I am confident that he is there waiting for me till I come.

But when I say that I believe that anything is true, then somebody—simply because he enjoys argument, or because he thinks that I am wrong, or because he thinks that what I teach is harmful, or because it conflicts with his prejudices, or for some other reason—begins to argue the case.

Selfishly, most men like argument, because most men are essentially fighters. I must confess that I like a debate. But there are many things which I like which are not good for me, for others, and for what I represent. A debate is not good for a cause, no matter how good and true a cause it may be; for the man that is defeated never afterward likes the man who defeated him, nor the cause which that man represents. Human nature is about the same in the intellectual arena that it is in the prize-ring.

A good while ago I asked myself how I could take the question of the immortality of the lower animals out of the region of debate—into a region where I could help people think and have them help me think. The answer that came to me was that I would not say that I believed them to be immortal, but that I hoped that they might be immortal.

There is, and there can be, no law against a hope for that which is not wrong, and it seems to me not only not wrong, but very right, that one should hope for the immortality of all sentient beings. It might be wrong for me to hope for the immortality of the lower creatures if their immortality would crowd out of immortality higher creatures. But the occupancy of space is not a characteristic of the spiritual or the insubstantial. Only matter has length, breadth, and thickness. Newton, with all his mathematical knowledge and philosophical information, or John Milton, with all his classical erudition, might occupy less space than his coachman or gardener. A cathedral might be filled with the "innumerable cloud of witnesses" without there being less room for the congregation which assembles there for instruction and worship.

Then it might be wrong for me to hope for the immortality of the lower creatures if they would endanger the lives of the higher creatures. But the life of an immortal cannot be endangered. There was no danger to the lives of Adam and Eve from the serpent before their disobedience and fall. He was their companion and friend. He was one of the most beautiful creatures of the garden. He might be so in Immortality.

It might, also, be wrong to hope for the immortality of the lower creatures if they would even make the immortality

of the higher creatures uncomfortable. After a symposium on Animal Psychology some weeks ago a lady said to me: "Do mosquitoes go to heaven?" "I have not taught that they do," I replied. "But in accordance with your theory may they not be immortal?" "Yes; but there are places and places, or states and states, in Immortality, just as there are in this life. St. John, in Revelation, says, in speaking of Heaven, that the dogs are without—some dogs, he means, I have no doubt. As there are places in mortality where there are no mosquitoes, so, I presume, that there are states in Immortality in which there are no mosquitoes."

Whether the lady was satisfied with my answer I do not know. I might have gone on to say that what seems grievous here is often beneficial. The same thing may be both necessary and pleasant hereafter. The poison of the mosquito has been found to be preventive of malaria. Whatever exists we may conclude to be for some wise purpose. We may not be able to see that purpose now. But scientific investigation will discover it some time. I have noticed that the elder Darwin thought, and spoke of, the bee as hurtful to the flower, by wounding it. But the younger Darwin knew, as we all know now, that the bee is the agent of communication between the male and the female flower. Without the bee there would be no propagation of their species. The material universe is an embodiment of the spiritual universe—of the thought of God. In its economy the mosquito is just as necessary as I am. Then we show no disposition to leave this life because the mosquitoes and other unpleasant bugs and things are here. I have never heard of but one person who committed suicide because the flies bothered him. There is not much danger that either the reader, or the lady of whom I have spoken, or I, will follow that overly-sensitive young man's example.

I hope, then, in the first place, for the immortality of every member of the sentient universe because it is a part of the universe, just as the smallest pivot is a part of the steam-engine as well as the largest shaft or wheel. And that which is a part of a thing is an embodiment of a part of the plan of that thing. Destroy every material steam-engine on earth, and, if the man who thought the steam-engine out is still alive, you have not destroyed the steam-engine. It still exists—subjectively. Suppose that the material universe were to pass away in fervent heat at this moment, the universe would still exist—subjectively—in the minds that planned it. In that plan I would be, and the mosquito would be also. There is just as much argument here in favor of the mosquito's immortality as there is in favor of mine. And whether the mosquito does or not—I think that it does—the higher animals, such as the horse, and the dog, and the monkey, love life and fear death as much as I do. Do they hope for Immortality as I do? There are many reasons, to my mind, for believing that they do. But I have not the space to consider them here.

I am taking it for granted that the reader is not so illogical as to not believe in human immortality. Let us notice in what particulars man and the lower animals are unquestionably one. They are one anatomically and physiologically—in bone, muscle, nerve, organ, and function of organ. They masticate, salivate, digest, and assimilate food in the same way. What they eat builds up the tissues of their bodies in the same way. Of course I refer to vertebrates, one of which man is. Their vital organs are the same. Open the cranium of a dog and you will find just what you find when you open the cranium of the man—cerebellum and cerebrum. In all warm-blooded animals a sensation is carried by the afferent nerves to the brain at the rate of one hundred and fifty feet per second. Zoologically man is simply a warm-blooded animal. Biologically, what is the essential difference between man and the lower animal? Essentially there is none. I place the germ of a man, or an eagle, and of a dog, under a microscope

that makes the edge of a razor look as wide as an average paling, and I can see no difference between them. As soon as we have risen out of the region of agamic, or non-sexual reproduction, we find that the beginning of all embodiments of life are the same. The spermule (the male) seeks the ovule (the female)—fertilization is the result; and from this comes the differentiated, the manifested, life. The microscopist has a world of his own—a world of wonders. The embryologist makes wonderful revelations. But I have not the space to even hint at them.

Nor have I the space to speak of the facts of that region in which I think that I can fairly claim to be a specialist—the region of psychology. I will only say that I am convinced, after years of psychological research, that man has no psychological element of nature that the lower animal has not.

And now what has Inspiration to say in answer to our question: Is the Lower Animal Immortal? The Bible does not, in either Old Testament or New, contain a passage fatal to the hope that the lower animal may be immortal.

Immediately some one will make the well known quotation from Ecclesiastes, iii., 21: "Who knoweth the spirit of man that goeth upward, and the spirit of the beast that goeth downward to the earth?" This is simply a pessimistical question. "Who knows anything about anything? You may preach, but what you claim to know is only speculation. I know nothing! You know nothing! Nobody knows anything! Go away and let me alone!" Imagining some such words as these in King Solomon's mouth, we shall see what his state of mind was when he asked: "Who knoweth the spirit of man, or the spirit of the beast?" We can hear him say with this understanding of his spirit at the time—say with a sneer: "You say that the spirit of man goeth upward, and the spirit of the beast goeth downward to the earth. But you don't know anything about it!" These words are worth about as much as the words of any pessimist—excepting that they are in the Bible, and so a part of Revelation. They reveal to us the fact that the lower animal has a spirit as well as man. That spirit "goeth downward." To where? "To the earth." To sheol—to the place of departed spirits—in which place the Hebrew believed—to which the spirit of every man went unless he was immediately translated to heaven as were Enoch and Elijah. The other passage that is used against my hope is, Psalm xlix., 20: "Man that is in honor, and understandeth not, is like the beasts that perish." The man that looks at the original never uses this passage against the immortality of the beast again. It simply reads when properly translated: "The man that is in honor and understandeth not, is like the beasts that are dumb." He is in a place that is too large for him. To hide his ignorance, to keep out of trouble, he keeps his mouth closed. There is a positive and direct teaching on this subject in the Bible. Listen to St. Paul in the Eighth Chapter of his Epistle to the Romans: "For the creature was made subject to vanity—not willingly, but by reason of him who hath subjected the same in hope." And is not my dog or my horse—is not every one of the lower animals a "creature"—God's "creature" just as much as I am? Take the symbolical teaching of the Bible. The cherubim that were set to guard the tree of life—who, and what were they? Angels? That is the singular popular mistake. They were not angels, they were beasts. Read the first chapter of Ezekiel, and the fourth chapter of Revelation, and it will be seen that they were what I say they were—beasts. And mark this: One of them had the head of a man, and one the head of an ox, and one the head of a lion, and one the head of an eagle. It would seem then that the symbolical teaching of the Bible is that at least the ox, the lion, and the eagle, are immortal in common with man. There is a world of inferentional teaching on this subject in the Bible. Before the Christ went away he said to his apostles:

"There are many things that I would say unto you but ye cannot bear it now." One of these "many things" may have been the immortality of the lower animals. To those same apostles the Christ said: "There is not a sparrow falls to the ground without your father." Note in this utterance the word "your." The same father who cares for "you" cares for the sparrow. In the same line, these words: "There is not a sparrow forgotten before God." The germ of this, and of my hope for the immortality of the lower animal is in the majestic poetry of the Old Testament. The Psalmist speaks of "the young lion roaring to God for his food." Many similar passages will suggest themselves to the mind of the reader. I would quote, or at least indicate, some of them, but my space is gone.

I want now only to beg of the reader to not dismiss the question of the immortality of the lower animal lightly. Suppose that the lower animal is immortal—then what? How is it that we pray? "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us." Think of what in our neglect and maltreatment of the lower animals we may be laying up for ourselves in Immortality. I unnecessarily kick my dog, strike my horse, or vivisect—cut up, while he is still alive—think of it—maybe for no other purpose than that of the gratification of a morbid curiosity—some dumb creature—then pray: "Forgive me my trespasses as I forgive those who trespass against me." The creature that I maltreat has, probably, not even trespassed against me. I have not even the miserable excuse of ungoverned anger for giving him unnecessary pain. And I pray the prayer. Let the prayer be answered. What will come to me? Asking him to remember that the pivot at word in the prayer is "as," I leave the reader to answer the question for himself. But I would appeal to a higher element of human nature than selfishness, or even self-love. Most of us are unkind to the lower animals because we do not know what they are. If the reader will only notice them, think about them, he will see that they are worthy his considerate kindness. And if I can get him to think about them, I will have accomplished another purpose. He will be on the highway to the hope that I entertain, that Father involves Home, that Home involves Children, and that Children and Creatures are interchangeable words—that with The Father, in The Home, All Creatures will be for Eternity.

THE WINTER BROOK.

(By Minna Irving.)

The shelving shores on either side
  Were smooth with crusted snow,
And hung with tiny icicles
  Like jewels in a row.
A net of branches, black and bare,
  Above it met and crossed,
And every slender twig was turned
  With filaments of frost.

The sunless world for many a mile
  Was bleak and white and chill,
With snow upon the furrowed field,
  And silence on the hill;
But still between its frozen banks
  The brooklet danced along,
And never ceased by night or day
  The music of its song.

For at its heart a living spring
  Sent up its silvery spray,
Like hope within the human breast,
  It kept the ice away;
And through the winter's bitter cold,
  Its dark and silent hours,
Yet still its babbling voice foretold
  The coming of the flowers.

A New Year's Wish.

By J. E. Baldwin.

Mildred sat thinking of the conversation which she had just had with her mother. Her mother was a fashionable woman, and measured people by the dollars they possessed. She had married Mildred's father because he could place her in fashionable society, and she could not, and did not, try to understand his broad-minded ideas of life. He had indulged her in every wish, and, indeed, that was the only way for him to get along amiably with her at all, and now a financial crisis was about to crush him, and spoil his prospects in life.

Mildred was a very benevolent girl, and attended charity meetings, went to church socials, literary clubs, etc., and mingled more with those who had broad-minded, liberal, and cultured ideas, than those of the fashionable sort. This pleased her father very much, but decidedly greated upon her mother's ideas of propriety. She was an only child, and the idol of both parents.

One of the members of the church where she attended was Vernon Lightfoot. He was a well-built, broad-shouldered fellow with straight black hair and large dark eyes, which had an honest, determined look in them. They had known each other for some time as friends, but as they worked more together in the church they began to feel an attachment for each other that they had not known before.

Mildred, about this time, was introduced to a gentleman of the English aristocracy. He was a fashionable man of the world, and soon became fascinated with her graceful form and golden hair. And these friends had just been the topic of conversation between the mother and daughter.

"Mamma," said Mildred, "I have consented to allow Mr. Lightfoot to accompany me to a reception to-morrow evening."

Mrs. Lanton held up her hands in surprise and disgust. "Mildred Lanton, do you mean to say that you are going to lower yourself by going to a reception with a penniless mechanic; and then that Lightfoot is such an awkward fellow besides."

"Mamma, I think he is a perfect gentleman. He is so quiet and unostentatious in his manner and never intrudes himself where he is not wanted," replied Mildred.

"Well," continued her mother, "I have promised your company and my own for to-morrow evening to the Lord Clarrisbrook. He called to-day when you were out, and asked if he might have the pleasure of taking us to the opera to-morrow evening. He was faultlessly attired, and had a most magnificent diamond on his finger."

Mildred moved uneasily in her chair. She heartily disliked this friend of her mother, but she loved her mother, just because she was her mother, in spite of the constant difference in their views. She was determined, however, to go with Mr. Lightfoot, but how to gain the victory pleasantly, she did not know.

"Lord Clarrisbrook," said her mother, "is rich and aristocratic, and comes from a noted English ancestry, and it is to our interest not to offend him. You can easily make an excuse to Mr. Lightfoot, and attend the opera with us."

Mildred half closed her gray eyes, and tipped her head back imperceptibly, saying, "I am sorry, mother dear, but I must go to the reception. It is in honor of a returned missionary from India, and I desire very much to learn something about missionary life. As for operas, I have been to hundreds of them already."

She carefully avoided mentioning the name of either gentleman in this speech.

Nevertheless, her mother flew into a passion, though it was somewhat less violent than she usually displayed when her husband opposed her wishes. She had set her heart on having the Lord for a son-in-law, for his fortune would help mend their own, and would place her daughter in a position to be envied by many other mammas.

She arose, and said, "Mildred, I insist, as your mother, that you attend the opera to-morrow evening. You have resisted my wishes all your life, but I should think that now you have become of a marriageable age, you would be more careful in what society you move."

"Mamma, you cannot say that I ever associated with any people but those of the highest moral character," replied Mildred.

"I will give you until to-morrow morning to make your decision," said her mother. "You may tell me immediately after breakfast whether you will do as I wish."

(To be continued.)

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

General Kitchener has returned to the East from London, after receiving many marks of distinction from the English government. The French have decided to abandon Fashoda.

Spain has at last yielded to the demands of the American representatives regarding the possession of the Philippines.

The American Government has established eight post offices at Santiago.

The last of the Turkish troops have left Crete.

William Black, the eminent novelist, passed away last month.

The French government has ordered that Dreyfus shall have more freedom.

General Blanco resigns the governor-generalship of Cuba and is succeeded by General Castellanos.

Admiral Dewey reports a serious condition of affairs at Manila.

General Fitzhugh Lee left New York on December 11th for Havana, where he will assume his responsible position.

The deposition of the Chinese Emperor causes considerable consternation in Pekin.

Mr. Ruskin is said to have derived an income of $20,000 a year from his sixty-four books, and Mr. Swinburne makes $5,-000 per annum by his poems.

Hall Caine expects to receive for his new novel, "The Drunkard," a larger price than has ever before been paid for a work of fiction. The English and American rights to "The Christian," it will be remembered, netted him $50,000.

"What is Art," is the title of Tolstoy's new book.

Tissot's paintings are attracting much attention. He has devoted ten years to his work and has made four pilgrimages to Palestine.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

A new pad for surgical purposes is formed of the pith of cornstalks, with the fibers removed, covered with loosely woven absorbent fabric, the pith being made fine, and acting as a cushion and absorbent.

Snow drifts can be removed from railroad tracks by a new apparatus which has a metal wedge mounted on a carriage in front of the engine, to be heated by oil burners, and melt its way if it becomes stalled.

To secure corks in bottles without the use of wire bales a short nail is inserted in a hole formed in the neck of the bottle at the time it is cast, entering the side of the cork, and holding it fast until withdrawn by a hook.

A Californian has patented an attachment for shears used in cutting flowers, consisting of a pair of metal plates to be clamped on the blades to shut and grip the stem as it is cut off, holding it until released by opening the blades.

Medicine can be measured very handily by a new spoon which has no handle, and is attached to the bottle by a wire bracket clamping the neck and provided with two rings in which the spoon is pivoted to retain its position when the bottle is tilted.

In order to prevent the photographing of the written matter contained in a closed envelope by means of X-rays, the inside of the envelope is covered with a coating of metallic pigment or other suitable substance, which is opaque to the rays.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

"The Pocket Magazine," edited by Abbot Frederic; it is a bi-monthly publication at 25 cents per year and published by The Frederick A. Stokes Co., 27 and 29 West 23d Street. The December number is full of short stories printed in good, large type, each story being complete in this number. The writers are well-known, some of whom are as follows: "Sylvia's Last Story," by Gertrude Atherton, Marie Corelli has written the "Song of Miriam," "The Snow Flower," is contributed by John Strange Winter. Miss Braddon has written "The Winning Sequence," Walter Wood contributes "The Christmas Box of a Highlander," while "America, Beloved Land" is taken up by Abbot Frederic. Seldom before have we found such a combination of talent in one ten cent volume, the Christmas number being a double one. The illustrations of holiday books are placed at the end under the heading of "Art and Artists" and are well produced.

Millennial Dawn.—"Millennial Dawn" is the fourth volume of the regular series called "The Zion's Watch Tower," and the author wishes his readers to understand that he has not chosen this subject because of pessimistic inclinations, but rather from opposite views, those of an extremely optimistic character. The object for treating on this subject lies in the fact that it is "meat in due season" for the Lord's people; it is the Lord's will that his people should understand that the Millennial of world-wide blessings will not come as the majority have supposed by peaceful evolution, but the new order of things will be born out of the anguish and death of the present order. The writer thinks it is due time that his people should see why the great time of trouble comes; that it is part of the harvest work winding up the affairs of this age, and is in the nature of judgments for misused privileges and opportunities, because those who have been enlightened with the light of divine love which blazed forth at Calvary have not rejoiced in the light nor walked accordingly. He further thinks that it is proper that God's consecrated people should know as exactly as his word has outlined it, just how the impending trouble may be expected to come that they may order their affairs accordingly. He further trusts that it will be a blessing to thousands who will not fully believe its testimony and conform their course of life thereto so as to be accounted worthy to escape the severity of that trouble as mentioned by the elect church. Charles T. Russell is the author, and the volume is published by the Tower Publishing Co., Allegheny, Pa. There are 656 pages of close but interesting matter, and in the chapter on "The Preparation of the Elements" he has taken up the great labor question of the world and the social requirements of the masses, and has given tables of the wealth of American millionaires and how they accumulated their wealth. It is a very thoughtfully written book, and is called a helping hand for Bible students; it has now reached the twentieth thousand.

"The Principles and Practice of Hydrotherapy."—"The Principles and Practice of Hydrotherapy," a guide to the application in disease, is a large volume with numerous illustrations intended for students and practitioners of medicine; it is written by Simon Baruch, M.D., and is published by William Wood & Co., New York. Price $4. It differs from all other works from hydrotherapy in that it is written by a general practitioner for the guidance of his colleagues. The author has labored in every branch of medicine, and has gained and gathered his data from private and hospital work extending over a third of a century, and more recently from special institution practice.

The latter, extending over a period of seven years, and furnishing the recorded details of over 100,000 hydriatic treatments may be confidently offered as a trustworthy guide in the hydrotherapy of chronic diseases, while the former is regarded by the author as equally trustworthy as a guide in the management of acute diseases.

Water as a remedial agent is the purpose of the writer of this volume on the same lines as medicinal remedies are discussed in the text-books on therapeutics. The book is divided into two parts, and contains in its first division an explanation of the physical properties of water and its mode of action in health, and the laboratory experiments upon which the latter is based are freely discussed. The second part of the book is devoted to the practice of hydrotherapy and the various methods of applying water in disease are minutely described and illustrated. The diagrams are calculated to give a clear understanding of the treatment recommended. Among the diseases that are particularly mentioned as being benefited by this treatment are measles, scarlatina, pneumonia, hysteria, chronic gout, and rheumatism and phthisis.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, JANUARY, 1899.

The New Year.

When one is inclined to be retrospective and look back into the beginning of things, one naturally turns to the work around them, and in the subject of Phrenology we find that there has been considerable growth since the Journal first saw the light of day. It was in 1838 that the first copy was issued, and it is to these first years of the work that we look with reverence, and as we cast our eye through the various lines of its work over its fifty years of existence we see that it has made an immense impression on the outside public and literary world. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL was one of the first, and I have heard it said the first, journal that took the step to introduce illustrations into its pages, and anyone who has had to do with magazine work for fifty years will realize that a vast difference has come over the method of illustrating articles during that period. It must, therefore, be somewhat gratifying to our readers to realize that the beautiful half tones which now illustrate its pages are the outgrowth of those in earlier days that were exceedingly costly, although we should now consider them old fashioned in style. The magazine has held its own with other widely circulated journals, and as a distinct magazine for the promotion of advanced ideas both as regards health and personal culture, there are very few, if any, that to-day have so much weight upon all classes as has the Journal. We say this because we know from practical experience how many have been guided and assisted by its teachings, and we trust that in the future that its advance with the times will be not only continued and its influence felt, but even increased, for Phrenology is being more and more accepted by all classes of men and women. Not only has the work of the Journal been instrumental in drawing the attention of the best class of readers, but any one who has read "A Vindication of

Phrenology," by W. Mattieu Williams, F.C.S., F.R.A.S., which was published in 1894, or Russell Wallace's "Wonderful Century," can fail to feel what immense strides have been made in public opinion during its circulation of more than half a century. As we are often asked for quotations from the works of scientific men that bear on the subject of Phrenology we may say, that it is our object to publish a collection that will help students who are comparatively young in the work, to feel that they are surrounded by men and women of intelligence. For instance, George Henry Lewis, in his "History of Philosophy," has given to the world a very strong argument in favor of his belief in the subject and any who have studied George Eliot's biography are aware of her favorable views of Phrenology and her intimacy with Mr. George Combe, therefore, let those who are thinking of taking up the subject in this new year be encouraged to do so on the very best ground that they will learn much not only in regard to faces, but also in regard to the disposition of their friends, the education of their children and increase their success in life. For $1.10 we will send the Journal for a year and present a calendar for 1899 which is printed on a beautiful background, and this in itself is worth a place in every nursery, for it is the embodiment of culture, health, and beauty in our child life. We are anxious for the Journal to still add to its circulation and be introduced to parts of the world that have never seen a copy—if there are such—and we therefore invite friends who live in outlying districts, and in far away countries like Alaska, Finland, British Columbia, Russia, China, Japan, and even the Indian settlements nearer home, to send to us for specimen copies and copies for distribution in libraries, so that we may increase our clientèle considerably as the year progresses.

We wish to all our regular subscribers and friends a prosperous, bright new year.

ACTIVITY OF BRAIN AND BODY.

It is often thought that physical endurance is the great end and aim of all, but according to a recent number of Harper's Bazar we are glad to find the statement that physical endurance is only the result of mental action. The article goes on to say that the training of the body shows the exercise of the brain in every act; will, judgment, thought are the moving forces of all these special acts. It is the discipline of these that measures the powers of endurance. Every one is familiar with the fact that if a muscle or a member is not exercised, the result is a withering away of the muscle or the part. The nervous mechanisms which control the nutrition of the parts are not called into action and the instruments of the mind, owing to disuse, become rusty and incapable of performing their part. The very place in the order of existence is only maintained by the training which cultivates endurance. A species of animals have become extinct owing to the fact that they have not the endurance to meet changed conditions. The training of the mind to overcome obstacles is admitted as being necessary on all sides; it enabled the white man to make a conquest of America; the power of the will over the body drives it to deeds that ring through the centuries. The Spartans with this spirit held in check the mighty hosts of the Persians under Xerxes for days. Such was the result of the cultivation of power of endurance and self-restraint. In times of peace prepare for war is a worthy saying, and it is the greatest folly to let the powers of endurance decline to be lost through inertness, indolence, and indulgence. No one can tell exactly when he will need the possession of personal control, therefore be ready.

Lessons by mail suit students at a distance.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

BOOK NOTICES.

"The Latest Psychology, Hypnotism, Personal Magnetism, and Clairvoyance." Illustrated. By William A. Barnes, Specialist Instructor in the Practical Application of Psychology and Hypnotism and the Development of Personal Magnetism. Boston; 25 cents.

This is a fine little brochure on the all-absorbing subject of Psychology, etc. For its size it certainly gives much valuable information. The writer is a man of experience.

Autobiographical Reminiscences of Henry Ward Beecher. Edited by T. J. Ellinwood. Frederick A. Stokes Co., Publishers.

Mr. Ellinwood, who was the authorized and skillful reporter of Mr. Beecher's sermons, has had ample opportunity to gather and arrange the above reminiscences in such a concise and interesting manner that the reader gets an insight into the very heart of Mr. Beecher. The interest is held to the end of the book, as one episode follows another, and one feels they would like more. It should be a valuable Christmas gift to boys, as it will be a help in forming their lives and character, for there is food for thought and suggestions of a noble life.

Laryngeal Tuberculosis—in Sanitarium practice. By Walter F. Chappell, M. D., M. R. C. S., etc. New York.

This interesting reprint contributes to the evidences for the improvement and care of that most dreaded disease—in popular thought—pulmonary consumption. The author's purpose is mainly to show the efficacy of sanitarium treatment associated with proper climatic conditions, and intelligent local applications. He does not glorify the serum or other hypodermatic methods, but confirms what has been said in this magazine by the writer of this notice, to wit, that applications of an antiseptic nature, made as directly as possible to the seat of disease, constitute the most reasonable as well as effective form of therapeutics in lung, bronchial, and laryngeal diseases. Our own experience is well confirmed by Dr. Chappell, and we are pleased to give this mention of his monograph. H. S. D.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

EXTRAVAGANT RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

T. S. finds great difficulty in understanding how people of good culture and reckoned wise above the average regarding most matters in practical life can entertain strange and fantastic notions on religion—views indeed that have the slightest ground in reason or logic to stand upon. Toward the old forms of faith they exhibit an inveterate repugnance, charging them with incongruity, assumption, false pretension, dogmatism, usurpation, etc., and yet on occasion these opponents of the churches will assert opinions that exceed the superstitions of the Middle Ages for extravagance of invention. Study of the human psychic organism will, we think, put some light on this subject. Civilized man has faculties that inspire the sentiment of reverence to a superior power; and such are the influences of civilized society this sentiment finds a degree of culture, some kind of training, in every individual. Man may strive to ignore church and all manner of things having a religious color, but in spite of effort the principle of worship or regard for something quasi spiritual, having peculiar powers and above the human in excellence or capacity will assert itself in their deeper thought. They, therefore, are found building a god, or fetich, or postulate to which they can offer obeisance, and thus gratify the impulses of the venerating faculty.

The variations found among men of independent religious belief, depend upon individual constitution, culture, and experience. Take a man who has traveled much in the East and lived, say with the Hindus, we should expect such a man to show a color of mysticism in his religious views, derived from his study of the Zendic, Vedic, or Buddhic philosophy, or his observation of the life of Hindu devotees.

A man of practical experience and marked positiveness may exhibit a fanci-

ful conception so grotesque as to excite ridicule, yet be much in earnest about, having formed his deus ex machina from his own practical consideration of the world and the needs of the soul. It were better, we trow, to relegate our form of faith to conventions and assemblies of earnest men, for then we are more likely to obtain a digested and reasonable deduction of what the soul of man needs for its assurance and guidance in religious things, for the individual apart is prone to follow the suggestions of fancy or to graft them upon the inferences of experience, be they objective or subjective.

In the writer's monograph entitled, "Consciousness" or "Personal Integrity," now included in "Studies of Mind and Character," an attempt at the analysis of the differential expression of people on the side of religion is made, which we think will go far to clear up much of the uncertainty entertained by most persons in this respect. D.

I cannot conclude this note without expressing my deepest respect for our dear late Mr. Sizer, for I felt I knew him, although it was only through his pen. I seemed to feel his loss—but his good work was ended.

A. C. C.
New South Wales, Australia.

Pine Lodge, N. J., December 15, 1898.

Dear Editor: Permit a reader the privilege of certain reflections on recent numbers of the JOURNAL. It strikes me that only the cynical and half-believing can take exception to the subject-matter in general of the two last numbers for November and December—certainly we get our money's worth; not, to be sure, of pleasant fiction and of sprightly sketches of current affairs served up with a liberal assortment of photogravure illustrations as the popular monthlies of the day are constituted, but of thoughtfully designed and agreeably written papers and sketches on topics that affect the best interests of our every-day life. The mirror is held up to nature in no disagreeable fashion. We are pointed to the reality of the self-character, yet there are sunny gleams and touches of hope and cheer that impart to the portrait a happiness of attraction that leads us to linger in our study of the features. The human is there, but we are bidden to see and believe in the spiritual that invests the human, and can elevate and glorify it. I was pleased with the group of students that formed a fitting frontispiece in the December number. Their intelligent faces and well-formed heads indicate the excellent type of men and women who are seriously drawn to the study and science of Phrenology. The expression of those faces at once suggests that they are young men and women who believe that life has something for them to do, and that something concerns the essential welfare of their fellow-mortals. To them "labor in the path of duty springs up like a thing of beauty," for it concerns the mind and character of others, a work of the highest sort. It encourages us much to see that there are some who are inclined to study and labor in a methodical way for the mental enlightenment of their fellows, and upon principles that furnish clear and positive instruction regarding the nature and development of human character. As yet, the phrenological worker must entertain much of the missionary spirit, but the time is not far distant, I believe, when the philosophy of Spurzheim and Combe will be so generally accepted that the vocation of the phrenological teacher will be recognized as a necessary part of the civil economy of every community. Hoping that the outlook for 1899 is favorable to the extension of the JOURNAL'S circulation and influence, believe me among your friends and well-wishers,

D. H. Sinclare.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 371.—H. L.—Callington, South Australia.—Yours is a vigorous organization, one that is adapted to a new country. You are not behind-hand in your work, but have a good head-piece to plan and contrive, so as to keep ahead and prepare for the needs of others. Were you to engage in farming or commerce you would examine the markets and would know how to restock your farm and your store. You will, however, never content yourself to devote all your time to making money, for you have an inquiring mind that is always seeking for new ideas. If you were a Wesleyan you would make a first-rate lay preacher and your addresses would be of a practical char-

acter. Study all you can and make use of Phrenology and Physiognomy in your present calling. Your ear as well as your head show a high development of ambition and this will stimulate you to succeed in an intellectual calling.

No. 372.—I. I. W.—New York City.—This gentleman has an intelligent and critical mind; he is inclined to do work with dispatch and cannot bear delay of any kind, hence may not devote himself to study, which will make a great difference in his life and considerably alter his future, but he could succeed in oratory and voice culture and might easily learn to declaim, recite, and reproduce character, at entertainments. This intuitive capacity will help him very much in the study of law, for he could make an effective speaker, but it is very probable that, owing to his executive, forceful, and hustling mind that he may prefer to enter business. If so he should be connected with some wholesale line where he will have an opportunity of working up to be the overseer, manager, and director, and where he can have scope for his ideas, plans, and suggestions. He will know how to scheme out a line of work, hence if he were in business he would know how to advertise it and present it to the public. He has come from a good stock and, therefore, is healthy, strong, and vigorous.

No. 373.—A. Z. Tacoma, Wash.—The photograph of this gentleman does not flatter his features, but we judge the outline of his head is accurate, consequently we take it that his head is high, rather narrow, and long in proportion. He is liable to be easily led through his sympathies, and will do a great deal of good. His Benevolence is a very influential faculty, hence he would be willing to give away what he had to others, if they needed it more than he did. He reminds us of a certain man whose name was Goss who gave away several fortunes. He possesses a thinking mind and is well capable of succeeding in study and will enjoy experimental work. He is fond of reading and all intellectual exercises. He has a small amount of Language; in fact, he does not talk enough. He is in his element when he is alone with his books, or when mixing with those who have congenial spirits with his own, but he does not push himself forward enough, and must try to overcome this defect. He could become a medical missionary and succeed well in such a work, or he could become a secretary and confidential clerk in business.

No. 374.—C. M. C.—Maquoketa, Iowa.—Your photograph indicates great discernment of mind and capacity to take an interest in making collections which will all be for a practical purpose. Your perceptive intellect is remarkable, hence it is easy for you to take in knowledge at a glance and remember the location of everything in which you are interested. Yes, you could make a specialist in the study of medicine and show your ingenuity in devising new methods for curing disease by many mechanical contrivances. You are fond of experiments and will make an excellent surgeon. You can not do better than continue in your present work. You ask what is your greatest defect, we think it shows itself in your power of criticism. Use it legitimately, but do not be so searching in your observations as to lose encouragement in your own attainments. Take more time to eat and sleep, and remember that you have human wants and physical needs. You are liable to become absorbed in your work and forget your surroundings. You are a great enthusiast. We are glad to hear from you and hope to keep in touch with your progress.

No. 375.—H. P.—Conshohocken, Pa.—The photograph of this lady indicates that she is highly intellectual; is very quick to take in an idea and should make a very good teacher, exponent of a cause, or an excellent librarian or bookkeeper. She is quite ambitious and very anxious to excel in everything she undertakes to do. It hurts her a little too much if she does not always come up to her ideals. She is quite ready and fluent in speech and knows how to entertain her guests in a very interesting way. She will like to be surrounded by intellectual people and will give off quite as much as she takes in in intellectual ideas. The photograph enclosed, is hardly suitable for us to answer the question that is asked; a front and side view should be obtained for this purpose.

No. 376.—F. C. S.—Canal Fulton, Ohio.—You have a fine little boy to be proud of, and he will certainly do you credit when he grows up into manhood. He is a remarkable child and it is a mistake to think that he has no way of showing it at present, although only seven months old. You will notice many very interesting things concerning him, one is that he is more cautious than is common with boys. He takes after his mother in this respect and also in the active development of his Benevolence and Intuition. He will be quite firm and positive, consequently will need to be won over rather than coerced or forced to accept what he does not understand. He will know how to appreciate all the love that is given to him, and it will benefit his character to have all the better side of his nature developed rather than the more executive and forceful qualities brought to the front while he is young. He will make a most devoted child, and consequently will be relied

upon by others to fulfill a responsible position. He will stand a good chance of being spoiled, for he is so knowing and intelligent. Try to keep him a little boy as long as possible, and give him more sleep than most children are inclined to take of their own accord. Insist on his lying down to rest, even if he does not sleep, for he will need to be built up in body on account of his having such an active brain. Let us hear from you again.

No. 377.—P. D.—Marshalltown, Iowa.—This little child is a sunbeam and will know how to make the most and the best of life. She is not one who will start crying whenever she cannot have her own way, she will be heroic in overcoming difficulties and very plodding in her work. She is quite energetic, a regular little chatterbox and capable of entertaining not only her own friends, but those who are considerably older than herself. She will be in her element when she is surrounded by children to teach. She will show a very loving and motherly spirit toward all young children, and will forget that she is a child herself when she has others who are younger to look after. Let her see the bright side of life and she will keep the sunshine in her immediate circle. The shadows of life come quickly enough in any one's life. She is very original and consequently will give off a great many new ideas. Keep her occupied by arranging her work from day to day and see that she has a variety of playthings so that she can change from day to day in having them around her.

M. A. L.—Southborough, England.—This lady has a very practical mind, has good business abilities and will make an excellent manager. She is adapted for a responsible position, for she is a good disciplinarian, is prudent and discreet, and will show forethought in her work. She has a warm, social nature, strong sympathies, but is not sentimental; she is not afraid of doing her share of hard work. She is very aggressive and independent, has a capital memory, and can plan well. She should carefully study the laws of health and not overwork herself. In any capacity of trust and responsibility she would do well.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Report from the Secretary.

We had a very large attendance at the fortnightly meeting held on November 23d, with the President, W. Brown, Esq., J. P., in the chair. An excellent paper was read by Miss Dexter, F. F. I., the subject of which was "Control," followed by an interesting discussion. The President then addressed the students who had been successful in passing the examination held in July, last, and presented them with the diploma and certificates of the Institute. A practical demonstration of Phrenology brought this interesting meeting to a close. During the month we have enrolled two new members, and two new students have commenced the study of Phrenology at the Institute. The large attendances at our fortnightly meetings indicate a growing interest in the science we are propagating.

The winter examination at the Fowler Institute, London, will take place on the 25th and 26th. There are a number of candidates who intend to sit for it. One enthusiastic student is over eighty. The saying, "It is never too late to learn" is fully illustrated in this as well as many other cases. We wish all the students a successful result.

A good start of the Mutual Improvement Society, Brunswick, was made on Friday, October 14th, when a company of nearly fifty assembled to hear Miss Todd, a fellow of the Fowler Institute, discourse on the subject of "Phrenology." The essay was short, but well expressed, and was listened to with great attention. It was illustrated with several sketches of types of temperament, and a couple of skulls. This, however, to most of those present, was only the prelude to a most interesting and amusing half-hour, during which several had their characters delineated in a very clear and convincing manner. A welcome visitor in the person of Mr. W. Northmore was the first to fill the chair, and he was followed by half a dozen of the members. Great interest was taken in the size and thickness or thinness of the different crania, and well-known characteristics of the several victims, when announced by the phrenologist, were received with approval. An interesting feature in this evening of Phrenology was the total absence of any reference to "bumps" which the lay-mind generally associates with the subject, and one member who wished to hear about the "bump of Amativeness" was not granted the request. A short discussion followed, and the chairman (Rev. S. T. Nicholson) expressed the feeling of the meeting in a few words of thanks to Miss Todd.

—The Brunswick Messenger.

Miss J. A. Fowler has given a series of lectures on Phrenology and Music at the Brooklyn College of Music, which have been illustrated by the members of the college.

On Friday, December 9th, she spent the evening in giving delineations of character at the Pouch Gallery.

Mr. Elliott spent an interesting evening at Norwood, lecturing on Phrenology, the last Friday in November. The practical and theoretical side of the subject was demonstrated and resulted in a number seeking private examination afterward.

Professor W. G. Alexander, is leaving Ouray, Colorado, after a successful visit, and going to Durango, Col.

On Wednesday evening, December 7th, the monthly meeting at the American Institute of Phrenology had the pleasure of hearing Dr. King on the subject of Physiognomy. Dr. King is no mere theorist. He is decidedly practical and brought with him a beautiful model of the eye and some specimens of different shaped noses and some fine photographs of enlarged eyes.

In introducing Dr. King, Miss Fowler made reference to the law of correspondence and mentioned the difference of the external form being the result of the internal character. Everything, she said, has its form, a physiognomy of its own. Countries, trees, flowers, fruit, animals, and, lastly, men have their own peculiar physiognomy. The difference in structure, she said, meant difference in function. She spoke of Dr. King's work in the Science of Phrenology and the good he had accomplished by his practical use of both subjects when visiting asylums, etc. After Dr. King took up and expatiated on each of the features of the face, he proceeded to examine some of the audience according to their facial and mental characteristics.

At the close Miss Fowler invited the members and friends to make a closer study of the subject and appropriately thanked Dr. King for his interesting discourse.

Dr. Brandenburg is announced to lecture Wednesday, January 4th, on "The New Man." All who know Dr. Brandenburg are expecting a treat, and they know they will hear something original and new.

Human Nature Club Addressed by the Rev. Edwin Morrell.—The Manchester Human Nature Club held its regular meeting in the Art Association rooms December 12th, with a large attendance. Professor Morrell gave an interesting lecture lesson on "How to See, or the Function of the Perception Powers."

He explained that the eye is the medium by which the perceptive faculties gain much of their knowledge from the external world. He said that the North American Indians had no better eyes than we have, but their observing nature was better trained. You could not deceive an Indian on the question of observation. Young America will have to thank the founder of the kindergarten. "We are a nation of spectacle wearers," said the speaker, "because we haven't used our eyes right and not because we have used them too much." Mr. Morrell gave a detailed description of each of the perceptive powers and showed that they were located at the base of the forehead. They were as follows: the organ of individuality of form, of size, weight, color, order, and number. He used several pictures of noted Americans to illustrate the subject. In speaking of the faculty of weight he said it was unbalanced in the Spaniards or they would have been able to shoot better.

The next meeting will be held December 19th, and will deal with the semi-perceptive faculties, known as the literary group.—Manchester Union.

"The Phrenological Annual" is now ready and forms one of the most interesting numbers that has been produced.

It is finely illustrated and comprises articles from the leading workers and thinkers in the phrenological field. Ethnology, brain functions, physiognomy, graphology, and various sides of mental science are treated in individual ways.

AIR AND SUNSHINE.

Nothing will tend to make one strong and vigorous so much as plenty of outdoor air and sunshine. The air we breathe is of great consequence to health and long life. Dress warmly, bathe frequently and get all the fresh air and sunshine possible if you want perfect health and wish to live to be one hundred years old.

"Wise men hesitate; only fools are certain," he observed, in the course of a conversation with his tender spouse.

"I don't know about that," she said, testily.

"Well, I am certain of it," he exclaimed.

And for a long time he was puzzled why she burst out laughing at him.—Tit-Bits.

"A specialist in diseases of the throat is credited with saying, 'The best chest-protector is worn on the sole of the foot.'"

STORIES OF BRAHMS.

Many stories are told of how the late composer Brahms treated pianists and singers who were eager to get his criticism. If one of these aspirants for his favor was fortunate enough to find him at home and be received, Brahms' first concern was to seat himself on the lid of his piano, a position from which he rightly deemed few would have the temerity to oust him. If this failed, he had recourse to the statement that the instrument was out of tune. "Oh, that does not matter," remarked one courageous individual. "Perhaps not to you, but it does to me," replied the master. On one occasion he was just leaving his house when a long-haired youth, with a bundle of music under his arm, hailed him with, "Can you tell me where Dr. Brahms lives?" "Certainly," answered the master in the most amiable manner, "in this house, up three flights." And so saying, he hurried away.

THE MUSICAL TEMPERAMENT.

Speaking to Bettina von Arnim about the influence upon his mind of Goethe's poems, Beethoven declared that they powerfully impressed him, both by their rhythm and by their matter, "and," he added, "I am moved to composition by their language and by the lofty spirit of harmony pervading them." So that what stirred in him the creative impulse, as he came under the spell of a great poet, was the ecstasy born of the measured words and of their inner sense, their æsthetic and spiritual rather than their purely intellectual content. And it was in this connection that he affirmed music to be "the medium between the spiritual and the sensuous life"—a luminous and pregnant word which sorts not ill with the view here presented and is perhaps as near an approach to a definition of the undefinable as is likely to be compassed. —Blackwood's Magazine.

THE CEREBELLUM AND AURAL DISEASES.

As in a philosophical theory of disease so much importance must be attached to the cerebellum, perhaps it were as well to begin this article with a few observations on so great a centre of human sorrow.

Cases have occurred in which the cerebellum has been destroyed by disease, loss of amative desire and feeling accompanying it; but fair power to regulate muscular movements remaining. The writer has a South American friend who can injure a creature's little brain in such a manner as to end forever its amative manifestations without causing what has so often followed—cellular lesion, *i.e.*, odd and improper action of the muscles.

Human desires can cease, sleep, and fluctuate; they can be so deficient as to render people idiotic. Great truth—As is the brain so is the mind.

One of the truths of nature is that, instead of the power to harmonize and coordinate muscular movements increasing with the increase of the cerebellum, it not infrequently decreases, while the amative tendency is increasing steadily and is very vigorous. Some of the biggest cerebella ever seen by the writer belonged to people neither quick nor dexterous, lively, nor possessing the slightest mechanical talent, but remarkable for lustfulness. Humanity certainly seems to be on the side of the phrenologists. Men with comparatively small cerebella have been capable of performing wondrous feats, necessitating not only the greatest activity and strength, but the nicest ability to observe the proper mechanical laws.

The cerebellum is in that position which most fits it to be influenced as an amatory organ by the five senses. The little brain is, indeed, of a peculiarly sensific nature, one proof being the peculiar sensific nature of its connections, and especially that with the spine. The strength of the sexual passion and the greatness of the sensation call by natural law for a large and complicated organ, and they have it in the cerebellum. The very arbor vitæ structurally supports Phrenology, for what could be more calculated to receive and convey the influence of the grey matter? Consider the many things to which the tree of life indubitably points. The structure of the entire cerebellum is, philosophically speaking, precisely what it should be for an organ of amativeness. It may be here remarked that long ago various physiologists to some extent realized the sensific nature of the little brain, supposing it, in fact, to be the great centre of common sensation (see Foville, etc.). If we study the cerebellum in as many phases as possible, we can hardly fail to be struck with the truth of the utterance, "The cerebellum rules and fools the world."

"A young Englishman, being asked at dinner whether he would have some bird's-nest pudding, said, turning to the hostess:

"'Ah! yes, bird's-nest pudding, and what kind of bird may have made it?' he exclaimed.

"'O, it was the cook coo made it,' was her prompt reply."

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

VOL. 107—NO. 2] FEBRUARY, 1899 [WHOLE NO. 722

Alderman Sir John Voce Moore, Lord Mayor of London.

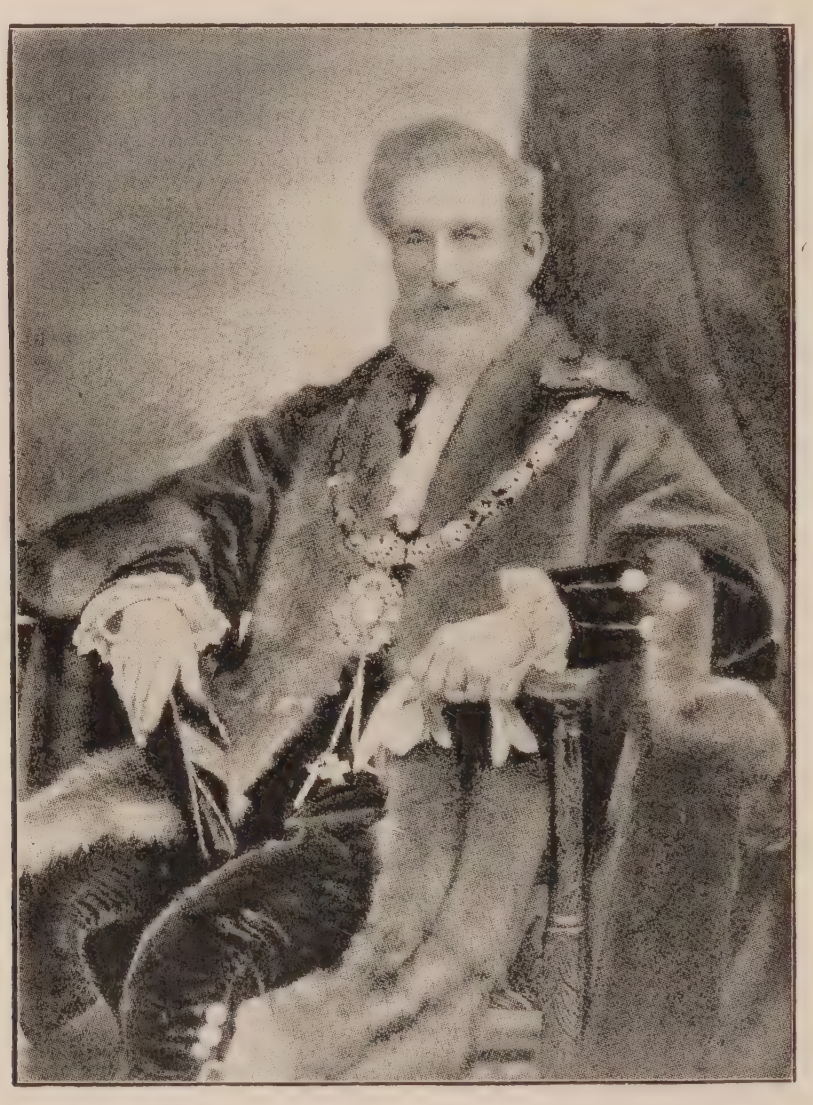
BY D. T. ELLIOTT.

The newly elected Lord Mayor is very popular and highly esteemed in the City of London where he has been in business as a tea and coffee merchant since 1854.

Sir John has the characteristics which make for success and popularity, viz.: prudence, discretion, tact, foresight, and a strong moral character. Without these elements of the mind showing themselves in the character, success in any sphere of life is very limited. Many men dissipate their talents in intemperance and improper living, the result is fatal to their highest interests.

In Sir John Moore we have a man who has husbanded his strength, lived a temperate life, and been diligent in business, and at an advanced age occupying the highest position which his fellow-citizens could place him, and is honored by the élite of society. Kindness and a consideration for others is a marked feature in his character, he is not bombastic nor egotistical, neither does he unduly assert any authority over others; he is dignified in bearing, a man of few words, and will accomplish a great deal in a short time; being industrious himself he could not tolerate laziness in others. In business affairs he is prompt, attentive, and thoroughly efficient. He is careful in not disclosing his plans too soon, and has sufficient patience to watch his opportunities. He is a very safe man and will not run many risks. He has more than average ability in organizing, planning, and adapting means to ends; his mind is comprehensive and he takes a broad outlook upon the world and his surroundings; he is charitable toward those who think differently to himself, whilst he will cling tenaciously to his own opinions. He is not severe or harsh in spirit, neither will he contend with those who do not agree with him. His warm social nature and moral strength of character enable him to live peaceably with his fellows. He is agreeable, affable, courteous, and polite in manner, and particularly genial in the society of his friends. He has a

capital memory, and undoubtedly can relate many interesting reminiscences of bygone days. He is by no means dry or prolix, has a large fund of humor to draw upon, and appreciates the mirthful element in others. The intellectual lobe appears to be evenly developed, hence he will give as much attentions to details as to principles. He is judgment is reliable and he is careful to weigh the pros and cons of a subject thoughtfully. To sum up the character of Sir John Moore, he is reliable, steadfast, and cautious, thoughtful, intuitive, and very discriminative in his judgments. He does not assume much, neither is he dictatorial. His genial warm-hearted nature will win him many



SIR JOHN VOCE MOORE, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

intuitive in his perception of things, and can very quickly sum up a person and quickly judge their motives. He is orderly, systematic, and methodical; is particular in his tastes, and precise in his deportment; he has a high conception of beauty, style, imagery, and good artistic abilities. He is a good observer, has a sharp, keen perceptive intellect, and can judge of the quality and property of things with precision. His advice and opinions are reliable, for his new friends during the tenure of his office as Lord Mayor of London.

The Right Hon. Sir John Moore is a native of Stockport, where he was born in the year 1825. He was educated at the Hermitage, Wymeswold, and on leaving school entered the warehouse of his father, a wholesale tea and coffee merchant, for the purpose of being thoroughly grounded in the trade. Subsequently he came to London, and on the advice of Mr. James Peek, the

father of the late Sir Henry W. Peek, Bart., entered the service of a well-known firm of tea merchants in King William Street. At the age of twenty-two he entered the world of commerce on his own account, shortly afterward becoming the proprietor of the business with which his name has been so honorably associated. For the last few years he has enjoyed the active association of five of his sons, and consequently has been able to devote practically the whole of his time and attention to his municipal duties. His Lordship's connection with the Corporation commenced in 1870, when he was elected one of the representatives of the ward of Candlewick. It was not long before he succeeded in making his influence felt at Guildhall, and began to take an active interest in the debates in the Council Chamber. He has interested himself in the question of the adulteration of tea, and he succeeded in bringing about a great reform in this matter. Previously there had been no inspection of tea that was brought into the country. Subsequently he turned his attention to food adulteration, and set on foot many reforms in this direction also. It was in the year 1889 that his Lordship was elected the head of the ward of Candlewick, upon the death of Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin. His election was absolutely unanimous. Of his Lordship's municipal career since his election as the chief of Candlewick little need be said, as the facts are well known. It may be stated, however, that from the outset he has been a constant attendant at the periodical meetings of the Corporation, has proved himself a hard-working and able magistrate, and, in short, has thoroughly justified in every way the confidence reposed in him by the electors of his ward. He served the office of Sheriff in the mayoralty of the late Sir G. R. Tyler, Bart., his colleague being Alderman Sir Joseph Dimsdale. At the close of the year he received the honor of knighthood at the hands of Her Majesty in recognition of his long services in the Corporation, and in joint celebration of the opening of the Tower Bridge, and of the birth of an heir to the throne in the direct line of succession. His Lordship is a past master of the Loriners' Company, and a member of the Court of the Frame Work Knitters' Company; and the clubs with which he is connected as a member are the City, Carlton, and the Knights' clubs, of which latter Colonel and Sheriff Probyn is also a member. His family consists of eight sons and a daughter, Mrs. John King Farlow, who, it is understood, will act as Lady Mayoress.

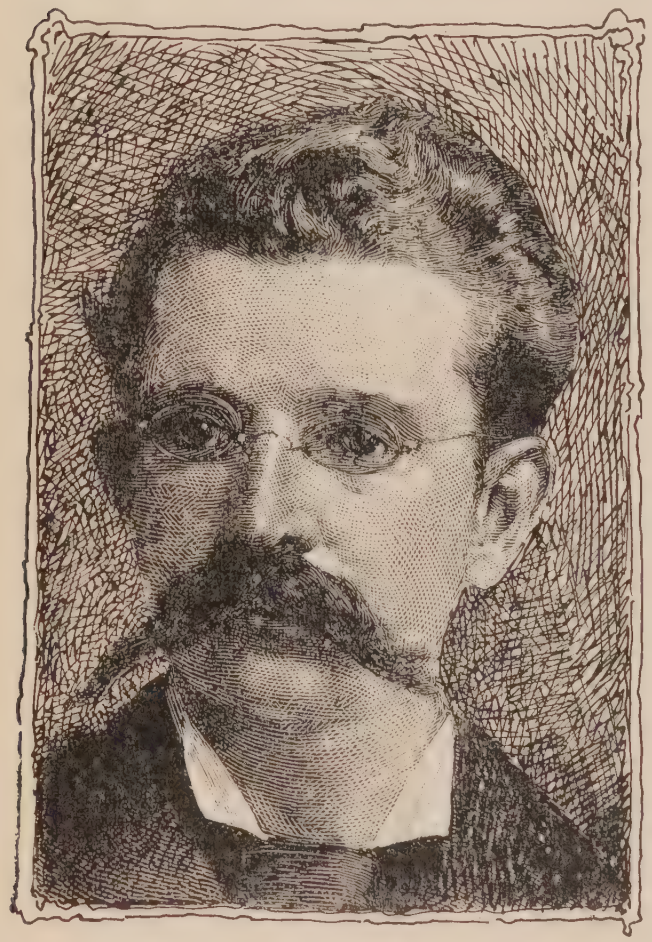
Phrenotypes and Side-Views. No. 29.

WILLIAM BLACK, LOVER OF NATURE AND HUMAN GOOD.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

One of the worthiest of writers in modern literature has just died and left a large vacancy in the circle of novelists. He was not an old man by any means. A prolific writer, his pen had not lost aught of its cunning or freshness, and the world expected much more from him, because of the fine maturity of thought and feeling which his later work shows. Yes, William Black will be missed from the ranks of England's novelists, because in certain lines of word-painting he had no superior among contemporaries. Always pure in motive, and delicate and sweet in plot-conception, his carefully prepared books are fit for the reading of old and young. Abounding in admirable scenic description, especially of the most romantic regions of his native Scotland, many of his titles afford much genuine instruction. Of the moral tone of his

books it may be said that there is not in one of them a meretricious incident. He avoided extravagance of incident and the tragic to a great extent in situation. Seeking to be natural and simple, he nevertheless wove his stories of colors and characters that interested us always by their humanity and clever combination of occurrences that were scarcely above the commonplace. His men and women walk and talk as men and women of the class they represent in Scottish and English society. His style is graceful and finished; indeed, among English writers he may be said to be classical in



THE LATE WILLIAM BLACK.

the type of his composition. Few certainly exhibit more care in the moulding of sentences and choice of words. His manner of preparation was to arrange the plot and progression of a story in mind, and have its general features well perfected before putting pen to paper. He might go about for months ruminating on a subject before putting pen to paper, then shut himself up and write steadily, day after day, for twelve hours until the work was done.

One of Mr. Black's most delightful books, to us, is "Macleod of Dare." We read it soon after publication, and found a great amount of pleasure in the lively descriptions of certain parts of bonny Scotland that are associated with the story. Then, too, there are striking effects of Scottish character in the book that reminded us of experiences, years before, when opportunity led us beyond the border while making a tour in England.

At that time William Black had not become known so well as now in America, and our happy impressions led us to secure a photograph of him and prepare a sketch, which was published in this magazine in 1891. Not long after the sketch appeared we were surprised to receive a letter from Mr. Black in which he very courteously thanked us for our good opinion of him as a man and an author and modestly disclaimed the possession of any remarkable gifts of character or authorship. It was a characteristic letter, and fully confirmed the written opinion of the man.

This letter was a surprise, and due without doubt to Mr. Black's having received a copy of the number of the JOURNAL from some admirer of his who had read the sketch and considered it of sufficient importance to be seen by the novelist. Very few authors of wide reputation would have shown such courtesy and appreciation as evidenced by Mr. Black's taking the trouble to write to us. The feeling and civility of the man were thus well exhibited.

A cursory glance at the portrait by anyone acquainted with face types would satisfy him as to the race to which the lamented author belonged. The form and expression are markedly Scotchy. Born in Glasgow in 1841, he in youth attempted two or three lines of work, but a bias toward literary employments seems to have indicated itself so strongly that at twenty-one he was convinced that nothing else would suit. In 1864 he became connected with the London daily press, doing service in various capacities, occasionally publishing a story. In 1875 he withdrew from

journalism and devoted his time to novel-writing altogether. His "Daughter of Heth" appeared in 1871, and its success probably convinced him of the expediency of the course he adopted later. Every book that came later confirmed the public impression of his superiority as an artist in the sphere he had taken up. One needs only to mention "A Princess of Thule," "Madcap Violet," "White Wings," "Prince Fortunatus," "Yolande," "Shandon Bells," etc., to remind the reader of a style of topic and treatment that has fascinated a great circle of readers on both sides of the Atlantic.

A temperament of the mental class is conspicuous in the pictures of Mr. Black, with a conjunction of physical elements that reminds one somewhat of Sir Walter Scott, although the head has not the abnormal development at the crown of the great poet-author. The lines of the forehead intimate a fine organization of both the reflective and perceptive intellect, with capacity for the appreciation of the æsthetic in form and expression. The temporal region is broad beyond the average, and the head in the upper region appears to be rather of the square order, with fulness enough to impart to the disposition elements of sympathy, tenderness, ready courtesy, and conceptions of an intuitional nature. An excellent observer, with power to array impressions and facts gathered from the ever-moving world, Mr. Black possessed gifts of imagination and feeling that enabled him to invest his plot and incident with features out of the common, and so impart a character of originality, or a phase of the unexpected, to every story that he wrote. He was no imitator. Yet with such impulses to order and symmetry as his forehead shows he must needs study the fitness of things and exhibit the charm of purity and propriety of conduct. So his characters always live and move in a way that suggests high and lofty motives, good and sweet thoughts; yet they have peculiarities of strength and mannerisms of individuality that strike the reader as of the author's own invention.

Phrenological Psychology.

By the Rev. W. L. Spooner.

(Continued from page 142, November, 1898.)

First. Our first reading of any person by the old method can hardly be other than a transcript of our own minds. We look, we think, we call up the descriptions of mind by mental philosophers, and we say, "That person, like ourselves, perceives, feels, knows, imagines, thinks, reasons, remembers," etc. True, that is saying something, saying, indeed, a great deal, if we have a clear conception of the meaning of perception, feeling, knowing, imagining, thinking, reasoning, remembering. But save just the impression we get through the senses, the whole process of estimation is inward, wrought out within the mind, and abstract. Without such a course of inward elaboration, however, the phrenologist measures his man, and can give a description quite as deep, and much more multiform, than can the old psychologist. And with the old system there is of necessity a sameness of description, whereas, with the new method, the idiosyncrasies of men are noted. The degrees of mental specialization in men, save as a broad fact of knowledge, or as discovered from specific study of action, are unknown to the old psychologists. In the easy way, then, by which Phrenology enables us to know men, to know them inwardly, to know them as to their possibilities of power, I claim we have one important evidence of its superiority to the old psychological method. The former gives us power to read the particular mental traits of individual men; the latter only enables

us to form abstract conceptions of the general mental characteristics of mankind.

Second. The account furnished by Phrenology of our whole mental constitution is better than that outlined by the abstract science. Whether actually distinct faculties exist or not (and most phrenologists contend for such distinct mental activities), the forms of mind-action defined by Phrenology are more than forty—considerably more than the usual number of faculties, intellectual and active, recognized by the old system. The above forty phases of mental action are divided generally into two great branches—intellectual, affective. The intellectual is connected with the forward portion of the frontal brain; the affective with the coronal lateral and occipital portions. The intellectual activities are again defined as perceptive, reflective, intuitional. And the three divisions include sixteen or seventeen different faculties. A comparison of the phrenological divisions with what has been called one of the best classifications of intellectual faculties—that of Sir W. Hamilton—will show, I think, to the advantage of Phrenology. Sir W. Hamilton speaks—

1. Of the Presentative faculty, including external and internal perception.

External perception is covered by the perceptives of Phrenology, and not only is the general notion of external perception included, but varied forms of perception are denoted. Phrenology teaches that the mind has a distinct perceptive power for Form, Size, Weight, Colour, Order, Number. It also states that there is a distinct faculty of Observation—giving the tendency to minutely observe the peculiarities of men and things. O. S. Fowler called this faculty the Looker.

By internal perception, Sir W. Hamilton means Self-consciousness. But this perceptive power, it seems to me, accompanies every form of mental action. If I observe, whether a thing or a thought, I perceive myself as observing. If I imagine, I perceive myself as imagining, and so on. Within itself the mind is, and must be, able to distinguish all its impressions, whether from objects or ideas. So the mind knows itself, its experiences, along the line of each faculty. The self is that in which all the mental powers inhere and have their union. We know ourselves as knowing, feel ourselves as feeling, and as willing.

2. The Conservative faculty of Hamilton is Memory—a power of the mind to remember, to recall any or all of its previous experiences. The phrenologists hold that memory goes with each intellectual faculty. That is to say, the perception of form carries with it the memory of form; of place, power to remember place; of events, ability to remember them; of language, memory of words; of causes, a remembrance of them, etc. So that each faculty has the power to see and to retain the image of what it sees. Is not this definition of Memory as clear as that of the old psychology? and does it not help to a better understanding of the amazingly manifold retentiveness of mind?

3. The Reproductive faculty spoken of by Sir W. H., and including suggestion and reminiscence, is, I presume, intended to express what is known as the law of association. This recurrence to the mind of ideas by suggestion and reminiscence looks very like "a law of memory." What is called the association of ideas is a fact of experience, and the methods of the so-called "law of association" can be seen under the phrenological teaching that the faculties most alike and most nearly related are grouped together with a good degree of clearness. Faculties whose nerves are closely associated in the brain are mutually stimulative and suggestive. Intellectual faculties are closely related—are associated—and act together. Impinging, cranially, on them are æsthetic and moral faculties. It is easy to see how, from the memory power of the faculties and their mutually related action, a continuous recurrence of associated ideas and experiences may take place. And the related action of all the faculties through their physiological

media can be readily understood, in view of the phrenological theory that all the brain nerves converge in the "corpus callosum," "the Sensorium of the brain." The law of all mental action is that of harmonized co-operation.

4. The "Representative Faculty"—Imagination—is generally associated by Phrenologists with Ideality. This faculty is so called because it is the sentiment of the beautiful, of the ideal. It has the eye for the beautiful in form, in expression, in thought, in character. It gives the tendency to idealize, to poetic expression, and to the creation of the beautiful. But close by Ideality is Sublimity—the love of the grand, the magnificent—and Constructiveness; and above is the moral faculty, Spirituality, or Marvelousness. If these latter faculties do not give imagination, being so near Ideality, they must tend to stimulate the re-creative, re-presentative, or imaginative faculty. Anywise, the Phrenologist has quite as large a place for Imagination as the abstract system, and can in a superior way account for its different forms of action.

5. The "Elaborative Faculties"—Comparison, Reasoning, Judgment, etc.—have their correspondences in the phrenological system. With the latter, indeed, Comparison is distinguished as a faculty. The name denotes the function. Its work is to compare—to compare in the realm of things and in the sphere of thought. It has immense analytical, critical, and reasoning use. In the whole world of knowledge likenesses and unlikenesses abound. Upon those resemblances and differences Comparison has its eye. Possessed of a good measure of this power, one is able to copiously illustrate and to pursue the abstract comparative methods in thought. Wherein is the phrenological account of this power of mind, either in its concrete or abstract uses, inferior to that of Hamilton? And indicated, as it is claimed, in the middle upper part of the brow, the likely measure of it in any man, other things being equal, may be easily judged. Here comes in the superiority of the phrenological method. The old system talks of Comparison as an abstract power, describes it in abstract way; Phrenology says, This person does or does not possess considerable power to compare, illustrate, criticise, etc.

6. Causality is a name for a mind-power which, in that form of it, is not employed by the consciousness—psychology. As defined by the newer system, it includes all that is meant by Hamilton's "Regulative Faculty"—"the source of necessary, *à priori* truths." It is the philosopher of the intellect. While closely associated with Comparison in analysis, reasoning, induction, etc., Causality is the great power of deduction. It seeks into the reason of things; it is the *à priori* reasoner; it delights in the abstract, the metaphysical, and the severer mental processes. Here, then, we have a faculty which, in scope and ability for abstract work, is equal, and, I venture to think, superior to the "Regulative Faculty" of Hamilton in accounting for and explaining the higher forms of mind-action. To have an insight into the phrenological meaning of Causality is to have a considerable knowledge of the states and activities of mind in the more abstract processes of thought and reasoning.

7. Intuition is a power of mind which all psychologists allow. But only Phrenologists give its cranial and physiognomical indications. Intuition as a faculty is the power of immediate sight or insight into men, things, truth, etc. The degree of its possession by any one man is known only to the Phrenological reader. That is, other psychologists can only judge of the measure of it in men as they see it indicated in speech, writing, or action. A look at the upper part of the forehead of a man enables the Phrenologist to say whether Intuition is an active and controlling power in that man. Of the cranial indication or non-indication of this faculty Phrenologists are sure. I maintain, therefore, that to the thoughtful looker at others who observes the outward indication of Intuition, and who has a corresponding knowledge of what Phrenology teaches, there is a fine sight of mind-movement.

The Organ of Locality.

By J. A. Fowler.

ITS FUNCTIONS AND THE USE IT IS TO THE OTHER FACULTIES.

The location of the organ of Locality is to be found in the frontal convolutions and directly below the organ of Causality, above the organ of Weight, and between Eventuality and Time. It helps to assist all the other faculties, but it has a distinct work of its own to perform and is appealed to in an individual manner.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ITS DISCOVERY.

Dr. Gall's taste for natural history led him to go out into the woods to examine the various kinds of birds and animals he found there, but he had the greatest difficulty in finding the same nest of birds again, although he put marks on the trees and sticks by the way. His perplexity was so great that he was obliged to take a schoolmate with him. The lad's talents were not above mediocrity, yet the facility with which he could find his way was so much the more striking that Dr. Gall often asked him how he contrived to guide himself so accurately; to which he replied by asking in turn how he always contrived to lose himself everywhere. Dr. Gall took a cast of his head and endeavored to find persons who were distinguished for the same faculty.

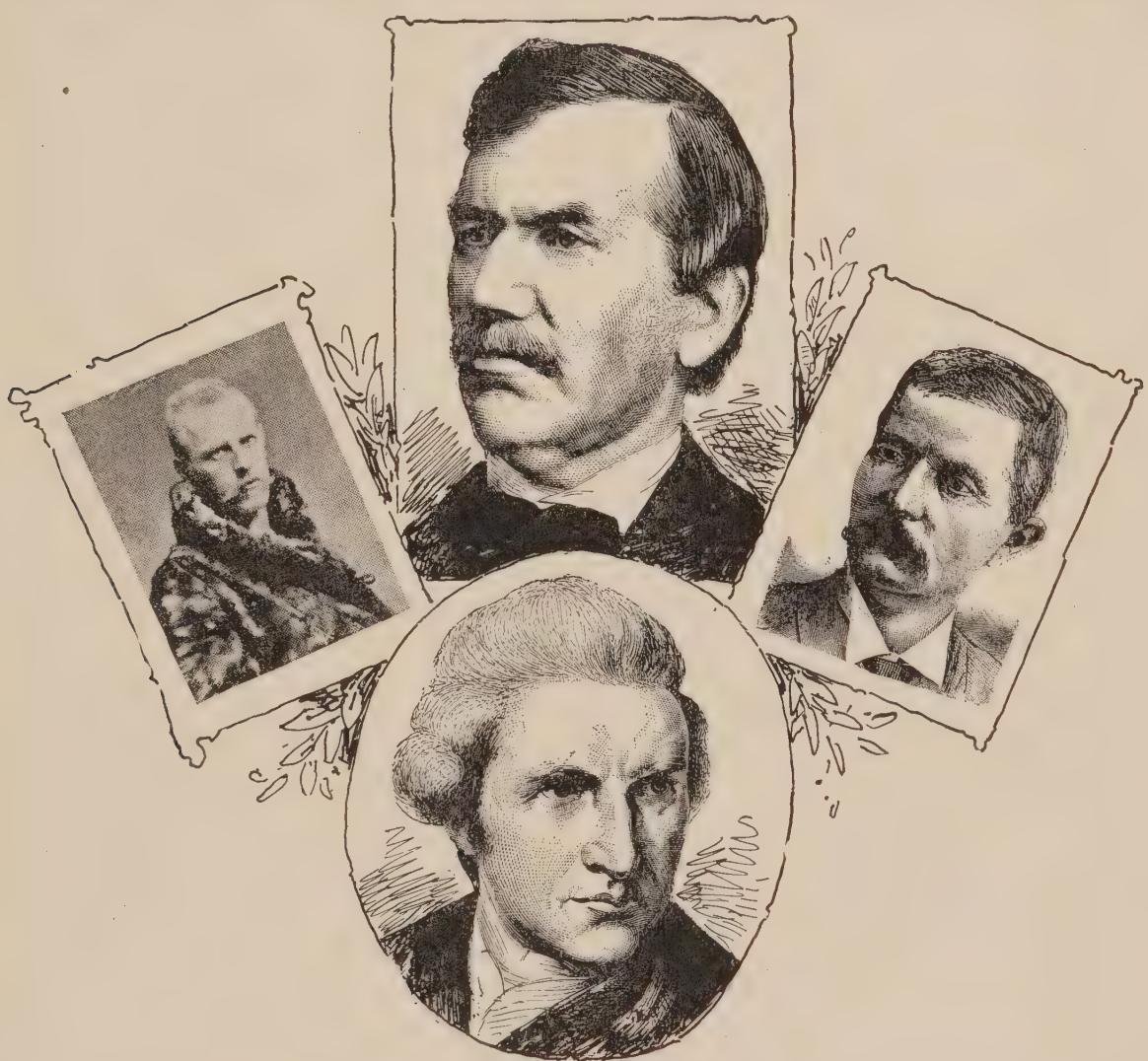
He found a celebrated landscape painter, Schoenberger, who told him that when he was traveling he needed only to sketch in the general outlines of the countries that interested him; for afterward, when he wished to make a more complete picture, every tree, stone of any size, or bunch of bushes spontaneously presented itself to his mind. Dr. Gall took a cast of his head and placed it beside his schoolfellow Schneidler's in order to obtain some more light on the subject.

At this period Dr. Gall became acquainted with the author of "Diana Sore," M. Meyer, whose only pleasure was to wander about. He had an astonishing faculty of finding and recollecting the different places he had seen. Dr. Gall moulded his head and placed the cast by the side of the rest and then carefully compared them. He found that though very different in many other respects, yet they were strikingly alike in the region directly over the eyes near the organ of Educability. They all had two large prominences which began just outside the root of the nose and ascended obliquely, upward and outward, as far as the middle of the forehead.

From this time Dr. Gall began to think that the faculty of recollecting places, might also be a fundamental faculty whose organ was in the region of the brain just mentioned.

Dr. Gall was careful to explain one difficulty which met him and which was presented to him by his opponents. It was in connection with the anatomy of this part of the skull. "In some human heads, particularly of males, the external plate," he says, "is separated from the internal directly above and on the sides of the root of the nose, and as, in these subjects, which may not be very old, the external layer is carried outward and not inward as in decrepitude of old age, there are produced two very perceptible prominences in this region. Now, it is these prominences which the opponents maintain that I take for the external appearance of the organ of the sense of locality. This objection," says Dr. Gall, "was anticipated and answered long before they made it," which shows his forecasting mind. "My opponents err in considering the frontal sinuses to exist in all individuals. They are rarely found in women and are often absent in men till quite late in life, when the internal plate retires inward, without, however,

forming any external prominence. True, these prominences, formed by the frontal sinuses, are situated just where the external mark of the organ of the sense of locality begins; but they have an almost horizontal direction most often directly between the eyebrows, and sometimes extend to half the length of the eyebrows. On the contrary, the prominences produced by the organ of the sense of locality swell out more uniformly, present no inequalities, and extend obliquely upward and outward to the middle of the forehead."



DR. NANSEN, D. LIVINGSTONE, THE RIGHT HON. H. M. STANLEY, AND CAPTAIN COOK. (LOCALITY LARGE.)

We give Dr. Gall's words, that our readers may see that he was aware of the difficulties that surrounded his position and he was ready to meet them.

ANIMALS' SKULLS IN THIS REGION.

Dr. Gall says to avoid confounding the development of this organ with the projections of the frontal sinus in the lower animals a person must have an intimate acquaintance of the structure of the head in the different species. In some, such as the bull, buffalo, elephant, bear, and pig, the adults have large frontal sinuses. In others, as in the human species, they exist in one individual and not in another. Many varieties of dogs and often individuals of one of these varieties appear to have large frontal sinuses, though anatomy shows that they have none at all, and that their brain is placed directly against the very thin cranial bones.

The animals that have the organ of Locality large are numerous and help to simplify any doubt as to the proper location of this function. Dr. Gall had two dogs that were differently developed in regard to this faculty; one often left the place on some excursion but

never failed to return; the other always got lost whenever he quitted his master's sight. He subsequently owned another dog that could never learn what story of the house he lodged in, so that when accompanying the Doctor, if she got lost she would stand still and not move a step until her master had retraced his steps to find her. Once a dog was carried in a coach from Vienna to St. Petersburg, and at the end of six months he reappeared in Vienna.

Another was transported from Vienna to London; he attached himself to a traveler and embarked with him, but as soon as they landed he made his escape and returned to Vienna. Many other instances could be given of dogs, cats, horses, and other animals where the organ has been known to be large in some and small in others. The migration of animals also proves that they have a wonderful sense of Locality. We have found the organ large in the skull of the carrier pigeon, while it is not very large in the dove. Dr. Gall has therefore proved to my mind without doubt, and his experience in many hundreds and thousands of cases accords with my own observations of the skulls of birds and animals in regard to the development of this faculty. Without this faculty there would be no such things as geography and topography.

All who are distinguished for making accurate charts are capacitated for this work by the activity of this organ, by virtue of which also the mind of man traverses the infinity of space.

DEFINITION OF LOCALITY.

The definition of Locality is the memory of places; the capacity to find one's way, and the intuitive sense that leads one right in taking several directions in traveling. The love of exploring new countries, the instinctive idea of the relation of places and topographical features which are seldom forgotten.

WHEN VERY LARGE IT GIVES A GREAT DESIRE FOR TRAVELING.

When very large it gives a great desire for traveling and seeing new countries, it gives a love for wandering like the gypsies; hence persons with the faculty well developed have periodical desires to leave home and see other countries, and many persons make it their business to travel constantly.

ENDOWED WITH THIS FACULTY.

All navigators and travelers take delight in studying the world; when combined with Causality the astronomer calculates the distances and movements of the stars. In fact, no great astronomer has been known without this faculty in a well-developed condition. We have only to examine the portraits of Galileo, La Place, Newton, Kepler, Pascal, and Descartes for a proof of this; while portraits of Captain Peary, Dr. Kane, Captain Ross, Sir John Franklin, Dr. Livingston, Stanley, Dr. Nansen, Christopher Columbus, and Captain Cook afford excellent examples of the development of its existence. Dr. John Hunter was afflicted with a disease which disturbed this organ so much that he had no conception of any place existing beyond the room he was in, yet was perfectly conscious of the loss of this memory.

The perceptive centers have been wisely arranged about the eyes, for they are the chief instruments through which impressions of the external world are conveyed to the mind, and each is separate. Take, for instance, Individuality, which sees individually what is before it; Form distinguishes the outline, while Size takes in its area and Weight its bulk, and Order its method and arrangement, and Color its distinguishing hue, and Calculation its number, but none of these recognize the place, hence the organ of Locality enables one to go back to the same street and house even when the person forgets the name of the street and number of the house. Mr. Gladstone had this faculty so well developed in connection with the organ of Order that he could direct his private secretaries to any drawer or pigeonhole in his desk or desks in his Downing Street residence, where he had his official papers, and

always succeeded in securing the desired manuscript. Tennyson says, "I am a part of all that I have seen," hence we memorize what we examine and observe, and that knowledge becomes a part of ourselves. Some persons are opposed to railroads because they say, We cannot see things definitely enough to impress them upon our minds. Some of the old philosophers, such as Thales, Plato, and Pythagoras, were averse to fast traveling on this account; they preferred traveling by foot for the purpose of seeing and examining the country. Our study of books, maps, etc., convey to our minds a great deal of useful knowledge; in fact, they open up to our view a great deal of useful knowledge before a journey is taken; it has been said that an American abroad is to be seldom found separated from his or her copy of Bædeka or Bradshaw. Seneca says, "He who would make his travels delightful must first make himself delightful," which is another way of saying that he must cultivate his organ of Locality and store his mind with useful observations. Traveling for a holiday can be turned into a pleasure and profit as well by rightly securing the proper environments. A lady pupil of mine in Melbourne who is now a resident of Yokohama sends me a yearly typewritten letter of some considerable length about her summer holiday. This letter always describes some interesting adventure among the islands of Japan.

Lubbock says, "So far is the enjoyment of travel an interference with home that perhaps no one can thoroughly enjoy his home who does not sometimes wander away." It is interesting to note that in the biography of Captain Cook it is expressly remarked that this navigator had these frontal prominences of Locality well developed.

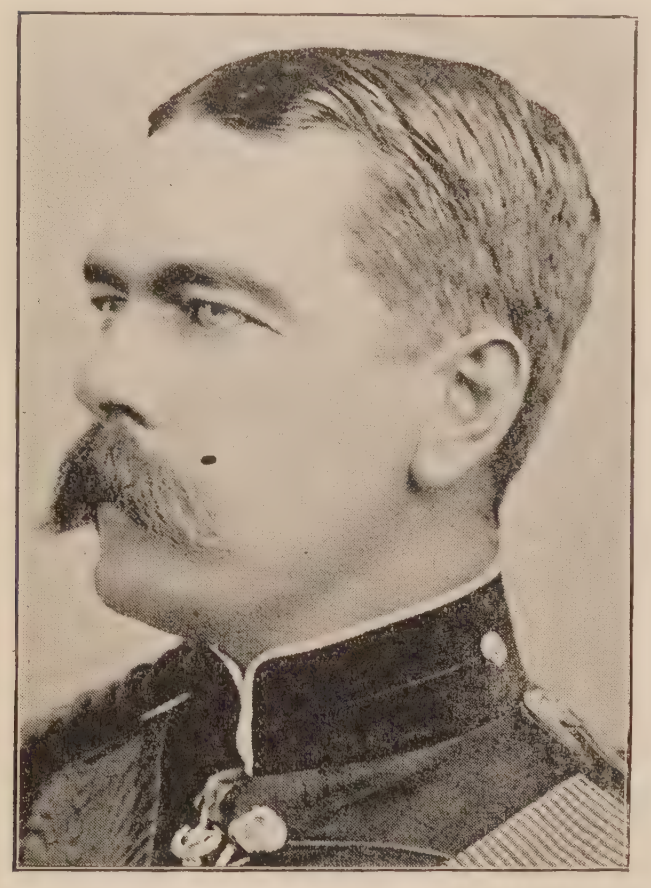
People of Note.

LORD KITCHENER, OF KHARTOUM.

By D. T. Elliott.

The great success of Lord Kitchener's campaign in the Soudan has brought his name prominently before the whole civilized world. His great achievement in the cause of liberty, progress, and civilization will link his name with England's foremost sons, and the future historian will record the exploits of the Soudan as being equal to the clever manœuvring of a Wellington. The subject of this sketch is an interesting study from a phrenological point of view, and students of the science will be impressed with his remarkable organization. He has inherited a splendid physique; his superior vital powers give him strength of body and mind; his face indicates that all the powers of his mind are active. We look in vain for any sign of timidity or hesitancy in his character. He would act promptly, but all his plans would be well matured beforehand. His character is a strong one, although the length of the nose appears to contradict this statement; what is wanting in length is made up in breadth, and indicates stratagem, tact, and good lung power, while the large chin shows health and long life. The head is comparatively large and well developed throughout; he is conscious of his own powers, and is not liable to extremes or swayed by emotion. The poise of the head shows self-confidence, the disposition to take on responsibilities, to direct, lead, and command, also fearlessness, directness of aim, and decisiveness in action. His well-disciplined mind is quick, sharp, and prompt in taking in the difficulties of a situation; his accurate knowledge of men and things enables him to use the material at his command to the best possible advantage; this was clearly evident in the management of his last campaign against the Dervishes. His

perceptive faculties are remarkably strong, and his judgment of practical things is unique. He is quick to take in knowledge concerning the condition of things around him, and his ability to accumulate facts is one of the strong points in his character. His memory of places is equal to the great explorer,



LORD KITCHENER.

Captain Cook, hence he would excel in surveying, in opening up new ground, and in carrying out new enterprises. His keen, penetrating intellect and sagacity make him fully alive to his surroundings and far-seeing in working out the operations of his mind. The photograph indicates that Lord Kitchener has always manifested a good share of ambition, which in his case is wisely directed by the force of his intellect and reliable judgment. We frequently meet with ambitious people who are disappointed with the progress they are making toward a position of affluence and responsibility in life, but who overlook the importance of exercising and developing those powers of mind which will help them in gaining success in life. The subject of this sketch has made full use of his opportunities in life, and by industry, persistency, perseverance, and faithfulness to duty has attained a very high distinction in the army. He is not the type of man to shrink from a difficult task; his Firmness and Combativeness give him indomitable courage in prosecuting his plans, in resisting encroachments, and in defending principles. Notwithstanding the strength of these so-called harsher elements of the human mind, Lord Kitchener is a man of peace, and could only engage in warfare as a duty to his country. If we draw an imaginary line from Causality to Cautiousness, we shall observe the coronal region to be well rounded out and the moral sentiments fully developed; strict adherence to duty, integrity of action, humaneness, and sympathy are prominent elements in his character; the great interest he is taking in establishing an educational college at Khartoum in memory of the late General Gordon is a clear indication of his high sense of justice and interest in the general welfare of the people. Lord Kitchener is a man of action rather than words; he is not afraid of rough work; he can be depended upon to do his duty loyally; he has the right temperament for a soldier, and, having youth on his side, a successful and distinguished career is before him.

JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE.

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The nomination of Mr. Joseph Hodges Choate to the embassy of Great Britain has been expected for some time past. He is a man who has been before the public for many years, and as an all-round lawyer he has been regarded as the foremost in the city of New York. He is equally at home in any civil court, a military court-martial, a maritime legal contest, or an international controversy, and as a man of keen insight and intellectual astuteness he will be welcomed as a suitable candidate to hold the posi-

tion of ambassadorship to the most important foreign court. On the return of Mr. John Hay to fill the place of Secretary of State for President McKinley in place of Judge Day, it was with some anxiety and wonderment as to who should fill such an important position; although Mr. Choate is somewhat different from his predecessors, namely Lowell, Bayard, and others as ministers to England, Mr. Choate will hold his own in quite an original way. He has a well-developed head, which is compact and



JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE.

available. The fore-part of it indicates large Comparison, which is indispensable to a lawyer, and which assists him in showing power of analysis and ability to cross-examine, compare evidence, and sum up facts before him. His Intuition is also large, which, joined to his Mirthfulness, enables him to understand character and the motives of others, and shows keenness of wit in depicting the characteristics of those around him. It will be noticed that his perceptive faculties are actively developed, hence he cannot be told much about any work in which he is engaged, for his mind generally travels ahead of his informant, consequently he knows how to prepare himself on all sides; his faculties above and around the temples are also well developed; these give him taste in the choice of his language and enable him to select that which is suitable to the occasion. He also possesses large Language and is capable of seeing all round a subject before he gives away any ideas upon it. His versatility of talent is remarkable; in fact, he can lend himself to a variety of work. Speaking physiologically, he possesses a good expansion of chest, and is not troubled with a narrow contraction of lungs. His features are well-proportioned and show wonderful intellectuality in the keenness of his eye, great force of character and determination of mind in the central feature—the nose; wise and far-sighted reserve in the thin lips,—which characteristic does not prevent him from talking well when he has a case on hand, —and a healthy ear.

Mr. Choate is sixty-seven years of age. He was born in Salem, Mass., on January 24, 1832. His father, George

Choate, was a physician in Salem and a cousin of the famous legal luminary, Rufus Choate. His family is descended from John Choate, who came from England in 1640 and settled in Ipswich.

Mr. Choate was graduated from Harvard at the head of his class in 1852, and from the law school two years later. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1855, practiced there for a year, and then came to this city with a letter of introduction from Rufus Choate, which gained him admission to the office of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd. In 1859 he was admitted to partnership in the firm, which for many years has been known as that of Evarts, Choate & Beaman. His subsequent legal career was one of continuous triumph and increasing clientage. He has been the leading counsel in many of the most important cases tried in the Supreme Court of New York, and of late years has frequently been engaged in arguments before the United States Supreme Court, the most noteworthy perhaps of the latter being his exhaustive and successful plea against the constitutionality of the income tax, ordained by the Fifty-third Congress.

He was president of the New England Society of New York in 1866-70; the Union League Club, 1876-84; the Harvard Alumni, 1889, and the New York Bar Association, 1888-89. He received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst College in 1887, and from Harvard in 1888. His home in this city is at No. 50 West Forty-seventh Street, and he has a summer residence at Stockbridge, in the Berkshire Hills. He was married in 1861 to Miss Caroline D. Sterling, daughter of Frederick Sterling, of Cleveland, O., and has three children.

J. A. F.

The Executive Nose.

This is the nose par excellence that has for its motto, "I conquer, I execute"; it differs from Dante's, which was what could be called a melancholic nose, or one that dipped well down from the curve on either side, and it also varies from that of Father Ignatius, as this one stands out sharply without any dip at its point and with no tendency to roundness in the body of the nose. It again differs from M. Edouard De Reszké, whose nose is indicative of emotion, with rather a tendency toward the nervous temperament, and it has not that roundness to its point which we see so fully represented in De Reszké. The executive nose says emphatically that it intends to conquer in the work it sets out to do, and therefore there is no mistaking its characteristics. It ranges somewhere between the nose of Voltaire and Charles Dickens; the former, it will be remembered, has a curve at the top, while the latter has a decided rise in the center. An executive nose plods; it oversees its work; it prepares and lays out in a forceful way what it intends to accomplish. Admiral Dewey shows that



SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

his head gave him his nose, and from the will-power manifested we can have no uncertainty about the result of his actions. He has not as pugnacious a nose as had Bismarck, neither does his firmness amount to such a rock, but there is enough of this element to indicate that with his Destructiveness and Combativeness he is capable of surmounting all obstacles before him. The force and insight are capable of doing it.

The executive nose does not stop to make poetry or waste its energy by many exclamations; neither does it bemoan the circumstances that surround it, but just takes hold of the situation and makes the best of circumstances and wheels things around to its own aggressiveness and self-assertion. It is not the nose of Cardinal Newman which has been called the warrior nose, but it was more the nose of Mr. Gladstone, and includes the further characteristics of endurance, tenacity, solidity, and patience. Colonel Waring was another man who possessed a good degree of this type of nose.

When possessed by a woman the character should partake largely of the characteristics of the father, in order that there may be harmony of power. Compare it again with that of Frederick the Great, and you find in the latter a straight egotistical character; it has no great bulk or breadth, as have the characters we have just mentioned. It is more like Martin Luther's, which indicated strength, massiveness, and breadth. In most navigators we find it large, such as in Columbus, Cooke, and explorers, such as Livingston and Stanley, and it is large in the features of Sir John Franklin, whose portrait is here given. F.

Our Boys and Girls, How Shall We Educate them?

A very serious problem nowadays is, How shall we educate our boys and girls. I once heard a father say, "I believe in giving my boys a good education, and then let them decide for themselves what they would like to become." Very often this has been too late to prepare them for what they are really adapted and for which they need special training. We were much pleased with what Mr. Henry Clews said recently: "If a boy is to be a business man, give him a good commercial education until he is seventeen or eighteen, and then put him to work. He'll begin at the bottom, and if the stuff is there, he'll find his way to the top." But when a foolish father sends his son to Yale or Harvard and then places him in a business house he has practically ruined his career at the start.

Your college gentleman, twenty-two or twenty-three years old, cannot work into a busy office and do boys' work; all his instincts revolt. He is beginning four years too late, and in this he is at a disadvantage. I have always believed in cultivating self-reliance. The above is good advice, but we would go a step further and find out whether the lad was adapted to a business or a professional career, and not wait until he is seventeen or eighteen and then see if the "stuff is in him"—and Phrenology can do this. Mr. J. Edward Summons holds the idea that in starting a lad in life he should have his own choice; he thinks he should have his own university education minus the classics, and then be helped with a little material aid, after which he should shift for himself. Here again the advice is suitable for just a few lads, but the kind of university education is a point that needs to be defined. We may educate our lads to be civil engineers at Stevens's Institute; we educate them for ministers at our theological seminaries, for physicians and surgeons, lawyers, at our various other colleges, but the work of a specialist

takes a lifetime to accomplish, therefore we do well to consider early the possibilities of our children without making a business of saying much to the little mind concerning our wishes for them. We can focus their interests by explaining what different professional men do and what business men have to know. It is true that the men who made the history of America were not college-bred, not educated in the modern sense, for one hundred years ago there were few who were wealthy enough to give their sons an education; they were kept busy cutting down trees. Yet we must not forget that they made the country, and will the university men of to-day produce their equal?

Our girls are a problem, also.

There is just as much diversity of opinion about the education of our girls as our boys. The Rev. Antoinette Blackwell and the Rev. Phœbe Hanaford have beautifully expressed their views in a contemporary paper, and as they are so well known their ideas will be appreciated. The Rev. Antoinette Blackwell says: "I believe that in this enlightened age there are still mothers who believe in tending a girl like a hot-house flower and shutting her up from the outer world. Nonsense! There is only one cardinal principle to adopt with a girl at this time—teach her fearlessness and independence. Give her all reasonable liberty. Make her understand that in this life we must act for ourselves, think for ourselves, and be ourselves. Teach the girl that she must not look to the father or the brother or the husband for guidance in this life, but that she is born to take the initiative in human affairs.

"Depend upon this, that if the girl is good she will in such circumstances become so much the better.

"A knowledge of the world can only be acquired in the world. That is the principle on which a girl must be trained.

"Of course, I am in favor of giving every woman a profession—the profession best suited to her. Even if she marries it is a gratifying reflection that she may at any time earn her livelihood.

"It is my conviction that the present race of girls is distinctly superior to that of the last generation, and I ascribe the superiority to the love of exercise, development in athletics, and greater freedom of thought and action."

The idea of giving every girl a profession is a practical one, and one which at one time of life or another is always brought to the test and called into play.

The Rev. Phœbe Hanaford says that she supposes that it was because she was brought up on the old system that she does not approve of the wholesale liberty that is given to girls by their mothers of the present day. "Neither," says she, "can I approve the system of seclusion under the eye of the family. In one word, I'd like to strike a happy medium, which we have not yet found.

"I am not in favor of entire liberty for a girl. I do not believe in exposing her to every contaminating influence that may be found in the streets. It is, after all, better that her thoughts should be kept pure and unsullied until she is forced to go into the world and learn what sorrow and suffering and sin and shame mean.

"However, no one has yet been able to find a middle path between the two extremes.

"Wherever it is necessary, a girl should be taught to earn her own livelihood, but her first duty, after all, is wifehood and motherhood. It seems to me that in the performance of her round of domestic duties she more than earns her livelihood, and she after all fulfils her natural mission in life.

"Train a girl to respect herself, to respect the feelings of others. Imbue her with sound principles of right, teach her that originality, the power of thinking and acting for one's self is the secret of true happiness, and you'll get your ideal woman."

This is a subject that needs to be thoroughly ventilated, and we should be glad to receive further light on the question.

J.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Notes and Comments

By Dr. M. L. Holbrook.

PHILOPROGENITIVENESS IN SHARKS.

The shark has a bad name, but it is a very useful fish, with some good characteristics. It is the scavenger of the sea, eating up stuff which otherwise would make its waters foul. Any dead animal in it is at once seized upon and devoured. Its digestive powers are equal to those of the ostrich. Whalers, when they catch a whale, throw away much of its huge body, and the sharks come by the thousand to feast upon it. How they know such a feast is spread for them is a mystery, but there must be intelligence in them to find out so quickly as they do. The shark has no bones, but only cartilaginous material as a substitute. Their constitutions are very strong, and they recover from serious wounds. I once examined by microscope a section of a shark's stomach and found the structure of the glands for secreting gastric juice the same as in man. Reproduction in the shark takes place in three ways. Some are viviparous, giving birth to their young alive, a dozen or more at a time; others lay eggs and watch them with care till hatched, and others carry the eggs in a pouch till they hatch, and each species guards its young with solicitude, and when danger is near the young go into the mother's mouth to hide till the danger is over. This shows that they have philoprogenitive instincts of a higher order than most fish. Sharks are lazy, intelligent, enormous eaters, and have great cautiousness, which amounts to fear, for they do not attack a man in the water unless he is first dead or paralyzed by fear, so he cannot move or show signs of life. A bold, resolute man in the water near sharks, I am told, is never disturbed by them. Old, feeble sharks seek some quiet place away from their comrades, where they can live undisturbed and die in peace. I have seen them in the quiet water of the Hudson River looking as peaceful as any other fish.

LOVE OF CHILDREN AMONG MOUND BUILDERS.

How do we know that the mound builders loved their children and made arrangements for their happiness? First, on general principles, we know that philoprogenitiveness was essential in all races, and even to most animals, to secure their perpetuity. Without this faculty the helpless creatures would have perished before they were able to look out for themselves. But we have other objective evidence. In the Ohio Valley are many mounds built before the discovery of America by Columbus. In examining them we find among the remains toys, tiny stone hatchets, and other objects for the children's amusement, fashioned with care and skill. This is as good evidence as can be asked for by anyone.

MOUND BUILDERS' BRAINS.

We know only of the mound builders' brains by the skulls we find in the mounds. All archæologists agree they were very long as compared with their

breadth, and they had low foreheads. Judging from the size of the skulls of such as we have, their brains were small, and, compared with the Caucasian their foreheads were also narrow, but they had a primitive art, some knowledge of surveying, and traded with bordering tribes and even those some distance away. They had also a religion somewhat superior to idolaters, for they worshiped a divine being. They sent the news from one place to another by flashing lights from high mounds. They had mechanical genius, made pottery, tools, and ornamented them often beautifully. Their arrow-heads show this. They chopped down trees with stone axes with wooden handles. They worked in the mines, for we find their stone tools in deserted ones just as they left them. They were social also, and lived in villages and seemed to believe in immortality, judging from the way the dead were buried with their choicest treasures. All this agrees with the development of their brains, judged by the form of their skulls.

SANITARIUMS FOR INDIGENT CONSUMPTIVES.

Dr. Stchsépotiew, in *Gazette des Eaux*, advocates sanitariums for indigent consumptives for the protection of the public at large. He says,

1. That the true treatment for this disease—the hygiene treatment—can only be undertaken in establishments specially provided and at a distance from all cities.

2. Pure air and sunshine are the greatest enemies of consumption, and places for sanitariums should be chosen with these facts in view.

3. Consumption is often the disease of poverty, and philanthropic persons or medical and hygiene associations may very properly lend their influence to the erection of suitable institutions for these unfortunate persons.

4. A vigorous appeal to those able and inclined to aid such unfortunates should meet with a ready response.

5. All great cities should have hospitals for poor consumptives specially situated and under conditions favorable to not only their proper treatment, but for the protection of those who otherwise would be exposed to the germs of contagion which they give off.

6. Many will maintain that the State should build these institutions, but, in our opinion, it were better that it be done by private means, given by the wealthy, or those who are interested in benevolent work. Few think how little our generous nature is hardened by State charities and institutions which too often come under the influence of political parties, and much of their usefulness is lost. Private charity produces, when wisely done, often great good to the giver as well as receiver, but public charity must be enforced by law and does not react favorably, but unfavorably, on the reluctant giver.

HOW WE GAIN KNOWLEDGE.

It is, I believe, admitted by all scientists that we gain knowledge through our senses—that is, through the sensations which come to us principally through the eyes, and in addition, also, to the senses of hearing, touch, taste, and smell. Some would add a sixth sense, but there is no solid foundation for that yet, whatever there may be in the future. The most important of these senses is the sense of sight. What a world does it reveal to us which would be unknown but for it. But our sense impressions are not of themselves knowledge. We judge of their relations and value by our thinking brain, not our feeling one. The senses are not infallible, and what they give us must be corrected and correlated into thought. Nor is the brain infallible. It goes by experience, and often our experience is limited and we cannot judge correctly of the relative values of things. From all this we see that the larger and more various our sense impressions and the more varied our experiences, the more correct will our knowledge be likely to be. For self-culture, then, see and hear much and form judgments when the

things we see and hear, etc., have been well worked out by trial. The man with a large, well-trained brain does this best, but most of us can do it well enough for practical life by paying attention and trying to think straight. Think straight—yes, that is the phrase for this and all coming generations of men and women.

WHAT IS HEALTH?

Health may be defined as a condition of body which gives us a satisfying amount of strength and power to endure, and it is determined mainly by the state of nutrition. When this is perfect, little more is needed; when imperfect, we cannot feel strong or endure. Then, as a law of life, study nutrition. The primitive men could not do this, and lived largely by chance, good-luck, and by being strong. The weak and unskilled died. Even now, with all our splendid agriculture, few are well-nourished, because they do not know how to adjust their diet to their bodily needs. Most of us eat too much, some too little, and about all a more or less unbalanced diet. I remember, when studying medicine, a professor said: "It is not *materia medica* we should study; it is *materia alimentaria*. This is still true. One of the neglects of our age is this study. It is more important than geography, or geology, or almost any science. Let us begin the next century by an extended study of *materia alimentaria*.

BRAIN FAG AND NEURASTHENIA.

It is not always easy to draw the line between "brain fag" and neurasthenia—that is, between temporary cerebral fatigue and true nervous exhaustion. Usually the two go together; but in those cases in which an intellectual worker is run down without its coming to a case of neurasthenia proper—and such cases can be counted by the thousands—what is best to be done? Dr. Romme has just made some very valuable suggestions with reference to them, and bases justly the whole treatment on hygiene and tonics. Nevertheless the key-note of treatment in all such conditions is rest. Some of Dr. Romme's suggestions are these: The patient should go and live in the open air in the country; if he cannot, he should occupy rooms well aired, ventilated, and with full exposure to the sun. Between each period of work, covering a few hours, and especially before and after meals, he should take mild physical exercise in accordance with his tastes, such as walking, bicycling, rowing, gymnastics, open-air games, bowling, golf, croquet, lawn tennis, etc. If he cannot go out he can do gymnastics in his rooms, play billards—in a word, seek distraction and movement. If he finds gymnastics too fatiguing he will derive benefit from carriage exercise. His meals ought to be regular and substantial, with avoidance of alcoholic drinks. Massages and douches are valuable adjuvants.

These cases are much benefited by shampooing the head every day, and then rubbing it with alcohol before drying thoroughly. It is well, however, to begin the treatment with a complete absolute rest from mental labor for several weeks before adopting Dr. Romme's suggestions. Horseback riding is a most valuable exercise and aid to re-establishment in brain fatigue. As regards tonics, there is nothing better than a phosphate combination of iron, quinine, and maltine, alternating with a course of the glycero-phosphates.—The Family Doctor.

EGGS AS FOOD.

Would it not be wise to substitute more eggs for meat in our daily diet? About one-third of an egg is solid nutriment. This is more than can be said of meat. There are no bones, no tough pieces that have to be laid aside. A good egg is made up of ten parts shell, sixty parts white, and thirty parts yolk. The white of an egg contains sixty-six per cent. water, and the yolk fifty-two per cent. Practically an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. The vegetarians of England use eggs freely; and many of these men are eighty and ninety years old, and have been remarkably free from sickness. Eggs are best when cooked four minutes; this takes away the animal taste, which is offensive to some, but does not harden the white or yolk so as to make them difficult to digest. An egg if cooked very hard is difficult of digestion, except by those persons poscessed of stout stomachs; such eggs should be eaten with bread, and masticated very finely. Fried eggs are much less wholesome than boiled ones. An egg dropped into hot water is not only a clean and handsome, but a delicious morsel. Eggs contain much phosphorus, which is supposed to be beneficial to those who use their brains much.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

WELL NOURISHED AND PROMISING.

By Uncle Joseph.

No. 449.—John M. V. Chapman, Hamilton, Ont.—Quality of organization varies. Even in the children of the same family we have sometimes come across one member who seems altogether different to the rest, who are bright and intelligent. There are many reasons which account for these anomalies, reasons, too, which parents should be aware of and strive to prevent when they undertake the responsibilities of parentage. The portraits indicate that the children have been well nourished and parented. John, the elder, is well-balanced and has a good physique as well as a capable mind; his brain is



Nos. 449 and 500.—John M. V. Chapman and Marvel Chapman.

apparently and his head is of good size and finely proportioned. Study will be easy to him; he will take delight in experiments, and as a chemist, demonstrator of physics, or as a historian in collecting facts and classifying them, or as a librarian in organizing new methods for conveniently finding books of daily use and preserving rare reference books, he would take a deep interest.

He has a large development of Causality, which gives him a very inquiring mind. He is old for his age, and much resembles a lad whom we examined some few months ago, who was a great reader of history, biography, and travel. This lad has energy to propel his intellect, and so we may expect to hear of his continued progress.

It would not surprise us to learn that he had taken up the profession of medicine or occupied the chair of president of Columbia College in the twentieth century. He must cultivate more verbal expression and talk slowly.

No. 500, Marvel Chapman, has an angelic nature and is a little too ethereal for a boy. He will need to be hardened by judicious treatment at home before he goes out into the world. He is a very sensitive child, and more of a theorist than a scientist; intensity of feeling is one of his characteristics, and he will show a very loving, affectionate disposition. He has considerable poetical talent and will manifest less desire to parade his abilities in public than to work quietly in the seclusion of his own home; still, if there was anything heroic to be done, any cause to be supported, he would be ready for the call.

Child Study and Phrenology.

By Mrs. Henry Wallerstein, of the Woman's Law Class of the N. Y. University.

A feature of the present time is the convergences of the sciences. Not so long ago each appeared to be getting further and further away from the rest. The astronomer was losing touch with the chemist, the chemist with the physiologist, the physiologist with the geologist, he with the physician, and so on to the end.

But, nowadays, each science has so broadened that it begins to overlap all of its colleagues. These thoughts came to my mind in studying two recent publications—one, "A Manual of Mental Science for Teachers and Students; or, Childhood: Its Character and Culture," by J. A. Fowler, and the other a report on vacation schools and playgrounds for 1898, by Dr. Henry S. Curtis, Dr. Frances H. Tabor, and other eminent pedagogues.

One work represents the application of cranioscopy and Phrenology to the all-important theme of child culture, and the other the latest theories and principles of pedagogy, physiology, and psychology. Yet, despite the diverse character of methods and authors, the conclusions are remarkably alike. They seem to demonstrate the scientific truth of the old adage, "mens sana in corpore sano." Phrenology shows that the development of the brain and nervous system requires as large a flow of healthy blood as that of the muscle, and the experiments conducted by the Board of Education confirms this teaching by the uniform set of results tried under the direction of competent superintendents. Phrenology lays down the principle that the highest cerebral and mental development involves a symmetrical growth and condition of every sense and faculty. Pedagogic experiment in the kindergarten playground and classroom teaches that studies and exercises bringing into action all the senses as well as intellectual faculties procure far better

results than those in which the curriculum is restricted to a few special topics or lines.

Phrenology insists upon the principle that growth mental as well as physical is from the general to the special, from the indefinite to the definite, and from the physical toward the mental. Child study has proved that the best results are had when a course is pursued based entirely upon these channels of action.

Educational progress has brought into being new forces and activities in the great schools, public and private. The ancient schoolma'am has been relegated to obscurity, and in her place are trained teachers, special workers, oculists, physiologists, physical culturists, play instructors, masters of sports, and supervising physicians. The next stage will undoubtedly bring forth the educational phrenologist, who will indicate the best lines along which the education of each individual should be conducted.

At the present time we depend entirely upon experience. We put children into an intellectual inquisition and make them suffer for months and years until we find out what they can do and what they cannot do.

Many a little boy and girl has been made to toil in mathematics when there was no corresponding quality in the brain; in music, when they could never sing a true note; in language, when they had no linguistic power whatever; and, on the other hand, many great mathematicians, musicians, painters, and sculptors have been prevented, or at least delayed, from obtaining the position for which nature designed them.

When it is found that this waste of time and energy can be saved, and that the true nature of the child can be determined within limits at an early period in its development, educational progress will be more rapid, complete, and satisfactory than it has been under the impirical methods of the past and even of the present.

This principle applies to the moral as well as the mental development of children. Its application will enable a teacher, as well as a parent, to curb and modify morbid or abnormal tendencies and to strengthen and increase those which are deficient. In many instances it will be of benefit, especially where the child's nature is cramped, dwarfed, or injured by improper home surroundings. A bright, good child, brought up in an unhealthful atmosphere, may seem stupid, perverted, and evil, when beneath that seeming are qualities of the best type.

How far this can be done is of course a problem to be solved by experimentation. If it succeeds in one out of two cases, in one out of four, in one out of ten, it will be a great step forward upon existing conditions.

THINGS A MOTHER SHOULD NOT DO.

She should not forget that if she treats her boy as a gentleman, she will do much toward making him a gentleman.

She should not treat her boy to perpetual frowns, scoldings, and fault-findings. "Sugar attracts more flies than vinegar." Love wins her boy to a noble manhood.

She should never be so busy or hard pressed for time that she cannot listen to him. If he lives to be a man he will all too soon leave her. She should make the most of him while she has him.

She should encourage outdoor exercise or sports, and she should not forget to train him with proper regard for his personal appearance.

She should never allow him to form such habits as coming to table in his shirt sleeves, neglecting his nails or teeth, or carrying soiled handkerchiefs about with him.

She should never nag him, or forget that he is a creature of reason, not an animal that requires to be driven.

She should not try to break her boy's will, but be thankful that he is manly enough to have a mind of his own.

A New Year's Wish.

By J. Baldwin.

(*Continued from page 23.*)

"Mother, dear, I am sorry to grieve you, but I have already given you my decision," said Mildred.

"Think it over," said her mother, leaving the room.

So Mildred thought it over this way: "Mamma wants me to marry Lord Clarrisbrook, and I cannot and will not. I feel sure he means to propose to me very soon, and I verily believe that he has told mamma so already, for she never became quite so angry with me before. Shall I go with Mr. Lightfoot? Yes, I will! Oh, if my mother only loved Christian people! What shall I do? I have no one in the world to advise me! Oh, you naughty heart, to beat so fast! You know that all my interests are centered upon Vernon Lightfoot. Does he love me, I wonder? Not the way that mamma's friend does. No, he never flatters me, and never tires me with senseless talk. He just makes me supremely happy without my knowing how. I think I will tell God all about the matter, for I know I shall be able to act rightly afterward." She accordingly knelt down, and poured out her perplexities in prayer and sought guidance. When she arose she felt unspeakably comforted and strengthened.

The next morning her mother, having a headache, did not appear at breakfast. As soon as the meal was finished, Mildred coaxed her father into the library, and told him her trouble.

"Mildred," he said, "I am glad you have spoken to me on the subject, for I think I can help you, and you can always come to me in any perplexity.

"A thought has just struck me. You know I have always been fond of reading phrenological literature, and you see what I have in my hands this moment. Well, Childie! some months ago, when I expected to lose everything in my business, I sent my photographs to ——, and requested a delineation of my character, and the line of work in which I might expect the most success, and advice as to what I ought to turn my attention to at my time of life. I received in return a careful analysis of my character, with valuable advice as to what I should do, and what is more I have already acted upon it, and I will tell you the result in a few days.

"And now my dear child, I should like you to send your own photos and those of your two friends and get a delineation of all three, and ask the professor which of the two gentlemen is adapted to your temperament and character; do not be in a hurry to decide yourself, but let me know the result of your inquiry. Here is the address."

Mildred felt that a great burden had been taken off her shoulders, and did as her father instructed her; in fact, she had her father take the necessary measurements of her head and answer the required questions, and then she folded them up with two photographs of her own, one small modest one of Mr. Lightfoot, and several elegant cabinets of Lord Carrisbrook, which her mother had placed about the drawing-room.

At last she exclaimed, "I believe the phrenologist will think I am in love with Lord Robert because I am sending more of him than of poor Vernon, but Lord Robert's are so characteristic I will run the risk."

"Which ones are they?" asked her father, with a smile.

"One is a front view in evening dress; in another he is in his shooting costume, and in his right hand is his ever-present cigar—this is a three-quarter view; and in a third he shows a direct profile."

"The phrenologist will not be deceived in his opinion, and that is all you want," replied her father.

He was acquainted with Mr. Lightfoot and knew him to be a man of estimable qualities, and quite a rising young man. He had noticed Mildred's liking for him, and this did not displease him, for he also knew that his wife's designs were in quite another direction, and felt sure that Mildred could never be happy with one who was so thoroughly born of the world.

Mrs. Lanton was indisposed all day, and a note of refusal was sent to Lord Robert, while Mildred went to the reception and enjoyed it. The returned missionary was a lady of refinement and culture. She was a graduate of one of the United States colleges. Mildred had the pleasure of talking with her for a little while, and she ventured to ask her if she believed in phrenology. "Believe in it?" she said. "Yes, my dear girl. It has brought a great deal of happiness into my life. It has given me a most congenial

life companion, and has helped me to find my proper place in this world. I would advise every young lady to have a chart of her character."

On New Year's morning the characters came to hand. Mildred had just finished reading them when the door-bell rang in a very demanding way.

Mildred ran to open it, thinking it was her friend Carrie Stevens, who had promised to call. Much to her surprise, who should she find standing before her but Vernon Lightfoot. He was pale, and there was a tenderness in his eye that Mildred had never noticed before.

"A Happy New Year, Miss Mildred," said Vernon, cheerily. "I wanted to be the first one to greet you this morning, and so I came early. Can you give me a few minutes of your time?"

She flushed as he expressed his New Year's greetings and put into her hands some beautiful roses.

She thought he had never looked so well before, and it was the first time he had ever presented her with even a single flower.

She led the way into the library and, when the door was closed, he sank down in a chair beside her and gently drew her hand in his and told her what he had tried in vain to do for the last three years. He explained his position in life and how he had hesitated asking her to accept his love and return it with her own.

"Last night I heard that your father's business had failed, and that you were now even poorer than I am. I was so afraid that you would leave town before I could see you that I came at once.

"Can you, do you love me? Will you be mine? You know, now, that I love you for your own sweet self, and not because you are an heiress?"

Mildred laid her face on his shoulder for a moment, and he knew that she loved him, but she said nothing. She quickly drew herself together, for she was thinking of her morning mail. "I want to see my father before I give you my answer. I did not know that he had failed. Poor father!"

The next moment they both sprang to their feet, for the head of her father emerged from behind an arm-chair, where he had been completely concealed. He slowly rose and said, "I was not hiding behind that chair, but was looking for some papers that I had placed in a bottom drawer."

Before he could say another word Mildred produced the delineations of character which she had received that morning, and asked her father to glance them over. This he did to his entire satisfaction, and found a faithful description of his daughter, and also of Vernon Lightfoot and Lord Robert, with advice to have nothing more than a friendly intercourse with Lord Robert, while Vernon Lightfoot would prove a worthy friend and companion, and one well suited to her disposition.

On looking up, Mr. Lanton said, "I give my consent to your New Year's wish that Mildred will agree to your proposal of marriage, for I know more of you than she does, and I realize that she will marry one of the finest architects in this country. And now, Mildred, I have a piece of news to tell you. This morning's mail has brought me news that I have been appointed president of some new and prosperous mining interests which I entered into after I received my chart; and, although the news of my business failure was announced yesterday, yet this morning I find I am a fortunate man.

"I may also add that Lord Robert, who has also heard of my failure, has just declined his invitation to dine with us today, and so I extend a very warm invitation to you, Mr. Lightfoot; I am very anxious that you shall impress my wife as favorably as possible. I will now leave you to obtain your answer from Mildred."

He then left the room to seek his wife and explain to her what he had told Mildred.

The failure in business had a salutary effect upon Mrs. Lanton, and she was in time brought to see that wealth of character is of the first importance.

The Improved Movement Cure Institute, whose advertisement appears on another page, is the pioneer "Movement Cure" in this country, having been established by Dr. Taylor in this city in 1854.

It has been in continuous operation ever since, and has the enviable but deserved reputaton of successfully treating forms and phases of chronic disease which have refused to yield to all other forms of treatment.

Motion, in its most positive and available remedial forms, as Manual Massage, Swedish Movements, and Mechanical Massage, is the only remedy employed.

The latter is the invention of Dr. Taylor, and greatly enlarges the scope and usefulness of Manual Massage. It subjects any part of the body to agreeable vibratory motion at the rate of 1,500 changes of motion per minute, producing effects unattainable by the hands.

That motion should prove a superior remedy for chronic disease is not strange when we consider that such conditions are not an entity to be expelled, but simply an abnormal deficiency of the very forms and kinds of motion of the organs and functions upon which health and even

life itself depend. All that any remedy, of whatever nature, can do is to restore these faulty motions to a normal state of activity, and for this purpose what can be more logical or useful than the intelligent and discriminating employment of motion itself.

We advise all sufferers who have failed to find relief from ordinary medical methods to write to, or call at, the Institute for literature and advice. Perhaps there is help for them there which can be obtained in no other way.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Mr. J. H. Choate, the well-known lawyer, has been appointed Ambassador to England.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, "The Silver-tongued Orator," has been elected a Republican United States Senator for the State of New York.

Mataafa rebelled against the decision of the American Chief-Justice in Samoa and defeated Malietoa Tanus, who had been declared king.

Joseph Chamberlain said that circumstances are bringing about a community of interests between Anglo-Saxons which may have far-reaching results.

Americans, Cubans, and Spaniards in Havana think $40,000,000 would keep 20,000 Cuban soldiers from turning bandits.

Colonel G. B. M. Harvey returned from Havana with many valuable franchises for street railways and electric-lighting plants.

The provision for pneumatic-tube service in the Post Offices of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston was restored to the Appropriation bill.

An immense sun-dial, certainly the largest in the world, is at Hayon Horoo, a large promontory extending 3,000 feet above the Ægean Sea. As the sun swings round the shadow of this mountain, it touches, one by one, a circle of islands, which act as hour-marks.

At Driffield, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the harvest-bell is still rung at five o'clock in the morning to rouse the laborers from their slumbers, and at seven in the evening the welcome sound of the bell intimates the time for closing work for the day.

It is surprising to note the disparity between Great Britain and the United States in the number of newspapers published. In the entire United Kingdom there are but 2,418 newspapers of all classes. Of dailies there are 185 in England, 6 in Wales, 19 in Scotland, 20 in Ireland, and 4 in the isles. New York City alone has more daily papers than Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the isles together.

Preserved fruits in a state fit to be eaten have been taken from the ruins of Herculaneum.

Jacques Bertillon, a brother of the anthropometrist, and himself well-known as the Director of Statistics for the Municipality of Paris, recently said that the ratio of male births is 103 to 100 in all countries at all seasons; 105 or 106 in Austria, Ireland, and Italy, 105 in Russia, Scotland, France, and Germany, 106 in England, 104 in Roumania and Greece. But the statistics of the last two countries are in doubt.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the Central Church, Chicago, has accepted the call to be the successor to the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Plymouth Church, in March. All who know Dr. Hillis believe this to be a wise selection on behalf of the church.

Speaking of church vacancies reminds of the following circumstances which occurred at Mount Vernon in January: The Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy, of St. John's, Mich., was called to preach a trial sermon at the First Congregational Church, Mount Vernon. He had prepared his discourse with great care, but on Saturday night he was seized with a severe attack of Grippe, and his physician would not allow him to think of preaching on the following day.

Mrs. Lovejoy, who is a college-bred woman, of high intellectual ability, volunteered to the church committee to take her husband's place, and was accepted. The parishioners were not told of the change in the arrangements, and on Sunday morning when services began they were almost dumfounded to see a woman in the pulpit. Mrs. Lovejoy was also slightly embarrassed at first, but gave out the hymn in a clear voice. After the singing Samuel S. White, one of the deacons of the church, made an explanation of the circumstances.

In a few well-chosen words Mrs. Lovejoy told the congregation how her husband regretted he was obliged to break his appointment. She said that he had never done such a thing before, and, rather than have his record of punctuality broken, she had taken his manuscript and would deliver his sermon. Kneeling

at the altar she led the prayer, and then announced her text, from St. John: "For this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." The sermon was read in an eloquent and captivating manner, and for nearly an hour commanded the closest attention of the congregation. After Mrs. Lovejoy had pronounced the benediction she was surrounded by a host of admirers, who shook her hand and overwhelmed her with congratulations. Mrs. Lovejoy said that she did not aspire to be known as a "new" woman, but believed that a wife's duty was to be a helpmate to her husband, and, feeling this way, she had assumed the task and hoped she had given satisfaction.

Mrs. Lovejoy is about thirty years old, and is a brunette. Before she was married to Mr. Lovejoy she was a teacher in a college in Albion, Mich.

The members of the Congregational church have done little else since except talk of the brave little woman who so unexpectedly took charge of their pulpit, and there is slight doubt that a strenuous effort will be made to have Mr. Lovejoy accept the vacant pastorate and stay in Mount Vernon.

A RUSSIAN AUTHORITY ON SLEEP.

An extended study of the phenomena of insomnia by De Menaceine, a Russian authority in medicine, brings him to the conclusion that it is characteristic of persons who blush, laugh, weep readily, and whose pulse is apt to quicken upon the slightest provocation. Loss of sleep, however, he admits, most frequently results from overwork of either mind or body; overstrain of either kind dilates the blood-vessels of the brain, and eventually paralyzes them, extreme cold producing the same results. Experiments also show that exercise of the emotions causes a rush of blood to the brain, and sleeplessness, if occurring near bedtime. There is a common theory that sleep is required in proportion to the scarcity of red corpuscles in the blood, and thus all persons do not correspond in their need of sleep, and many authorities agree that the need of sleep depends upon the strength of consciousness.

INDOLENCE A FOE TO HEALTH.

Sir James Chrichton Browne recently gave utterance, at Selkirk, to some opinions on the dangers to health involved in indolence. He did not know, he declared, any surer way of inducing premature mental decay than for a man of active habits to retire and do nothing when just past the zenith of life, and, on the other hand, he did not know any surer way of enjoying what is termed a "green old age" than to keep on working at something till the close. The medical profession, remarks Dr. Browne, adapting itself to the needs of the times, has felt it incumbent upon it during the last decade to insist mainly on the evils of misuse of the brain—that is, the excessive strain not seldom imposed on it in the fierce struggles after wealth—and more especially the overpressure in the name of education, but is now not less keenly alive to the correlative evils of the disuse of the brain.

Before a recent audience in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, at Washington and Gates Avenues, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth lectured on "The Criminal Problem."

Few women have had better opportunities for studying the criminal question than Mrs. Booth. As she talked last night she became most intense. Her face lightened and she seemed thoroughly infused with her subject. She told of her personal experience with criminals in all sorts and conditions of life. She told of many instances where men, after being discharged from prison, had joined the Volunteers, in which she is so deeply interested, and become good citizens.

Sir William Harcourt has resigned from the leadership of the Liberal Party in England.

James Tyson, Australia's richest millionaire, has recently died. He is said to have been worth $25,000,000 and was wrongly considered a woman hater. For fifty years he cherished the memory of a girl who gave him food when he was starving.

Professor R. Virchow, the eminent Berlin Scientist, pathologist, anthropologist, and statesman, replying to a despatch of the "New York World," December 31st, said: "As to the influence of a martial spirit on the predisposition of parents, I can readily understand that this or any other public excitement might have a tendency to alter the particles in the blood, but in no two persons alike, and it is quite impossible to determine its extent or effect on the predisposition of parents."

In a home for sandwich-men in London there are said to be several university graduates and medical men, and a Scotchman who ran through £50,000 in three years.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1899.

The Wonders of the Human Mind.

Recently, when looking out from our window in the early morning, we could not help admiring the beautiful fringe-work that was on the window-pane, brought there by Jack Frost; when we came to compare this with the window-pane next to it we found the design was entirely different; as different as the lace curtains that hang at the windows of the different houses on Fifth Avenue, New York, or of the Mall, in London. As we went from room to room we found that each window-pane had also its own design in frost lace-work. Wonderful as this seemed to us, we could not suppress the thought that the variation in the human mind was infinitely more wonderful than even this display of nature, and as we make a more thorough study of Phrenology we find that the variation increases as our observations become more acute.

In looking at the inventions, therefore, that have been wrought out by the various inventors all over the world we find that the year 1898 deserves special mention for its new discoveries.

ASTRONOMICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year we have seen the perfection of the telescope at the Yerkes Observatory—the largest in the world, and wonderful results have accrued from the improved apparatus at the Lick Observatory. The latter observatory has done wonders in photographing nebulæ, the sun and its corona. It was ascertained clearly that the sun's spots are due to solar activity, and that the earth only intercepts one-half a millionth part of the heat radiated by the sun.

We have been able to ascertain during the year that the moon, most certainly, once had air and water, and afforded conditions for human life, and that the red end of the spectrum promotes vegetable growth.

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND BACTERIOLOGISTS.

We find that the Perceptive and Intuitive Faculties have been hard at work to increase the advance of science in

their departments of work, partly through experiments and also through literature.

The X-rays have been improved in their production and extended in their application. The bacteriologists have been engaged in examining all kinds of microbes and bacilli, and antidotes have been found for them. The work of attacking one germ with another with the object of killing the one attacked has proved successful.

We have learned that malarial fever is often carried by the mosquito, that there is a whooping-cough bacilli which is destroyed by antitoxin, and many new methods of curing disease by the hygienic use of the Turkish and other baths has received more attention.

Surgeons have used their instruments in many new and previously unheard-of ways. There has been discovered numerous methods of securing the treasures of the earth. The wheat crop of the world amounting to 2,800,000,000 bushels. While the gold from the Klondike alone has yielded $238,000,000.

In literature we have had a marvelous milage of books, some of which will survive the first edition and surpass the most sanguine anticipations of their friends. One that will bear the test of time is "The Wonderful Century," by Alfred Russell Wallace, which shows for the century what we have noted for the year.

And last but not least we have found that Phrenology has progressed during the year, first by an increased demand for personal examinations and also by photographs, and by the sale of literature. I was asked the question the other day if Phrenology was studied as much to-day as it was fifty years ago. I replied, Yes, fifty per cent. more to-day than then. It was so much newer then than now, that every one expressed his surprise with its accuracy. Now it has become much more universally accepted, and is consulted in time to prevent mistakes.

GREAT OCEAN WAVES DUE TO CHANGE OF ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

"H. C. Russell, director of the observatory of Sydney, New South Wales," says "Cosmos" (November 26th), "has recently paid considerable attention to the great waves, vaguely called seismic or 'tidal' waves that frequently reach that part. These undulations of the sea have the same period as waves due to earthquakes; that is to say, about twenty-six minutes from crest to crest; but it has been proved that only one per cent. of them are due to terrestrial commotions and that sixty per cent. originate in Bass Strait, when the meteorological conditions that accompany a center of low pressure show themselves in this part of Australia. The effect of a low-pressure area is to cause an elevation of sea level, which brings about currents along the south and east coasts of Australia. These, meeting in Bass Strait, give rise to waves that move toward the Tasmanian Sea, when they are registered on the tide-gauges of Sydney and Newcastle. Mr. Russell has also shown that at least ten per cent. of the waves have their origin in the Tasmanian Sea, under the action of high gales. Therefore seventy per cent. of these periodic waves observed at Sydney are due to meteorologic causes. The other thirty per cent. are perhaps due also to such causes, but it has not yet been possible to prove it."—The Literary Digest.

The rule of self-obedience to the right will bring all things into order.

W. E. Gladstone.

John Stuart Mill, the great writer on political economy, once said:

"Human beings owe to each other help to distinguish the better from the worse, and encouragement to choose the former and avoid the latter."

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

BOOK OF THE MONTH, PSYCHOLOGY IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

The above-named book, which has been brought out by Longmans Green & Co., New York, has been ably written by T. F. Dexter, B.A., B.Sc. and A. H. Garlock, B.A.

Since Psychology has been introduced into the schools in this country a book of this character was much needed, and it has apparently filled the gap. We all, of course, know the works of Professors James, Sully, Ladd, White, etc., but none seem to appeal to us in quite the same way as does the present one in meeting the demands of the modern teacher. It has an excellent method of dividing up the sections into interesting headings so that the eye can quickly detect the chapter and clause that is wanted for study or reference.

The contents of the book are divided into interesting chapters on the various phases of the mind, i.e., of memory, of the social feelings, the intellectual sentiments, the æsthetic sentiments, the moral sentiments, the will, habit, and character, and in Chapter XIV. an examination is made of the psychological basis of the kindergarten system; this section speaks of the activity of the child, of its imitation and imagination. Perhaps the most interesting parts of the book are found on pages 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, and 90, where some original drawings are given of children who are of various ages, namely three and a half to seven and eight years of age. We are glad that educators are broadening their examination of children's minds, and rejoice that even in a vague and indefinite way they are opening the road to a more practical insight into character study. In another number we intend to show how near Psychology comes to helping the teacher, and how much more closely the teacher would come to the volition and concepts of the child by the aid of Phrenology along with it.

Christ at the Daily Meal.—"Christ in the daily meal, or the Ordinance of the breaking of bread," by Normand Fox, D.D., late professor of church history in school of theology, William Jewell College, Missouri, published by Fords, Howard, & Hulbert, New York. This little work takes up the words of Christ when he took the bread and the wine at the sacramental table, and explains each part of the service in such a clear manner that no one can fail to see the clear intellectual and logical treatment of the subject. As there are many theories on the interpretation of these words of Christ there must necessarily exist considerable controversy regarding this explanation. No truths can be brought about without free discussion and considerable opposition.

Occult Science Library.—Seven essays on the subject of "Practical Occultism," showing how to use thought forces, etc., in all business and art, by Ernest Loomis; published by Ernest Loomis & Co., Chicago, Ill. Price $1.25. This subject contains chapters on "Occultism in a Nutshell," "Marriage," "How to Create Opportunities," "Your Talents," "Health," "Health Recipes." "Methods of Using Occult Powers," all of which give scope for considerable thought.

"The Dangers of Specialism in Medicine." —By L. Duncan Bulkley, A.M., M.D., of New York.

Very appropriately this writer, who is a well-known dermatologist, indicates some of the errors that pervade the atmosphere of special medicine. He emphasyse the tendency of young inexperienced "doctors" to devote themselves to specialties before making themselves familiar with diseases in general and so securing a foundation for what they would follow in particular.

"The Treatment of Acute Urethritis in the Male."—By James Pedersen, M.D., of New York.

From the practice of a clinician in the hospital and out of it, the writer obtains valuable data and supplies us with the digested results of his study of methods of treatment, concerning a class of disease having a serious relation to the community as well as to the health of the individual.

The following prizes are offered to any readers of the Journal, as follows:

For four new subscribers to the Journal a delineation of character is given from photographs.

For six subscribers to the Journal the first a china bust is offered.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co, London.*

No. 378.—H. Y.—Texas.—You have a very ardent mind, and one that is capable of doing a good deal of work of a mental character. Sometimes it is hard for you to draw the line and limit yourself to just what you know you ought to do and no more. You will have to learn from the school of experience, and when inclined to overstep the mark try and get into some other atmosphere for the time being, and you will save yourself many break-downs. You have a clear-cut forehead, and are able to read the characteristics of others well; you are a great reader of human character.

No. 379.—P. C.—Calumet, Mich.—To a great extent your difficulty in life has been of a physiological character, and you need to build yourself up by proper food, gentle exercise in the open air, and by taking more rest. Your photograph indicates that you have allowed yourself to go without a proper amount of nourishment and rest, and there is time for you yet to rebuild your constitution in these respects, and make a thorough success of life. You are not lacking in intellectual ability if you could only harness it to the right kind of work. You are quite perceptive, and could work by the eye successfully, and you have also a full degree of organizing ability, but you need more Hope, a little more enterprise and confidence in yourself. Will you not try to cultivate these qualities, and let us help you more fully at some future date?

No. 400.—A. B. R., New York City.—You will take to study the more you give your attention in the direction of books, and will, later in life if not just at present, show quite a distinct regard for science. You like to probe things to their bottom and get hold of evidence, and generally ask a great many questions when engaging in a new enterprise. You are not one who will work in the dark; you appear to have come from excellent stock, and are capable of making a good long life of it; in fact, you are more healthy constitutionally than you are organically. Be careful of your diet; eat more slowly than you do, and you will find yourself all the better for it. You could succeed in business and work up to be a partner and organizer, but you could also succeed admirably in the study of law.

No. 401.—G. E.—Klemme, Hancock County, Iowa.—You possess a good working organization, have a well-developed head, and are finely balanced; you are not one to shirk your work upon some one else's shoulders, but are capable of doing it yourself. You will increase your polish and refinement as you grow older, and learn to value yourself properly. Your advantages have not been all they ought to have been to prepare you for your life work; consequently, do not give up hope of the future, and, where possible, take advantage of opportunities to study engineering, mechanics, or engage in some manufacturing line of work. You could make a first-rate shrewd business man, and could excel particularly well in the buying line, for you would select your material with judgment, and would not make any blunders. Study Phrenology, for it will be of great service to you.

No. 402.—E. B.—Bloomington, Ill.—You have an enthusiastic character and are often carried away by what you see, and are interested in all reform work. It would not be surprising to us if you became an evangelist one of these days, but you will never tie yourself down to any old school of orthodoxy. Your sympathies are so strong that your love for your fellow-men will manifest itself in some particular line of work where you can appeal to their conscience and higher nature. You would gather much by traveling, and would stock your mind with useful information which you would be able to use afterward. You would make a strong arbitrator for justice, and, were you in the pulpit, on the platform or in the court, you would make people listen to you, for your voice would have the accent of sincerity and honesty. You will want to do nothing on a small scale, therefore it will be difficult for you to live in a contracted part of the country; you need room to breathe; your ideas suit an expanded area. You ought not to bury yourself alive in a small town where there is nothing going on, but should be where you can have a distinct influence over others.

No. 403.—J. W.—St. Thomas, Ont.—You are a man of considerable experience, and must have been rather early thrown upon your own responsibility. You are one who is inclined to look on

all sides of a subject; you should make an excellent manager, and be able to block out work, and manage a large wholesale as well as retail trade. You are prudent in money matters and economical, but do not value money so much for the desire to lay it up as to properly expend it on that which is useful. You are a very persevering man, and do not give up at trifles, and see everything that is necessary to be done for the future; in other words, you look ahead and prepare for emergencies before they come; on this account you are never caught napping, and are in your element when you have plenty of work to do. Try to take some public and official work in the place where you live in order that you may be fully appreciated.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Mr. D. T. Elliott was at a Bazaar in Tulse Hill for three evenings the middle of December, where he was kept in constant demand. Later in the month he attended an exhibition at Lambeth Baths.

At the Institute meeting, on Wednesday evening, December 14th, Miss Higgs gave a paper on "Am I My Own Personality?" which called for some play of imagination. A discussion followed. A new member joined the Institute.

In the report dated the 24th we learn that three new students have joined the Friday evening class, and one of these has joined the Institute.

Mr. W. W. Williams, Fellow of the Institute, we hear, is located in Swansea for the winter, and is doing Phrenological work.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The monthly meeting of the above Institute was held on January 4th, when Dr. Brandenburg gave an interesting address on "The New Man." We have heard some interesting particulars of "The Coming Man," and the new phase of the subject attracted a large and appreciative audience.

Dr. Brandenburg was in his element when describing what his ideas of what the new man should be, and we can see evidences that he is now in process of development.

Dr. King occupied the chair, and examined, among others, a liliputian gentleman, who was twenty-one years of age. His height was ..... and his head measured ..... He stood on the chair while the examination was being conducted.

The whole meeting proved to be most interesting throughout.

THE NEW MAN.

Among other things, the doctor said:

"When we come to discuss man we find the field too broad for an easy survey in one evening. The science of Anthropology, including Phrenology, is doing its appropriate work among the races of men. It has mapped them out and arranged them into classes, and has caused people to speculate upon their origin. The scientific phrenologist can read their character like an open book, from the living head, as well as from their skulls which have been ridden for centuries.

"Anthropology defines the differences in character between the lowest and noblest types of men.

"The brain of man is the controlling organ of his body. The brain is the man. The natural and acquired traits of man are according to the health and strength of the brain, its organization, and the prevailing power of either the anterior over the posterior, or its predominence, either inferiorly or superiorly.

"In order to understand man scientifically, we must study the brain centers which give his head form and character.

"The brain is not indicated by bumps, as many suppose, but by the form of the head. A noted scientist has divided the brain by a vertical line through the ear, and a horizontal line running back from the middle of the forehead.

"The vertical line separates the occipital from the frontal half, which constitutes physical and moral power, by which we succeed and conquer, while the frontal half contains the physical, moral, and intellectual sensibilities, which yield of the mental influences of others, and the influences of physical objects and injuries.

"The predominance of the frontal brain results in physical and moral weakness, amiability, and refinement, without power to resist disease and other injurious influences. The predominance of the occipital brain makes a positive person, and the frontal brain, with occipital deficiency, a negative character.

Dr. H. S. Drayton will lecture at the American Institute of Phrenology, on February 8th, the second Wednesday in the month. His subject will be, "What's In It?" It will be full of interest from beginning to end. Come and find out what's in it.

"We must bear in mind that the brain is not a finished organ, and that a savage —a human being in his native state of rudeness, one who is untaught or without cultivation of mind or manners—has the capacity for development, and may, in the march of time by vigorous cultivation, in the various lines of education, develop the brain centers which are deficient in size and activity, change his brain growth and organization, and becomes a 'new man.'

"The use or activity of any brain center causes more blood to circulate in the part, and those centers receiving more blood will grow faster than those which are held in check. Any part of the brain which is restrained in activity becomes less in size, and the force of the character cannot be manifested. The development and activity of the virtuous and amiable parts of the brain give height to the head and a round form to the top. Many people restrain this part of their brain—the moral and religious sentiments—to the detriment of their health and happiness. The perfect 'new man,' having a head whose outline forms nearly a circle from a center just above and in front of the ear, will have a balanced brain. As a result of an even head, he will have a well-balanced character.

"Any person whose head is sufficiently elevated and symmetrically full on the upper surface, with activity in this part of the brain, will make others happy.

"The 'new man' in the future will understand and influence the functions of his brain in an intellectual and moral direction; he will know how to take care of his own body, and will be able to advise others how to promote health and intelligence.

"The 'new man' and the new woman are to be found in the past as well as in the present.

"The 'new man' has been at the head of every genuine reform.

"He is the genius, the inventor, the scholar: the model of intelligence, energy, and virtue.

"The 'new man' will be a living monument of peace.

"The desire to fight is a purely animal instinct and comes from the same part of the brain (lying on temporal ridge of bone) as the snarl of the wolf or the roar of the lion.

"Balanced in all parts he will have no occasion to fight, and thus will need no monuments of stone to commemorate his bad deeds, committed under the name of war. To many the 'new man' is a most peculiar being. He is called the crank of his time, yet from his brain (the direct instrument of his mind) will spring all the noble achievements that will glorify and civilize the human race. The 'new man' will be the perfect man, developed slowly, generation after generation, until he will finally have all of his powers matured. L.

FIELD NOTES.

Professor George Morris is delivering a course of lectures in Kindred, N. D. After successfully floating a gold mine he has returned to the lecture field.

Lecture on Phrenology and Religion.—Edward J. Chalfant lectured, Saturday evening, January 21, 1899, at Bethel A. M. E. Church, for the benefit of the congregation. Vocal music and an examination gave additional interest to the entertainment.

Mr. George T. Byland, graduate of '98, has opened rooms at Hillsboro, O. We wish him every success.

I wish herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your delineation of my character, and I must say you know me just as I am, as far as I know. Many thanks to you for your advice. I have not got hold of much Phrenology yet, but I am right after it! Yours truly,

P. P., Mapleton, Ia.

The Phrenological Almanac has been much appreciated and has had a ready call.

The annual orders have come in well, and it is being circulated in various parts of the country.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

A Happy Christmas and New Year to Fowler & Wells Co. May the blessings of Him who is higher than I be on one and all. Nothing but good wishes to one and all. A. S. T., Durham, Ill.

While in Calgary, a few days since, we called on Professor Cozens, who was so busy with delineations that he had to cancel some of his lectures. The world moves, and Phrenology is forging ahead. G. W., West MacLeod, Alta, N. W. S. Can.

I enclose you $1, for which you will please send me the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for next year, together with any good premium for the boys which you may offer for new subscribers.

By the way, I used to take the JOURNAL twenty-five years ago, and to the wholesome influence of its teachings I feel I owe much that I now am. I came to believe, finally, that it was not "Scientific," but whether it is or not, I want my boys to know what did me so much good.

G. C. S., Lincoln, Neb.

The JOURNAL is excellent; better than ever. J. D.

St. Cunegonde, Montreal, Can.

I am in receipt of a sample copy of your PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Thanks for same. Have examined it, and must say that it is very interesting and instructive. Ed. B., Bloomington, Ill.

I like the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and desire to have others take it.

Mrs. S. D. H., South Boardman, Mich.

We have been subscribers to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL nine and thirteen years, which ought to show, without any other comment, that it is appreciated. We occasionally make phrenological examinations and entertain our friends on the subject, and would not part with our knowledge of Phrenology for a great deal.

The 1898 Class picture in the December number is a good one, and is a credit to the American Institute.

J. and L. P. (Class of 1893),

Sioux Falls, S. D.

Received order of books. To my surprise, "Mental Science," by J. A. Fowler, is just the kind of a work I have been wanting. I did not know the character of work I desired had ever been printed. But this just "fills the bill," and is what I want in my business, and I will take pleasure in using and recommending it.

E. C. S.

The parcel of "Phrenological Annuals" are safely to hand. It is a first-rate number, and should be largely in demand. Dealing as it does with so many phases of Phrenology and character-reading by the best of writers on these subjects, it is an interesting and valuable publication, worthy of a full and careful reading and of careful preservation. The authors have evidently spared neither pains nor expense to make it all that could be wished. Yours faithfully,

J. Millott Severn, Brighton, England.

Your JOURNALS at hand. I am very much pleased with the same.

S. H. R., Mammoth Mine, Burke, Idaho.

I received the JOURNAL for January, 1899. It is very fine. The JOURNAL is improving. Wishing you a prosperous year, James Dean,

Lindsay, Victoria Co., Canada, Ont.

Your sample copy of the JOURNAL received, for which accept thanks.

I am interested in school and children, although I have none now; our daughter, a talented and ambitious child of fifteen, was overworked in school, and passed away where ignorant and reckless "school committees" and teachers cease from their cruel and deadly goading and the weary are at rest.

A. S. C., New Hampshire.

Enclosed find $1 for a subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1899.

I am doing all in my power to help on the work of spreading the science of Phrenology, and getting others interested in the matter. About eight months since I gave a young man a chart for $2, "How to Read Character," and the advice given has been followed, resulting in a better life, as manifested in his outward appearance. I advised him to give some attention to the teachings of the book and chart as marked and the advice on the occasion, and he would find it to be to his advantage in many ways. He now wants the JOURNAL for the coming year. He also brought another young man for a two-dollar chart last Saturday evening, and I sent him on his way rejoicing and wondering how it was that one could be read so well and thoroughly by a stranger. I think I can induce him to send for the JOURNAL, and perhaps some other books, when I see him again.

I want my subscription to the JOURNAL continued for 1899, and will forward the money for it in a few days. I am not preaching much now in the pulpit, nor making anything, only what I get now and then making charts and ordering books for others.

Rev. George A. Lee, M.D., Mansfield, O.

For the delineation of my brothers' characters in the January number of PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, Child Culture Department, please accept thanks. It could not have been truer even if you had examined them in person.

Yours, etc.,

J. O. V., Ishpeming, Mich.

Friends Fowler & Wells Co.: Enclosed is $1.25 for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1899 and a copy of the "Phrenological Annual" for the same year. I should be glad to send other names besides my own, but do not seem able. But few people care to know all saving truth.

I commenced taking the JOURNAL in the year 1845 (was then twenty-eight), and have taken it ever since, excepting two years when in England. Was examined by Nelson Sizer in 1856 and by L. N. Fowler in 1861. I remember those competent men with much respect. May their successors be wise to do much good, and obtain eternal life!

Respectfully, for goodness and truth,

J. H., Sparta, Ind.

MENTAL TELEPATHY.

By Matt. W. Alderson.

In the last December issue of the Phrenological Journal I notice a few remarks on thought transference, etc., by Dr. M. L. Holbrook, in which he advances the idea that there must be "some special tract in the brain which is able to receive the impression sent from a distance, through the ether of space," etc.

Several instances of thought transference have occurred within my personal knowledge and among numerous friends, instances wherein at times mental impressions have been conveyed thousands of miles. Now, I conceive that thought, being an active principle, may be given off by any faculty of the mind; and why may it not be in like manner so received? My observations have led me to the conclusion that receptivity to mental impressions from distances, long or short, is largely due to what Phrenologists term quality; in other words, a certain resonance in the mental make-up. This conclusion seems to be borne out by the fact that this quality of receiving and imparting musical expression and ordinary speech is possessed by certain woods, metals, etc., to a marked degree, as in the violin, piano, and telephone, and certainly there is no specific mental faculty in such instances. Thought-waves pass from the mind as messages from the transmitter in wireless telegraphy, going in all directions. Only sensitive organizations, or those Dr. Fishbough would have classed as *en rapport* with the transmitters, are susceptible to these waves and can act as receivers and record them.

The following recent newspaper article is a remarkable instance of the storing up of mental expression and the giving of it forth again by inanimate objects. The person having the experience was one who was very susceptible to unexpressed mental thought. A less sensitive person might have occupied the room and not have been disturbed in the least.

A PSYCHICAL EXPERIENCE.

Curious Story of a Night at an Indianapolis Hotel.

"One night I arrived rather late at Indianapolis, having previously telegraphed. The hotel was crowded, as there was some unusual public gathering, just what I do not remember. On meeting me in the parlors my kind but distracted host said: 'Mrs. Stanton, I have not a room in the house for you. I am sorry, but you will be obliged to go to some other hotel.' 'That,' I replied, I cannot do; you must give me a bed in the parlor if you have no other place.' 'Well,' said the host, laughing, 'I'll see what I can do.' So while I was taking supper he surveyed the ground, and at last returned to tell me he had a small room on the third floor, but with no balcony. If I would accept that, he would have it prepared for me. 'Well,' I replied, 'since I can do no better I must accept that.' In due time he announced that all was ready.

"I found a pleasant little room, lighted with gas, a bright fire in the grate, everything looking fresh, clean, and attractive. Being very tired, I lost no time in going to bed. As usual I left the gas burning, and looked under the bed and in the closet to see that neither men nor cats were anywhere concealed. I was soon sound asleep, when suddenly I found myself in the strong grasp of a powerful man. At the same instant a cry of despair rent the air, an agonized voice shrieked, 'Oh, save me, mother! Save me!' Terribly frightened, I sprang from the bed in horror. But all was still. I searched the room in vain. No one was there, the gas was still burning, the door locked, everything as I left it on going to sleep. So I concluded the terrible experience I had just had must have been a nightmare, and as I was was thoroughly tired by my long journey of the previous day, my excitement was soon overcome, and I fell asleep again. Only a few moments had elapsed, however, when I again felt the clutches of those desperate arms and my ears were filled with the sound of that piercing shriek: 'Oh, save me, mother! Save me!' Again I shook off the horror, and, fully awake, convinced myself that I was alone, and that no one had entered my room. Gradually I grew calm, and then, from sheer exhaustion, slept once more. My rest was as brief as before, for in an instant, it seemed, the grip was around me and the voice tore at my very heartstrings: 'Oh, save me, mother! Save me!'

"It is useless to rehearse the continued torture of that night. Suffice it to say that with the dawn only it ceased.

"When the maid came to make the fire, she said: 'How did you sleep, madam?' I replied, 'I have had a night of intense suffering.' 'Oh,' cried she, bursting into tears, 'I told them not to put you in this room. A man died here yesterday with delirium tremens. His cries could be heard over the whole house. For days his constant appeal was: "Oh, save me, mother! Save me!"

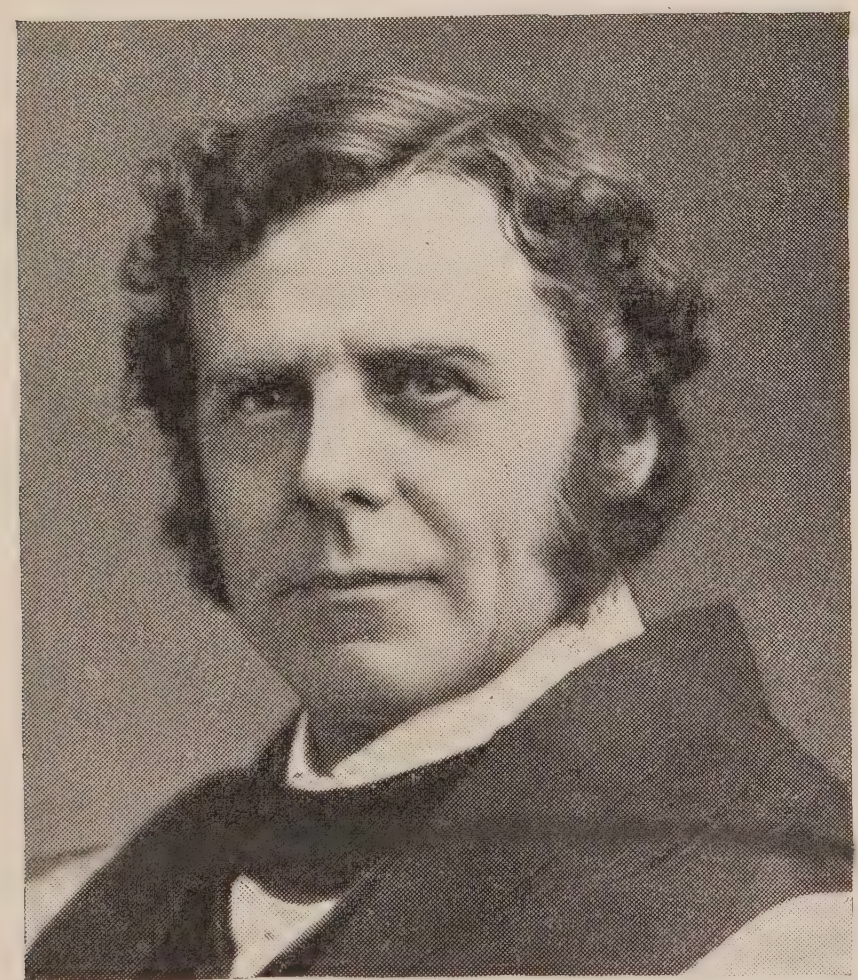
"This startling corroboration of my recent impressions quite unnerved me. I begged the maid to remain until I could leave the room whose walls had witnessed and were still repeating the despairing appeal of that distracted soul. I never think of that night in Indianapolis without a shudder."—Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the Journalist.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

VOL. 107—NO. 3] MARCH, 1899 [WHOLE NO. 723

Dr. Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon.

BY D. T. ELLIOTT.



DR. BOYD CARPENTER, BISHOP OF RIPON.

The popular Bishop of Ripon has a remarkable organization and a well-balanced intellect; he is not liable to any extremes; all the powers of his mind are active, and thoroughness will characterize his work. The expression

of his face shows intense sympathy and a warm social nature which is the keynote to his character and success as the "people's Bishop." His mind is very expansive and comprehensive, which enables him to take a broad view of the wants and aspirations of humanity. Those who cannot accept his teachings would hesitate before describing him as a narrow ecclesiastic, for his sympathies are far reaching and his deliberations are characterized by breadth of thought. These characteristics are clearly portrayed in the photo before us. His force of character lies in the height and breadth of the intellectual lobes and his large moral sentiments. The temperaments are well blended. The vital being equal with the mental, giving him a full share of generating power and adequately supporting his intense and active mind. He can accomplish a considerable amount of work within a given time without any fear of exhaustion. He will be in his element when he has plenty to do, and having so much magnetism it will be easy for him to enlist a large band of workers around him and influence the minds of many. His tact and intuition are always at work; he can discharge an unpleasant duty in a telling and agreeable manner, which will always have its desired effect. He is quick to notice incongruities, and outspoken in his remonstrances against injustice and wrong-doing. His large Conscientiousness plays an important part in his public work. Without fear or favor he will always call "a spade a spade," and severely denounce all forms of evils. His nature is aggressive; he is not deterred in his work by trifles nor easily discouraged by seemingly insurmountable difficulties; these give him scope to utilize his active energies and business-like abilities. He is well adapted for a large sphere of labor, for he has a mind for work and is untiring in his efforts and persevering in giving effect to his plans. He has a kindly disposition and is not arrogant or egotistical in his bearing toward others. The governing qualities of his mind are well represented; he can assume responsibilities with distinction without showing any assumption, and his marked individuality will stamp itself upon all he undertakes.

He is a progressive type of man with the ability to sway an immense influence around him; he can easily adapt himself to circumstances but cannot be narrowed or cramped by conventionalities. His motto would be "onward," "forward," for he believes in the potentialities of man. As a leader and guide he is sure and safe, for he looks ahead and weighs consequences well, and his decision in intricate matters would always be popular, for he "Tempers justice with mercy." He is a splendid organizer and is very ingenious in making his plans which are always well thought out and systematically arranged. The intellect is capacious; he generates thoughts and ideas rapidly. As a speaker he would be forceful, earnest, and copious in the use of words, for he has strong and intense feelings. His mind is critical and analytical; he can use metaphors with more than ordinary ability, his Comparison being an active organ. He has a good share of humor and ready wit, and is by no means tedious or prolix; he is versatile and can do many things well. The whole of the perceptive intellect is large and active, which makes him a ready observer and gives him an interest in practical matters. The photo indicates culture and refinement, stability of purpose, a homely disposition, musical and artistic talent, fluency of speech, moral integrity, a good memory, versatility of talent, clearness of mental conception, a capacity for hard work, thoroughness, propelling power, and strong sympathies, combined with a warm social nature. Few men are better equipped mentally and physically. His large-heartedness and interest in humanity has given him the title of "The People's Bishop."

The Gospel of Phrenology.*

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, February 5, 1889, there was seen in the imperial city of Austria a most impressive and melancholy spectacle. Rudolph, crown prince, the hope of the Hapsburg dynasty, most illustrious of the royal lines of Europe, the only son of the Emperor, had died by his own hand, and his body on that gloomy day was laid to rest in the old crypt of the Capuchin church, where, for nearly two hundred years, the imperial family has placed its dead. In person, in natural talent, in education, in grace of manner, this young prince was the acknowledged superior of cotemporary princes, and high hopes were entertained of his capabilities as a great future ruler of a great empire. The sobs and despairing cries of the bereaved Francis Josef over the coffin of his unfortunate son found deep sympathetic response throughout the Austro-Hungarian nation, and the great heart of humanity in every walk of civilization yearned toward that stricken household for whom the luxury and circumstance of royalty had now no charm. Prince Rudolph died without giving any reason for his act; but need we go farther than the evidence furnished by his private and social life for a cause? In the atmosphere of royal courts even to-day the social license and profligacy of the Middle Ages survive to a considerable extent. Rudolph, with all his culture, had not escaped the moral contagion of his environment, and its pernicious work was soon done in his sensitive organization. Broken in spirit, wounded in pride, the hope and treasure of the Austrian people could not survive the loss of his self-respect. His mental gifts and acquirements, so much higher than those of his noble friends and companions, made his moral lapse seem the greater, and he would rather die than live the prey to self-reproach, or to endure the sneers and jests of others in whose veins the blood of inherited profligacy flowed more freely.

Whatever the cause of the crown prince's self-taking off, the fact stands out sharply conspicuous; that with all his advantages of learning, education, and experience, he was deficient in a most important quality—self-control. He had not mastered his own nature; he had not learned to apply to himself those principles of discipline that tend to bring the diverse elements of sentiment, feeling, aspiration, passion, into harmony, and to make them subject to motives high and noble. He had not learned that despite the royalty of his class, he was like other men, and that offences against his human nature would be followed by inevitable consequences.

Ninety years before, in that same imperial city, a physician of repute, whose only appeal was to nature, and who asked no respect for himself but for truth, declared the principles of the doctrine that at a later day was termed Phrenology. Principles that have revolutionized the world of thought; principles that have resolved many old-time mysteries of human being; principles that have emancipated thousands from the dominion of error and ignorance regarding their nature and pointed the way to the acquisition of a higher manhood or womanhood. What Plato, Aristotle, Iamblichus, Galen, Albertus Magnus, Willis, Haller, Descartes, Swedenborg, glimpsed dimly, yet earnestly believed, Francis Josef Gall saw with a clear vision and with a burning zeal announced to the world; and those great disciples, John Gasper Spurzheim and George Combe, developed and applied with wonderful success. Hundreds of the gifted, in Eu-

* Part of a lecture delivered at the American Institute of Phrenology, February 8th.

rope and America, have testified to the blessings of this Gospel to humanity, and multitudes to-day in every clime are, in some degree, its beneficiaries. Had Prince Rudolph been instructed in this gospel Austria would not be lamenting the premature and shameful death of the heir to its crown.

At once science and art, law and gospel, how differs this Phrenology from the general order of the sciences? They comes. The chemist, experimenting in his laboratory, may obtain a new composition which, employed in the arts or in every-day affairs, may be deemed of great value. The astronomer, sweeping the celestial sphere with his great refractor, may add world after world to the long list of discoveries, but the chemist and astronomer may not discern a single spiritual element in their work. There may be a thrill of pass-



DR. F. J. GALL, FOUNDER OF PHRENOLOGY.

appeal mainly to the intellect and serve to extend the wisdom and capabilities of man in his dealings with forces and materials of external nature. Astronomy, geology, chemistry, mechanics, deal with natural things and may, indirectly, affect the moral nature of man. Each may be said to have a mission for the improvement of the human race, but society looks more at the physical results that may be derived from their prosecution than to possible moral outing wonder and enthusiasm of satisfaction in accomplishing so much, yet nothing result to inspire higher and nobler motives to improve the individual or the community and deepen our convictions of the true purpose of human being. The same material self may remain, perhaps a stronger selfishness grow out of the success obtained, a meaner ambition to command the applause of the world. Is this not so with the great majority of our scientists?

The broad, generous spirit of a Galileo, a Harvey, a Humboldt, a Newton, a Franklin, a Draper, an Agassiz, how rare. But the mission of true Phrenology is inseparable from the declaration of its principle. It comes to every man as a revelator of personal conditions; it declares him to be the highest product in the evolution of divine wisdom and endowed with possibilities of growth and achievement that are inconceivable. It is an evangel of expansion, not of contraction; it does not put the seal of fate on brain and mind and say, "Thus far and no further," but announces a true mental evolution, a theory unlike the speculations of Darwin or Haeckel, but replete with hope and promise.

Emerson, prophet of idealism, as many esteem him, saw not the full import of this gospel; he had not penetrated deeply enough into the Spurzheim philosophy to obtain a full sense of its significance, else he had not said, "At the corners of the street you read the possibility of each passenger in the facial angle, in the complexion, in the depth of his eye; his parentage determines it; men are what their mothers made them. You may as well ask a loom which weaves huckabuck why does it not make cashmere, as expect poetry from this engineer, or a chemical discovery from that jobber. Ask the digger in the ditch to explain Newton's laws. The fine organs of his brain have been pinched by over-work and squalid poverty from father to son for a hundred years. When each comes forth from his mother's womb the gate of gifts closes behind him, let him value his hands and feet; he has but one pair." Ah! there have been engineers and coal heavers and rough plowmen who could write poetry; there have been diggers and cartmen who could explain Newton's laws and patient delvers in the quarries and menders of shoes who scanned the rocks and the vegetation that covered them with a penetrating intelligence!

With prophets of physiology like Maudsley we may gaze on the gloomy picture of inherited perversions in body and mind and speak of the inevitable entailments of degradation and suffering through parental negligence and vice; with Schopenhauer and Nordau we may spend the time in enumerating the defects of human nature, refusing to consider the side of power and capacity, of self-sacrifice and heroism. With a Zola we may revel in the brutal and hideous of corrupt natures. With James and Howell, the superficial and commonplace in social walks, may enlist our study. With Dickens we may laugh at the folly of every-day life in the street and in the home, and drop a tear over the misery of the oppressed and unfortunate. With Irving the tender and gentle phases of polite manners may win our contemplation; with Goethe, Shelley, Keats, and Byron we may yearn for the ideal and sorrow over the emptiness of human passion; but none of these satisfy the demand of the earnest soul that would lay hold upon a staff that will yield him solid support as he treads the rough and devious paths of life.

What appeal has been made to philosophy? From Plato and Aristotle to Brown and Hamilton, what wordy encounters there have been! Sciolist, Scoliast, Sophist, Cyrenaic, Stoic, Eleatic, Idealist, Nominalist, and a hundred others terms that survive in the metaphysical treatises, indicate the wonderful variety and contrariety of opinion entertained by the thinkers of the ages. Not until physiology had established an organ to function thought could philosophy find solid ground for a fabric of acceptable theory, and not until Gall and Spurzheim had performed that great office for physiology and fixed the place and duty of the brain in the human economy, was solid ground obtained. Assumption and hypothesis were no longer necessary to him who would build up an edifice of thought, for in the physical structure of the thinker himself were the intimations of the tone and manner of the process by which his thought would be evolved. The mists of sophism, the

vagaries of speculation, now gave way to the clear and definite expositions of science, for the data of mind had become determinate as the data of physics.

"To me," wrote Robert Chambers, "Phrenology appears to bear the same relation to the doctrines of even the most recent metaphysicians."

was raised above the low, degraded position it had occupied for ages in the contemplation of æsthetic and moralist; the notion was forever exploded that soul or mind were not to be named in conjunction with body, so exalted and noble was soul in comparison that body was scarcely more than a clog and hindrance to it, therefore a gross, despic-



DR. BUTTOLPH, REFORMER AND EDUCATOR.

The first developments of Phrenology were physiological; its teachers were physiologists, and their methods were those of scientific observation, but soon followed the necessity of its psychological adaptation. The conflicts that opposition precipitated brought out its uses in the training of character. The body, through its demonstrations

able thing. This new gospel declared the noble structure of body and the necessity of its normal development for harmony and power of mental faculty; it confirmed the declaration of Paul, made nearly 1,800 years before, that man should glorify his Maker with his body as well as in refinement and excellence of his spirit.

The educator hailed it with gratitude as a longed-for mentor to provide him with a key to the fundamental variations of faculty and to guide him in preparing his formularies. The philanthropist welcomed it with joy because of the light it shed on the hitherto mysterious conditions of insanity and the encouragement it offered for the improvement of those unfortunates who were defective from any cause in mental manifestation. The cold, severe, and cruel prison in which the miserable lunatic of the past languished, starved, and raved, has been replaced in this century by the large, well-lighted structure set in a garden and furnished with all the comforts and conveniences of our best civilization.

Said the distinguished Hufeland: "It is with great pleasure and much interest that I have heard this estimable man [Dr. Gall] expound his new doctrine. I am fully convinced that it ought to be considered one of the most remarkable phenomena of the eighteenth century, and one of the boldest and most important advances that have been made in the study of nature."

"Upon the whole, I consider Phrenology one of the greatest benefits that of late have been bestowed upon mankind," wrote Otto of Copenhagen; and what a throng of illustrious men have given similar testimony—Archbishop Whately, Macnish, author of "Philosophy of Sleep," Hunter, Abernethy, Elliotson, Vimont, Broussais, Sir George Mackenzie, Gregory, William Weir, Simpson, Marsh, John Bell, Professor S. G. Morton, Amos Dean, Charles Caldwell, J. V. C. Smith, S. G. Howe, Winslow Lewis, Samuel Woodward, A. R. Wallace, etc.

I would merely recall that day of fierce controversy when the old systems of philosophy, ethics, anatomy, medicine, etc., struggled against the incoming light; when, as ever in the history of progress, the apostles of the new and better were greeted by the execrations and sneers of the champions of the old and effete. Grave and studious men descended to the use of epithets like these in the bitterness of their animosity to the disciples of Gall: "despicable trumpery," "gross ignorance," "absolute insanity," "dupes and empirics," "infernal idiots," "crazy sciolists," "infidels." What a reply to such denunciation is the list of eminent men who prepared the testimonials given to George Combe in 1836. The close, dark cell has given way to the ceiled room and carpeted floor; the chains and lash to liberty, employment, diversion, instruction. Pinel, William Tuke, Ellis, Brigham, Woodward, Galbraith, *Buttolph*—memorable benefactors to the insane, how much ye owe to the evangel of Phrenology! From James Scott, Medical Superintendent to the Royal Naval Lunatic Asylum, Haslar, came this utterance in a report made by him:

"As I have been for nearly ten years the medical attendant of the lunatic asylum in this great hospital, my opportunities, at least of observing, have been great indeed; and a daily intercourse with the unfortunate individuals intrusted to my care and management has firmly, because experimentally, convinced me that mental disorder and moral delinquency can be rationally combated only by the application of Phrenology; and that the man who treats them on any other system will much oftener be disappointed than he who studies the manifestations of mind and traces effects to their secondary causes by the almost infallible beacon of Phrenology."

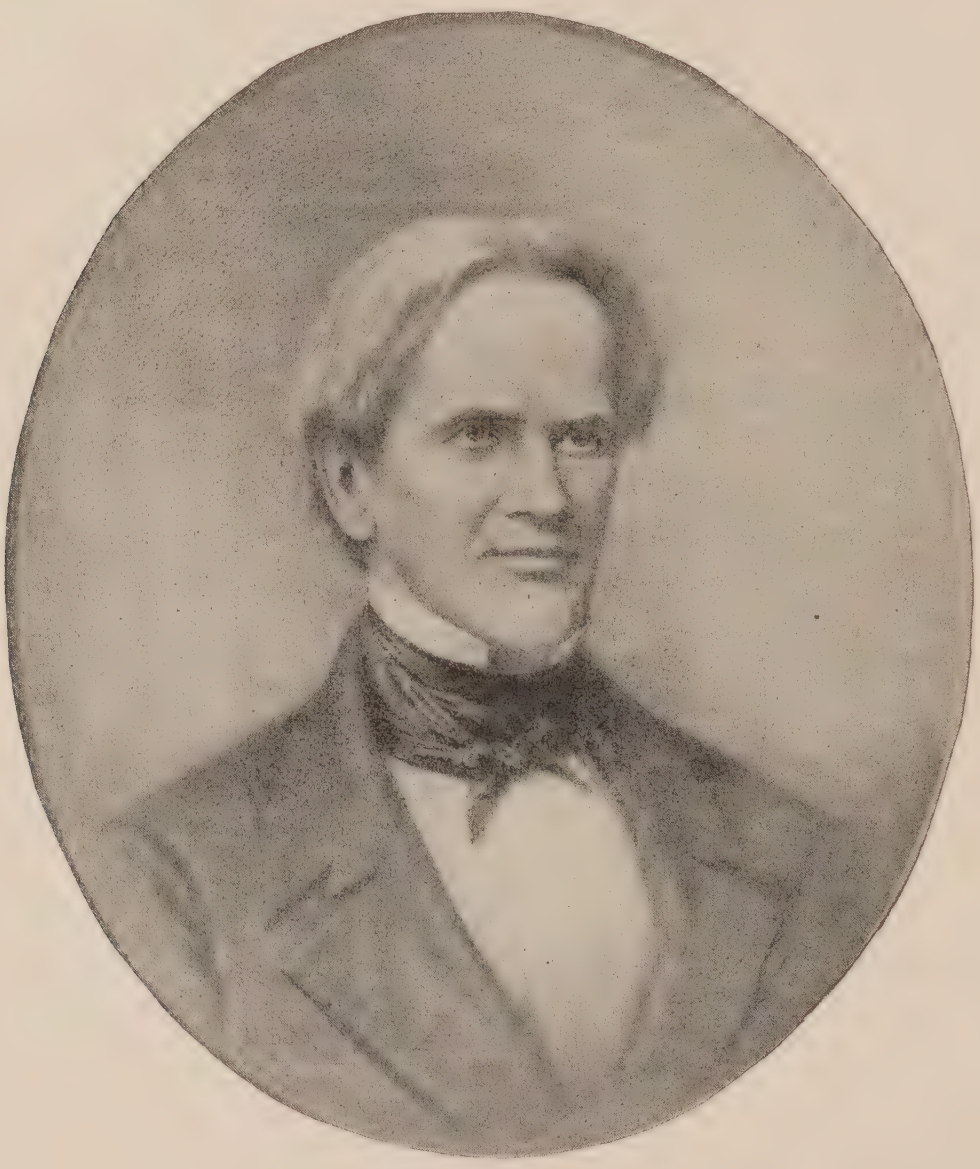
To add to this the warm words of Browne, Ellis, Woodward, *Buttolph*, men of great experience in the care of the insane, would be merely to continue a similar strain of eulogy.

Ministering to the mind diseased, alleviating the pain of the stricken in body, bringing hope of recovery to the sick —these are noble offices, and the world is debtor to the men and women who bear the mission of healer; but he who bears the olive branch of protection against the common ills of body

and mind, who offers a prophylactic against a host of common sorrows, is worthy a world's ovation. The mission of Phrenology is the mission of prevention—while it offers the prospect of alleviation and redemption to the earnest one who would strive faithfully and resolutely to overcome the weak-

shall inherit all things." In the gospel of Phrenology, in the language of *Horace Mann*, "the hanmaid of Christianity," the possibilities of achievement are never discounted, and the prize of victory is offered to the resolute.

The man who starts rightly in life is likely to succeed. He who would



HORACE MANN, EDUCATOR.

nesses, infirmities, and vices of acquirement or heritage.

Perseverance in the line of self-culture, the courageous struggle against the bias of organization, a persistent "I will become more than I am," must gradually conquer and surmount the mountains that may appear impossible in the start. In the gospel of Christianity it is predicated by the word of Revelation: "He that overcometh

make the right start must understand his own nature—recognize his strong faculties and his weak faculties, his virtues and his faults. What is the common way in which young men begin life? By stepping into some employment that opportunity or necessity presents, and with little regard to personal adaptation or trained fitness. There may be a capricious liking for this in preference to that, a wish for

something easy and genteel, and a dislike for that which is laborious and ordinary; but it is rare that one is found pursuing a vocation for which he is thoroughly fitted by mental and physical constitution. The help that this gospel lends to the study of self is just that help that the youth needs to be set on the right track, and reveals to him the necessity for the exercise of his powers and faculties, however great, in willing obedience to the special training that his chosen pursuit requires for the mastery of its details. Oh, the thousands who are wrecked in the ocean of modern greed and on the shoals of artificial wants, of fancy and caprice! Hundreds have been saved from failure by listening to the gospel of mental science, but how few in comparison with the great multitude who have blundered along in ignorance of their capacity and place until, desperate or indifferent, they abandoned themselves to the conviction that life is a lottery in which they had drawn a blank.

Again, success in this world implies an object. It matters not what the object is so long as it is a good one. If the man or woman have a fair amount of capacity, it will be the means of expanding the mind, building up the powers. Think of George Stephenson in his humble cottage indulging dreams of future usefulness to his fellows, and slowly but surely making his way upward, until the world accounts him one of its greatest mechanical geniuses! Think of John Howard, whose noble ambition led him to brave exposures and indignities in foreign lands, and who would not rest until the nations of Europe had listened to his remonstrances in behalf of the prison bound! Mark that heroic woman Elizabeth Fry, laboring with indomitable spirit for the sake of her degraded, crime-stained sisters. Think of Livingstone in the wilds of Central Africa struggling for science and for the emancipation of the negro from the terrible scourge of the slave trade! Consider Damien among the lepers of Molokal, devoting his all to the care of the loathsome outcasts of a semi-barbarous people!

What spirit, patience, energy such men and women and hundreds of others have shown in their different ways, and all nobly and heroically for the world's good. He or she who is inspired by a good purpose, and perseveringly goes forward in endeavor to accomplish it, is doing a divine work. The light that leads them is a celestial beam, and their nature expands as they go on. The gospel of Phrenology teaches man the virtue of purpose, and as clearly demonstrates to each individual that he has a part in the great theater of life. It illuminates every sphere of action, and makes labor, however low in the conventional intellectual scale, honorable.

The great preacher of Boston never uttered a higher truth than when he said: "It is not what the best men do, but what they are, that constitutes their truest benefaction to their fellowmen. Certainly in our own little sphere it is not the most active people to whom we owe the most. Among the common people whom we know it is not necessarily those who are the busiest, not those who, meteor-like, are ever on the rush after some visible change and work. It is the lives like the stars, which simply pour down on us the calm light of their bright and faithful being, up to which we look, and out of which we gather the deepest calm and courage."

It is this gospel that shows the value of life, and how the willing heart may gather infinite delight from countless influences that exist in earth and air and sea and in the broad canopy of heaven with its million stars. It offers no assurance to the melancholy pessimist, but bids him to be wise and look above and behold the evidences of goodness.

(To be continued.)

Phrenology and the Twentieth Century.

Address given by D. T. Elliott, before the Fowler Institute, London.

A hundred years has elapsed since Dr. Gall, the Vienna physician, presented to the world his system of brain localization, which is more popularly known as a "System of Phrenology." It is interesting to note that the progress which has been made as to the structure and functions of the brain has been very gradual. From the time of Aristotle great interest has been centered in this wonderful organ. This great philosopher described the brain as an "inert viscus, cold and bloodless, and scarcely to be enumerated amongst the other organs of the body, seeing that it was of no use except to cool the heart." This statement was refuted by Herophilus, who has the credit of being the first to dissect the human brain. It was originally stated that the sensory nerves arose from the membranes of the brain, and the motor from the cerebrum, though afterward this doctrine was modified, and declared that both classes of nerves arose from the medullary matter of the brain; also that the "animal spirits" proceeded from the brain, and the "vital spirits" from the heart. It is important to notice one point, i.e., he recognized that the convolutions were most developed in the brain of man and attached importance to them in relation to his superior intelligence. Galen (150 A.D.) showed that the brain was hot instead of cold, and that it was well supplied with blood, he further maintained that its elaborate structure was against Aristotle's notion of its being a mere refrigerator, since for this purpose a "rude and formless sponge" would have sufficed. He pointed out that the brain was of the same substance as the nerves, but softer, "as it necessarily should be, inasmuch as it receives all the sensations, perceives all the imaginations, and then has to comprehend all the objects of the understanding, for what is soft is more easily changed than what is hard." Since double nerves are necessary, the soft for sensation, the hard for motion, so also is the brain double, the anterior being the softer, the posterior being the harder. The superior or "lateral ventricles," were, according to Galen, endowed with the highest functions. Later he held that the animal spirits were not contained in the ventricles only, but were diffused throughout the whole substance of the cerebrum and the cerebellum. "The use of the fornix, to which also the corpus callosum belongs, is the same," he says, "as the arches of the buildings; namely, to support commodiously and safely the whole of the superjacent part of the brain." Professor Bastian states that, according to Prochaska, "The Arabs distributed the animal functions amongst the ventricles of the brain, so that one of the anterior ventricles they made the seat of common sensation, the other of the imaginative faculty, the third ventricle was the seat of the understanding, and the fourth of memory." A great deal of speculation was manifested by philosophers and physicians as to the structure and functions of the brain up to the seventeenth century, when Willis and others contended "that the mode of generation of the 'animal spirits' is secreted in the cortical substance of the brain, and thence received into the white or medullary substance, whence they are distributed through the nerves to the whole of the body." The faculties of the mind, such as perception, imagination, understanding, and memory, were banished from the ventricles together with the animal spirits, and were located by some in the solid mass of the brain; by others were affirmed to be properties of the immaterial and rational soul alone, and in no wise dependent on the body. Willis has been

styled the Father of Phrenology, for he assigned to each particular part of the brain a special influence on the mind. He held, "that the cerebrum subserves the animal functions and the voluntary motions, the cerebellum the involuntary; that a perception of all the sensations takes place in the fibres of the corpora striata, and that through those descending voluntary movements are excited; that the understanding is seated in the corpus callosum, and memory in the convolutions, which are its storehouses; that the animal spirits are generated in the cortex of the cerebrum and cerebellum from the arterial blood; that they collect in the medulla, are variously distributed and arranged to excite the animal actions, and distil through a pedicle; that the animal spirits secreted in the cerebellum are ever flowing, equally and continuously, into the nerves which regulate involuntary movements; but those of the cerebrum tumultuously and irregularly as the animal actions are vehemently performed or quiescent. Up to the eighteenth century very little progress was made in this important subject, for a detailed account of which I must refer you to Bastian's work on "The Brain as an Organ of Mind," a book which every student of Phrenology should study for an accurate description of the anatomy and functions of the brain. Although Professor Bastian is not an advocate of the system of Phrenology as originated by Gall and Spurzheim, he has stated these physicians were well abreast of, and even leaders of the knowledge of their day in regard to the anatomy of the brain." The discovery of Phrenology was a new era in the history of the human mind. Previous systems of mental science were vague and unreliable. To Dr. Gall we are indebted for this discovery, which, it must be remembered, was the result of observation combined with the process of reasoning. Even as a boy he was remarkable for quick perception; his investigations commenced when at school by associating prominent eyes with a strong verbal memory, and he also conceived the idea that if a memory for words can have any external sign, the same might be the case with the other intellectual powers. For these signs he looked in the head where they had not previously been suspected to exist, and the time arrived when he was convinced that he had found external marks which indicated various traits of character. Dr. Spurzheim became assistant and associate of Dr. Gall in 1804, and to him Phrenology is indebted for an extension of its boundaries, and for the systematic and philosophical aspect of its teaching. Dr. Spurzheim has been referred to as the "Apostle of the New Philosophy in Great Britain;" for had he not combated personally and so successfully as he did the opposition which Phrenology first experienced, phrenological truth might have been left to make its own way; and unless truth is known it can neither be believed nor turned to any practical advantage. After the death of Dr. Spurzheim, which took place in America in 1832, George Combe, the Scotch philosopher, by his writings and lectures, extended and popularized the science both in America and in England; his most important works being "The Constitution of Man," "Moral Philosophy," and his "System of Phrenology." Many attempts have been made to refute the principles of Phrenology as laid down by George Combe in his works, but they remain unshaken, yea, are even supported by the testimonies of modern physiologists. Professor Bell in his "Anatomy" says, "The bones of the head are moulded to the brain, and the peculiar shape of the bones of the head are determined by the original peculiarity in the shape of the brain." Professor Solly in his work on "The Human Brain" gives a similar opinion. "The skull is modeled in its form and shape by the brain, though it is not uncommon to hear the opponents of Phrenology ridicule the idea of a soft brain producing any impression on the hard skull."

(*To be continued.*)

Man's Mental Development.

By Lewis G. Janes, M.A.,

DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCES.

From the evolutionist's stand-point, all life is a struggle for the adaptation of the organism primarily to a local and secondarily to a world environment. The first obligation impressed upon all creatures is to live; the next is so to live that life shall deepen and broaden with the passing years. In the earlier stages of biological evolution the primary obligation is dominant. Our earliest ancestors exhausted the possibilities of life in performing the functions of nutrition and reproduction. The simplest unicellular structures can hardly be called organisms. They are little more than a stomach and the simplest possible form of a digestive apparatus. Yet, even the micro-organism, consisting of but a single cell, without definite structure, possessing no brain or developed nervous system, manifests clear and unmistakable evidences of a psychic life, as Binet and other investigators have demonstrated.

Mind, therefore, has been a factor in evolution since the earliest sentient forms of life were evolved on this planet. Theoretically, the philosophical evolutionist goes farther, and assumes that mind is involved in all evolutionary processes, even in those of the inorganic universe; otherwise consciousness must be regarded as a new creation, or as the mere functioning of a material organism, either of which hypotheses would contradict the doctrine of evolution. The conception that function precedes organization is now quite generally accepted as a fact in biological evolution. The eye has been developed by the effort to see; the ear by the effort to hear. The brain and nervous system are products of the age-long contact of organisms with the external world, in the struggle for a larger life.

It should not be forgotten, however, that the objective universe has furnished from the beginning the materials requisite for the building of brain and nervous system, the conditions essential for the more complete development and manifestation of conscious mental activities. The action between mind and organism has always been reciprocal. That in its earlier stages the effort at intellectual apprehension has been a conscious one few biologists would be bold enough to claim. In its initial stages this movement has probably been merely the expression of a cosmic tendency—the reaching out toward a larger life along the lines of least resistance; the repetition in the biological field of the same principle which wrought the solar system out of the nebulous fire-mist, and prepared the earth for the habitation of living things. This movement in the organism becomes habit; repeated functioning creates definite avenues for itself by the differentiation of the tissues best adapted to its uses; and so in time Nature has built up the wonderfully complex nervous apparatus of the higher mammals, and the still more wonderful brain of man.

The earlier stages of this process are, of course, exceedingly slow. When consciousness appears in the sentient organism it responds more promptly to the demands of the environment, and the rate of progress is augmented. With the dawning of self-consciousness in man — the ability to separate in thought the process of thinking from the thinking subject or ego—the opportunity for progressive development is wonderfully enhanced. The chief physiological differences between man and the lower animals are discoverable in his adaptation to the upright posture, the transformation of the paw into a

hand, with its opposing thumb, and, especially the relatively greater size of the brain. These distinctive peculiarities are doubtless definitely related to each other in the process of evolution. The upright posture is necessary to sustain the heavier brain, and the hand has been an important factor in assuring to man the erect position, and in aiding in brain-development. The conditions which led to these marked deviations from the lower animal types are not yet wholly understood, nor is it within the range of our present purpose to attempt their explanation. The facts are important, however, as bearing upon the present problems of man's mental development.

The present intellectual endowment of man is no doubt directly related to his social characteristics, growing out of the permanent family relation; and these, in turn, find their explanation largely in the prolongation of the period of infancy in man, which necessitated holding the family together. The invention of oral and subsequently of written languages was a great aid in social communication. At every stage in human evolution these have been powerful factors in sharpening the wits, broadening the mind, rendering the senses more acute and trustworthy, and enhancing the mental activities of man. Reacting on the brain and nervous systems, these organs of man's mental activities have become correspondingly developed and perfected.

Such in briefest outline is the accepted explanation of the origin of the distinctive physical and intellectual characteristics of man. At every stage in the evolutionary process the two have been most intimately related. While the mental activities have stimulated and largely determined the character of the physical organism, at each successive stage of the process the nature and quality of the organism have defined the capacity for intellectual expression. Science clearly recognizes the unity of mind as well as the homologies of physical structure between man and animals. All true study of man is comparative study—human characteristics can only be understood by investigating man in comparison with the brute creatures who have been termed his "poor relations." It is only within the last century that anything like a scientific method has been adopted in this study. Prior to this, the accepted method of mental investigation was that of introspection. The student attempted to abstract his attention wholly from the external world, and to fix his mind upon the subjective operations of his own states of consciousness. The relation of mental to physical conditions was regarded as an immaterial circumstance, or was a matter of dispute. Some of the Oriental sages located the seat of man's mental operations in the stomach or viscera instead of in the brain and nervous system.

A great change has come over this subject in recent years. All psychology worthy of being designated scientific is now based on physiological researches, and makes use of the comparative method. The pioneer in the scientific study of the human mind was François Joseph Gall, the founder of Phrenology, who was born in 1758, and died in 1828. Gall introduced the experimental in place of the abstract or a priori method of psychological research, emphasized the importance of the relation between the thought-processes and intellectual characteristics and the brain and nervous structure, and was the first person to affirm clearly the value of comparative study. The importance of Gall's contributions to mental science is not yet fully recognized by the scientific world. An able psychologist, Superintendent Balliet, of Springfield, Mass., said in a recent address that "Within the last quarter of a century it has been found that the brain acts not as a whole, but that different portions have different functions." Even a superficial acquaintance with Gall's work would have shown that this fact was clearly recognized and proclaimed by him more than three-quarters of a century ago. Many new discoveries have doubtless since been

made, and Gall's judgments have in some respects been corrected; but his works, published in Boston in 1835, will still repay the student of mental science who will read them carefully and without prejudice. They are certainly entitled to recognition as the earliest exponents of a true scientific method—a method now universally recognized in the scientific world.

The fact that man's mental faculties have developed pari passu with his physical organism, and that his intellectual capacity depends not only upon the quality and development of his brain and nervous system, but upon the general condition of his body, is now a recognized principle of mental science. The sound mind cannot exist apart from the sound body and the normal brain. The mental attitude is doubtless of fundamental importance; but its first step should be to assure the conditions for a normal physical development. Hygiene and physical training thus are not merely adjuncts to, but constituent parts of a normal system of mental training. The habitual neglect of the left side of the body, as Dr. Brown-Sequard clearly demonstrated, correspondingly deteriorates the right hemisphere of the brain, to which it is related. The intellectual and moral incapacity of many of the youth in our great cities is largely due to the lack of that physical exercise which every healthy boy receives on the farm, and which should be supplied by manual training in our public schools.

The bearing of these facts upon our educational methods will be considered in a subsequent article. Their inportant relations to our daily life are clearly evident. Every deed, every thought, has its direct influence on the brain and nervous system, and thus directly and indirectly on our subsequent mental activities. All life is a process of education. Every moment we are building up or disintegrating nervous tissue —we are enlarging or restricting our own lives and the life of the world itself. If we would lift up the ignorant, the degraded, the criminal, we must surround them with favorable environments, secure for them the opportunities for normal development, the formation of right habits, the physical housing of a nobler mental life. In the family as well as in the school, in all our civic relations, in politics, business, and trade, we must cultivate high ideals and right motives in the government of conduct. We must respect the individual, and recognize the divine possibilities latent in each and all. Even with the defective classes, the insane, the criminals, the mentally immature, much has already been accomplished by the application of the scientific method in mental and physical training. Creating for all, and especially for the young, the most favorable physical, social, and moral environments, we may thus secure for each the highest and most normal development of his own nature, and the opportunity for the noblest service of his fellow-men.

People of Note.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, Q. C.

By J. A. Fowler.

In the retirement of Sir William Harcourt from Parliament, the Liberal party has lost a stanch leader who will not rank far below some of the giants who have led the House of Commons in the present century. He can not be compared exactly with some of his predecessors, for he was so unique in himself and possessed a personality that no one could imitate. He had the charming power of wit that few possess in Parliamentary debate, and hence when he got up to speak his friends and enemies even knew that something original and something telling would be the result. One of his striking characteristics was his versatility of mind; it

mattered not what subject came before the House of Commons he was equal to a reply whether the speech came from the opposition bench or from the Liberal ranks; if the occasion required it he was prepared, not with the oratory that seems to imply that the occasion called for a speech and a man feels bound to say something, but with the insight of a man whose mind grasped the kernel of the question before the House.

Being a strong partisan for the Liberals, he was able, in an instant, to turn points to the advantage of his party, which was largely the expression of his



SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, Q.C.

active Comparison. It was largely in the argumentative department of oratory that he showed his best gifts and he indicated in this way that he was a true politician. He had, however, strong personal convictions, although he was a man of such rare influence for his party. On the question of Protestantism versus Ritualism he has been actuated by convictions that are independent of his party and are of personal character, and it is not surprising to find that the agitation that is now sweeping over England with regard to anti-ritualism has caused Sir William Vernon Harcourt to be thought of as the probable leader. Already a large Protestant party is being formed of the members of the House of Commons, among them being many Liberals who have not hitherto been identified with ecclesiastical questions.

That the agitation against the "mass" and "confessional," started by Kensit and carried on by new Protestant leaders, has now come to the point commanding settlement is recognized by the most conservative churchmen, and it is believed that if Sir William Harcourt will lead the crusade the high church practices will be abolished in three quarters of the churches of England.

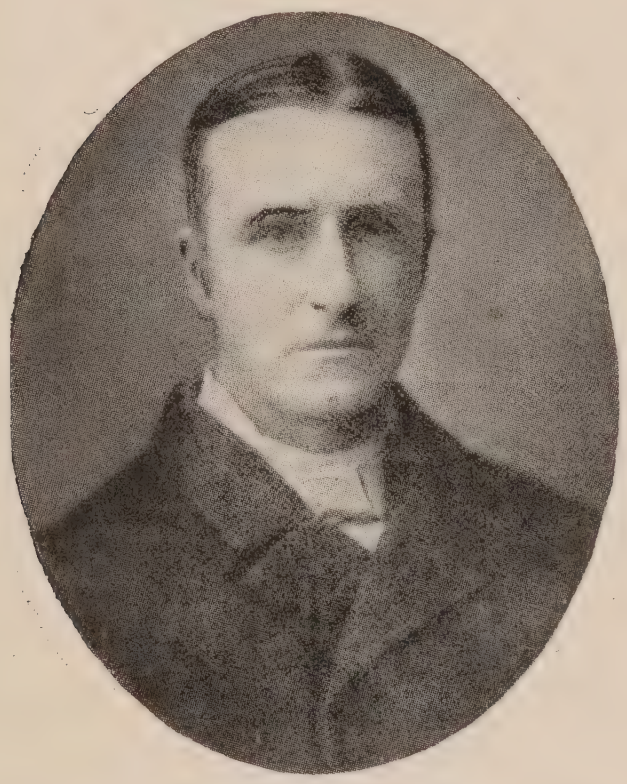
He has a strong development of the vital temperament which is quickened by the mental, yet he is about as good an opposite and makes as keen a comparison to the Hon. Alfred Balfour as with any man in the present House of Commons.

REV. JOSEPH WOOD, D.D.

By D. T. Elliott.

The organization of this gentleman indicates refinement, delicacy, strong artistic tastes, and a predominance of the mental temperament. He is high toned and spiritual in cast of mind. His force of character lies in an intellectual direction. He is a man of thought, and is governed by a strong moral presentiment of justice and truth. His finely-cut features betoken an elevated mind and a superior parentage. He is better adapted for intellectual work than for the rougher out-door work of life; the head is not wide at the base, and his character is not of the aggressive type, but he is not wanting in moral courage; he can act in an authoritative manner, and in whatever position he is placed he will make an excellent disciplinarian. He is a leader of men, and will take a foremost place in literary or scholastic

work. The intellectual lobes are broad and high, which gives him a superior judgment, versatility of talent, excellent planning powers, and a keen sense of incongruity. The artistic element is well represented; he is particularly choice in the selection of his language and accurate in expressing his thoughts. He is not wordy, but would be more fluent in his public addresses than in ordinary conversation. His sensitive-



DR. WOOD, HEADMASTER OF HARROW, ENG.

ness and large Caution make him very guarded and careful in delivering his judgment upon any disputed cause. As a judge he would err on the side of mercy, and his strong sympathies would lean toward the weak and the erring; yet he is guided by a high order of moral principle; but it must not be supposed that he is influenced by sentiment. His phrenology indicates resoluteness, determination, exactitude in matters of right and justice; he will evenly balance the scales in dealing with any matter brought before him, and weigh up the pros and cons of a subject with precision. The governing qualities of his mind are very strong; few men are better adapted to be at the head of an establishment for the training of young men, for he is able to deal with every case on its merits, and his accurate knowledge of human nature makes him an excellent adviser in dealing with the varied temperaments in a large school.

His superior mental talents enable him to grasp complex problems with ease. As a mathematician he would excel; in imparting instruction he is concise, methodical, and distinct. His reasoning powers are very strong; he will revel in a philosophical argument, and takes an equal interest in scientific subjects.

All the perceptive faculties are large, which gives him a practical cast of mind and a ready insight into the condition of things. His mind is a receptacle for useful facts and general information. He is not so absorbed in his work as to be unable to take cognizance of things around him. His mental manifestations are quick and spontaneous, and yet he is able to concentrate his mind upon one subject at a time. His abilities are varied and of a high order. He would excel as an administrator and teacher, for his capacity in this direction is strongly marked. His clear, sharp, penetrating mind and æsthetic tastes give him superior advantages in dealing with mental subjects. He has a keen intellectual curiosity, and must be well-informed upon most subjects. He is original, critical, and discriminating in dealing with abstruse subjects. Perseverance and diligence will characterize his work. No better choice could have been made than the appointment of Dr. Wood as Head Master of Harrow.

A French scientist claims to have discovered a substance which will sustain life in a hermetically sealed space.

The business on the Isthmus of Panama has been suspended by the strikes; ships cannot load or unload.

Phrenological Psychology.

By the Rev. W. L. Spooner.

(Continued from page 75, November, 1898.)

8. Speech, Language—the power of expression—is, next to Thought, one of man's special features—a feature in which he marvelously excels other forms of surrounding life. Phrenologists maintain that this power of man to utter his mind in speech or word-signs is a specific, distinct mind-activity; and that its nerve of manifestation lies in the brain at the back and upward of the eye, giving, where large, a prominence to the eye. Here again the new system surpasses the old psychology—surpasses it both in giving a name for the faculty and in describing its cranial and physiognomical sign.

9. The old psychologists give no specific account of a faculty for Mirthfulness—a power which all more or less have, and which some persons possess to a great degree. From the phrenological account of it, we may describe it as a semi-intellectual faculty. For it seems to have both a perceptive and emotional character. It sees the ludicrous, mirthful side of things, and feels or gives the emotion of hilariousness. Over both the intellectual and affective sides of mind Mirthfulness has much influence, and especially contributes to wit and humor.

But let us pass over into the realm of Feeling. Here again, as in the sphere of Intellect, the superiority of the phrenological analysis and nomenclature will, I hold, be evident. The divisions of this mind and brain area are: The Selfish and Social Propensities, the Egoistic, Moral, and Æsthetic Sentiments.

The Selfish Propensities include Appetite (food and drink), Executiveness (force), Combativeness (resistance, courage), Cautiousness, Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness, and Vitativeness (love of life, vital persistence). No one can deny that the above tendencies are a part of ourselves, but by the old psychologists they are only partially treated; and only by the phrenologists is the degree of their activity—real, or possible—ascertainable, save as manifest in actual expression.

The Social Affections, as marked by Phrenology, correspond with life. They are the sexual, parental, conjugal, friend,* and home loves. Distinct, well-known feelings these; but of the clear recognition of them in their potency and form of action we have no account, save in phrenological psychology. Nor, as yet, have antagonistic physiologists been able to falsify the claim of Phrenology that the area of nerve-media for these original affections is the middle and lower part of the back brain, chiefly the cerebellum. That the locomotive, as well as the social centers, are in this portion of brain may be. The nerve-branches are many, and the brain-cells almost countless.

The Egoistic Sentiments are Approbation, Self-Esteem, Firmness, and Concentrativeness. These, in one degree or another, all persons possess. Their very statement throws light on many moods of mind-activity. And though, in some form, the old psychologists recognize these human qualities, they do not and can not weigh and measure the likely degrees of expression of any of them in anyone. Only the phrenologists can do this. They claim that where these sentiments are large in any person they are indicated in the upper back portion of the parietal brain. Let opponents of Phrenology apply the experimental test, and see if they can upset the claim.

The Æsthetic Sentiments of the

phrenologists claim similar recognition. They are, Constructiveness, Ideality, Sublimity, and Imitation. Is not the tendency to construct, to invent, a native, instinctive tendency of mind? Yet do the old psychologists recognize and mark it as a distinct mind-power? Of Ideality, in connection with Imagination, I have already spoken. Sublimity, too, in that connection, was named, but deserves another word. Toward the vast, the grand, the awful, the sublime, how some men are moved! The sea, in its vastness and majestic moods; the sky, in its loftiness and expansiveness; the storm-clouds, in their awful roll; the solemn grandeur of mountains; as well as the telescopic survey of astronomic worlds, all hold some minds in an unspeakable spell! In recognizing this distinct sentiment of mind, and pointing out where the cranial indication of the power is, Phrenology has rendered real service to the student of man.

Again, the tendency to imitate is one of the commonest features of mind. All who know human life are bound to admit this instinctive mental action. This original, innate activity of mind has been noted not only, but phrenologists claim to have discovered the brain line along which it acts. At first blush it might perhaps be said that the name does not denote the æsthetic to any particular extent. But its upward action and true function is undoubtedly to imitate, to copy the true, the beautiful, and the good. The old psychologists recognize its existence, but only the phrenologists show its cranial whereabouts and estimate the degrees of its activity.

With respect to the moral sentiments, I lay much emphasis on the teaching of Phrenology. These faculties are said to act through the nerves of the superior frontal brain. They are designated Conscientiousness, Hope, Spirituality, Veneration, Benevolence. Certainly, each name indicates a real feeling of mind, and as names for our complex moral sentiments the terms deserve respectful attention.

(a) Benevolence.—It would be too much to say that the old psychologists do not recognize this feeling of mind; but will it not be correct to say that they treat it less as an innate constituent sentiment of soul than as a feeling to be born, engendered as a result of appeal? It is a possibility, but hardly an innate tendency. But phrenologists claim that Benevolence is, in some degree, a native equipment of all of us. In that I think they are right. That which evolves as actual power in life must first be involved: Doubtless, the germs of all we can be are in us at birth. Life is a process of education, of evolution. The different degrees of benevolent manifestation in man, however modified by circumstance, training, etc., phrenologists explain. According to the size of the cranial organ, providing bodily tone, health, quality, temperament be equal, so will be the likely degree of activity and influence of the feeling. Is this a trivial knowledge—a knowledge to be scorned?

(b) Of Spirituality, or Marvelousness, as a faculty, the old system of psychology has no recognition. That men may be spiritually minded, disposed to believe in things unseen and divine, is allowed. That, universally, men tend to superstition, belief in spirits, unseen forces, the marvelous, is also allowed, but a distinct power of mind accounting for this tendency is nowhere clearly defined, save in Phrenology. What has been called the religious feeling has been supposed to cover all the complex mind-states associated with the unseen world. But in the faculty of Spirituality, phrenologists maintain that we have the native eye for the unseen, an inherent power of fellowship with the unseen; and that a large possession of the faculty accounts for such men as the Old-Testament prophets, the vision-seeing Stephen, Paul, and John; Swedenborg, Quarles, Bunyan, for Wesley's belief in ghosts, and the superstitions of Napoleon I. Through this one faculty, what a world of enchanting study opens to the psychological student!

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Notes and Comments

By Dr. M. L. Holbrook.

METAPHYSICAL HEALING.

In these days when the term, metaphysical healing, is on so many tongues, it is wise to know what is understood by it—often those who talk most about it do not know its full significance. Metaphysics means something beyond and above physics. Physics relates to matter. What is there beyond it? Many say nothing, but they are mistaken. Is mind matter? Not at all. Is there any human being who can tell us what mind is? So far no one has been able. We know that mind like matter is made up of mere simple units. Nitric acid is made of nitrogen and oxygen in definite proportions, so mind is made up of a multitude of feelings, sensations, impressions received by the senses from the external world. But is a feeling, a sensation matter, a compound of some material substance, as oxygen or hydrogen and some other simple element? Not at all. There is then a realm which is not physical, though it may be related to it and that realm embraces mind. We know that mind is produced by nervous changes in the brain. We know it consists of a series of activities in the brain which are associated together in an orderly way in the great stream of consciousness, and this is about all we can say.

Now metaphysical healing is healing not by material things, by air, water, food, medicine, good as they are, but non-material ones, or by producing mental states which favor health. Many of us make ourselves sick by our bad ways of thinking, or, as Dr. Pitzer puts it, "Thousands of people think themselves sick, even think themselves to death." If this be so they might be made to think themselves well, if they could be taught to think straight, and this would be metaphysical healing, curing by non-material agencies.

Metaphysical healing is used far more by physicians than is generally supposed. Faith in them on the part of the patient is a metaphysical agent. The hope he inspires is another, and if he has doubts and the patient knows it, these doubts may help to kill. Hypnotism is a purely metaphysical agent, and is destined to play a great part in the future in alleviating and curing disease. Mind cure, Christian science, the faith cure, etc., are all metaphysical agencies, and they often act powerfully on the body. The following is a case in point of the faith or prayer cure of a tumor, by Mrs. Theodocia Skaggs, of Centralia, Mo. She writes to Rev. Mr. Shearman as follows:

"I was afflicted with a large external tumor on my side, said to be of the weight of twenty pounds. For four years it kept growing and menaced my life. Five physicians gave me no hope whatever, but I put my case completely into the hands of Christ. I prayed earnestly to Him to heal me and trusted Him with unfaltering faith. When my children called in the doctors to prescribe for me I put the medicines away and continued to pray.

"At length when the doctors said I should die in a few days the Lord assured me that He had heard my prayer and that I should be healed. Shortly

after this assurance was given me the tumor was struck with death. I knew when this took place. The cold sweat stood in drops upon it, and it quivered like some dying creature. From that hour it began to decay and sloughed off in a few days. The doctors declared that I would die of blood poisoning or would bleed to death, but the tumor turned black and dropped off and I recovered speedily.

"Then I put my hand under my head and pulled all my medicines and powders out from under my pillow and handed the whole of them to my children, just as the doctors had dosed them out to me. That helped greatly to convince them that my recovery was indeed a miracle of divine power, and they praised God aloud for this wonderful healing."

There is much of superstition mixed up with such cases, but they illustrate the power of the mind over the body and are opening up to us methods which, when reduced to a science, will do away with much disease and help to cure much more. Disease, remember, is a burden on the back of society which is very grievous to be borne, and we shall not always tolerate it. For one I hail the advent of metaphysical healing, not to replace hygiene, but to aid and be a part of it. It will help to enlarge the hygienic system and perfect it.

OBJECT IN MENTAL TRAINING.

In mental training two objects should be kept in view. The one is to store the mind with the knowledge garnered by others, and the other is to strengthen the mind and to enable it to evolve out of its knowledge new ideas which are the products of its own efforts. The earth absorbs and nothing more, but the plant both absorbs and assimilates and builds up. So it is with two classes of mind. We all have plenty of facts, but the discoverer has always found out additional ones in his own mental research; hence his vantage-ground over the mere copyist. He has crammed some, but he has evolved more. He has not merely memorized, he has also judged. The good memory is the means of carrying off all the prizes at competitive examinations, yet the best average mind will eclipse such in life's struggles for the mastery. There are, no doubt, a great many of our educated people who depend largely on remembered learning, and that many self-made men are distinguished by virtue of inherent power to originate. The great are not mere receptive machines; they put their talents out to usury; they are not merely recording instruments, but add to the common stock of knowledge by exploring new fields and by giving their experiences and discoveries to the world. Were it not for these pioneers we would still be floundering in the slough of barbarism. —Dr. Clark.

BRAIN AND BODY DEVELOPMENT.

Dr. Clark tells us that there is a law of proportion seen in the growth of the brain and body. In this wonderful organ this physical law is in force, but not in the same periods as in other parts of our bodies. The brain comes to maturity on an average five years later than the body elsewhere; and, therefore, this mental instrument is comparatively younger than the other parts of the body, and, as a consequence, more tender and susceptible in youth than is the muscular system. The full-limbed and chubby-faced baby who squalls and kicks with vigor, and eats enormously as it performs gymnastics on its mother's lap, is the picture of physical health; but its feeble and semi-fluid brain grows slowly, as it is needed but little at this stage of automatic life. The brain gets behind in the race of life until the muscular system develops somewhat, and thinking is needed for self-preservation. This conservation of brain force is a wise provision, when taken in conjunction with comparative growth and decay. It enables us to possess vigorous

brains and strong minds long after our knees are becoming weak, our hands showing signs of shakiness, our shoulders having a stoop in them, and we begin to gravitate bodily toward the earth from whence we sprang.

THE LESSONS OF LA GRIPPE.

In a season like the present, when the thermometer seems to flounder hopelessly in an effort to preserve a proper balance between the temperature of midwinter and late spring, thereby presenting the most startling variations, even for proverbially fickle New England, the care of the health becomes of even more than usual importance. La grippe claims countless victims, and persons of customary excellent health, and unlimited confidence therein, are occasionally numbered in the list.

By care of the health the writer does not by any means imply a resort to drugs, which, while beyond doubt useful when actually needed and skillfully administered, are oftener productive of harm in ignorant hands. Better results come from rational dressing, keeping the body, and especially the feet, warm and dry, and avoiding unnecessary exposure when in any way debilitated by fatigue or otherwise.

Properly protected, there is no better tonic than exercise in the open air, and no better exercise than walking, when due attention is paid to proper breathing, to avoid irritation of the delicate membranes of the throat and lungs by too harsh contact with the cold outer air.

The subject of proper breathing at all times is receiving much attention of late, and decided benefit to the public health is likely to result. Because of this, women are adopting a looser and more graceful mode of dress, for, the art of breathing once mastered, a tight garment of any description becomes unbearable.

Excesses in diet are especially to be avoided, and bathing, at a temperature which experience has proven best for the individual, should be faithfully practiced. More than all else is one in danger from the pernicious habit which busy city dwellers acquire in winter, even those who pride themselves upon care of the health, that of abridging the hours of sleep to the smallest possible limit. The system soon becomes weakened without sufficient sleep, and the offender is often surprised by a call to surrender to the prevalent malady.

Even where all precautions are observed, however, la grippe occasionally fastens upon those who suppose themselves immune from all physical ills, and in such case no risks should be taken. It is better to succumb, and, even if opposed to medical treatment, to at least keep quiet and warm, than to wear one's self out in vain protest. Especially should the patient avoid resuming activity too soon. The Irishman who described the affliction as one "where you are worse after you get well" was not far from right.

After even a mild attack the convalescent should remain quiet for several days, and let the world go on without his assistance. Complete rest, mental and physical, is the best restorative, and one who ignores this necessity is more than likely to suffer the penalty of days and nights of debility and nervous unrest.

Elizabeth Robbins Berry.

AN INCOMPLETE EDUCATION.

Visitor—"Well, Tommie, how are you getting on at school?"

Tommie (age eight)—"First rate. I ain't doing as well as some of the other boys, though. I can stand on my head, but I have to put my feet against the fence. I want to do it without being near the fence at all, like some of the boys do, and I can after I've been to school long enough."



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

By Uncle Joseph.

The object of this department of our work is to point out to parents that individual talent is capable of manifesting itself in those of tender years. The theory is still held by many that the character of a child does not begin to form until ten years of age, hence up to this period much valuable time in the child's life has already been passed. If it were not possible to help a child before he or she were ten years old then indeed the difficulties of correction and a permanent development would be difficult. Our theory is and it has well been borne out by facts that a knowledge of phrenology is able to place the child in a better relationship with its future by knowing something about its personal developments; therefore, from time to time, we hope to throw out hints for our home department that will be thoroughly practical in the guiding of young and inexperienced mothers and teachers so that they may act upon our suggestions.



FIGS. 451, 452 AND 453.

Fig. 451.—A. Gardiner, Quebec, Can.—This little child looks as though she had a great responsibility resting upon her shoulders; she certainly has two of the dearest little ones in front

of her, but they look as though they loved their sister and consequently we do not think she has a very hard time in managing them. She has a very active brain and there is a good presentation of it in the anterior lobe which favors the power of thought, capacity to organize work, to give off suggestions, to ask questions, and to become, in time, a first-rate teacher. She will talk rapidly from the quantity of ideas she possesses rather than from a quick flow of language; she will know how to talk sense and will be desirous of associating with older people. The dividing line of her head from the opening of the ears backward indicates that she has an apprehensive mind, one that will look out for difficulties, but she will know how to cope with them because of the help that will come to her from her large Causality and Intuition. She must try and not worry over small things, and try to let trouble roll off her shoulders. The height of her head indicates that she is very warm-hearted and sympathetic; she thinks of something for everybody and never forgets a birthday if she can possibly help it. She would make an excellent nurse, writer, or teacher.

Fig. 452.—R. Gardiner, Quebec, Can.—This little boy is determined to have a good time in life; he is not going to mope all day long and make the worst of things; he will know how to laugh off even his disappointments, and we should not wonder if he lost his jack-knife that he would say, "I hope somebody will find it who will be able to make good use of it." He is alive all over, hence he will be in his element when he is doing a driving business; he will not want a one-horse team affair but he will want his name on as many delivery wagons as John Wanamaker has; he will begin very early to direct the other boys and he will do so in such a good-natured manner that they will hardly know that he is taking the lead. In the professional world he will make an excellent surgeon if he can study consecutively for a sufficiently long period to acquire the necessary knowledge. If he takes to business in preference to study, he will bend his mind more quickly to the wholesale department of work than to the retail department, hence as a large publisher he would like being surrounded by books, for then he could get all the information he wanted in as easy a manner as possible. He would be in favor of bringing out cheap editions like William T. Stead has done with the "Penny Poets'" edition. He will make people have a lively time when he is around and they may just as well keep him employed as to let him make his own arrangements for the exercise of his abilities.

He is very firm, positive, and persevering, hence will need handling in the right way to make him do all that is in him to accomplish.

Fig. 453.—G. V. Gardiner, Quebec, Can.—Though the youngest of the family, yet she is none the less an important factor of it; she is different from her sister somewhat in that she will be able to think better and quicker, than talk or express her views. The crown of her head as it branches out from the central portion is quite well developed, but she will be so sensitive that she will half the time imagine slights which really are never intended. Her ambition will be fired to do her best, and she will not be content unless she is at the top of her class. She has not a selfish type of head, and will share her things with her brother and sister when she has anything they would like. She has quite an artistic kind of head, and will be willing to follow the quieter grooves of life instead of those that will take her out into publicity. She is capable of showing great taste, and her originality of mind will make her dress appropriately but never in loud colors. She should be allowed to take as much out-door exercise as is possible and work with dumb-bells and Indian clubs so as to toughen her muscles in every possible way. Her neck is small for the size of her brain, but she has a good ear and considerable grit, and a good hold on life.

Fig. 454.—Thelma A. Hoffman, North Dakota, age 7 months.—The upper picture indicates that the child has lost his mother and is crying out, "Where's Mamma?" The lower picture indicates, "I've found her." Hence the beam on his face and the joy he expresses in having once more his mother's protection. In the foreground the slippers look rather large, but this must be excused owing to the position of the subject; the organization as a whole is favorable to health; it appears to be in every particular a healthy child and one that would cry heartily and laugh lustily. It takes things in real earnest and, therefore,



FIG. 454.

will be thorough in its work and will not know what it is to meet with a failure. The light is strong upon the face and head, therefore, there are few shadows that indicate the change of development in the various lobes, but sufficient shadow is cast to give us the idea that the child has a very executive brain, one highly interested in what is going on in life and capacity to tussle with difficulties himself. He will make a very thoughtful child and an exceedingly intuitive and inquiring one. His mother will be kept busy all the time answering his questions, if she will allow herself to do so. The better plan would be to help him to answer his own queries by putting him into the way of getting hold of information. He has a very distinct temper of his own, and the organ of Firmness will make him self-willed and a regular hustler, but if the faculty is properly trained he will show considerable perseverance, and the capacity to shape his life with a strong purpose before him. He will let nothing deter him from the object of his ambition, and it will do no good to give the boy a threat or a promise of a punishment unless it is fulfilled. He is full of generous impulses, and will be able to show these in many ways when the right time comes. He is a child that should not be forced with many studies, but allowed to grow up in as natural a way as possible. We expect great things of him and should like to hear of him later on.

WHERE REASONING FAILED.

"Mamma, have I any children?" asked little five-year-old Ella upon her return home from Sunday-school.

"Why, no, of course not! What put that idea into your head?" replied the surprised mother.

"Because," answered the little lady, "our lesson at Sunday-school to-day was about people's children and their children's children."

A KNOWLEDGE OF THE ABSTRACT.

"What is an abstract noun, Nellie?" asked the teacher, of a bright little girl.

"Don't know," was the answer.

"You don't know!" exclaimed the teacher. "Well, it's the name of something you can think of but can't touch. Now, can you give an example?"

"A red-hot poker," was the surprising and prompt reply.

The Senior Partner.

A STORY OF TO-DAY.

By Frank J. Angel.

"Why, Tom, old boy! how are you? It is an age since I saw you last; how well you look! what have you been doing to yourself?"

"How do, Jack! Well, this is a pleasure! And so I look well, do I? When you have such a dear little wife as I have, to take care of you, perhaps you will understand how it can be done."

"You don't mean to say that you are married, Tom! Good gracious, you used to be such a crusty old bachelor when you were here last; what has caused the change in you? We are old friends, so tell me the story."

"All right, just as you say, but don't you pooh-pooh anything that may seem contrary to what you believe or disbelieve in. I mention this because my tale is based on Phrenology, and when we discussed that subject some five or six years ago, you expressed the generous hope that you would live to see all Phrenologists extinguished."

"I still live in hope, Tom!"

"Now, what did I tell you, Jack? Look here! I want you to understand that I am a firm believer in Phrenology, and as such you necessarily include me among those to be extinguished, and as I have a decided objection to being annilated just yet, I must ask you to keep your remarks to yourself, and not interrupt. When I am through with my story then you can give your verdict."

"I daresay I shall not change my opinions of the phrenological fraternity, no matter what you may say. I am rather sorry to see you classed with them; but you know, old man, it will not affect our friendship any, so go ahead with your tale."

"You know I left here to go to St. Paul, representing our firm, and it was while staying there that I met Edith, my wife, who was then Miss Tremain. It was at a party given by a Mr. Small, one of our best customers there, and of course I got an invitation and went. While wandering around the rooms, for I did not know anybody, I met Mr. Small, and he, seeing the disconsolate look on my face, asked what was the matter. On telling him that I felt like a fish out of water, he laughed heartily, and then said it was too bad to laugh at misfortune, and introduced me to Mrs. Tremain, wife of one of the most prominent doctors of the city, and she in turn introduced me to her daughter.

"Well, you may laugh at me if you like, but I tell you I was nonplussed when I saw Miss Tremain. I have seen scores of girls in my travels, but I never saw such a sweet, blue-eyed, golden-haired girl, in all my life. In case you should be inclined to be skeptical I will say that I have been complimented many times, in having such a pretty wife; but best of all, Jack, she is as good as she is pretty, and in fact more so. Any way you must come up to supper with me, and then you can judge for yourself. To continue, however. After speaking awhile on various subjects, Mrs. Tremain remarked that her daughter was an earnest student of Phrenology, and asked me what I thought of that science. I told her that I did not see much harm in it, yet I did not see what good there was to be gained by following its teachings. Then Miss Tremain spoke out like a true disciple of any teaching should; she spoke well and fluently, and I was charmed with her voice and manner. She was modest yet decided, and spoke as one who knew that what she said was solid truth and not mere theory; she explained to me the benefits to be derived from the study, gave me a brief outline of how it was possible to read character from the head and face, and ended by giving me a slight delineation of my own character. She spoke earnestly, and impressed me with the idea that she fully

believed in what she said. She gave me an invitation to the Phrenological class of which she was a member, and you may be sure I went, not merely to hear about Phrenology, although I was a little bit interested, but really to see more of Edith; but I was doomed to disappointment in that respect, as she did not come that evening. However, I tell you I got decidedly interested in Phrenology during the lecture that was given by one of the members. He spoke of the possibilities of the science and gave a stirring address to those whom he said might be hesitating whether to take up the study or not. And the result was that the next morning I hurried over my breakfast and went down town to see a Phrenologist whose address I had seen in the advertisement column of the newspaper. I, on arrival, was ushered into his office, and was there met by a kind, benevolent-looking gentleman, who asked me to be seated. I stated that I had called to get a delineation of my character, and told him that I had attended one of the meetings that were held in the city, and had become interested. I told him though, that I did not fully believe in Phrenology, so he would have to explain the matter fully if he wished to convince me. He smiled and said he thought he could satisfy me, and commenced by saying that I lacked energy.

(*To be continued.*)

NEWS AND NOTES.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been chosen leader of the Liberals to succeed Sir William Vernon Harcourt; he was formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland and later Secretary of State for War. He has been a member of Parliament for the Sterling District of Scotland, since 1868. He is the youngest son of the late Sir James Campbell; he married in 1860 a daughter of the late General Sir Charles Bruce.

Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and grandson of Queen Victoria passed away February 5th; he was the only son and heir of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and was born in London in 1874.

General Count Von Caprivi died February 6th, at Skiren, near Crossen, thirty-two miles from Frankfort. He was born in 1831 and was a striking figure of the German Empire. He began his military career in his eighteenth year and served in the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870. He reorganized the German Navy.

When Dewey warned the Filipinos they ought to have known well enough to heed the admonition. His diplomacy is only equalled by his fighting capacity.

By vote of fifty-seven to twenty-seven the American Senate ratified the treaty of peace with Spain.

The Princess of Bulgaria, who was so much beloved by her own sex, has just passed away.

Germany hopes for a friendly settlement of the Samoan difficulties.

The new Irish league is becoming a significant power in British politics.

Plymouth Church, in the name of its late pastor, Dr. Lyman Abbott, sent a message of condolence to the Queens Congregational Church, Wolverhampton, England, whose late pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Berry, was spoken of by Henry Ward Beecher as the only man whom he wanted as his successor in Plymouth Church.

Lady Clark, vice-president of the Austral Salon, of Melbourne, Australia, is about to visit England. She is the widow of Sir William Clark, the benefactor of Trinity College, Melbourne University. Lady Clark herself is a strong advocate of advanced education for women, and the Janet Clark Building, at Trinity College, is a standing monument of her endeavors to extend to her sex the advantages of collegiate education. She is a warm advocate, as was also her husband, of the science of Phrenology.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, MARCH, 1899.

How to Decide an Important Question.

The above title has come forcibly to my mind as an urgent need for a definite reply. This is a period of so much good literature to read, that it becomes a serious matter with all of us what we should select, and I have endeavored to examine the whole subject, both as regards food for the mind and the question of expense, and I have come to the following conclusions:

We have on our railway stations an ample intellectual menu which introduces to us "Munsey's Magazine," "McClure's," "Lippincott's," "The Young Ladies' Journal," "The American Magazine," "Leslie's Monthly" among others, each of which appeals more or less to the eye and the interest regarding news of men, ladies of beauty, household matters, stories, and tales of adventure, but not one of them strikes at the point aimed at in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and consequently I asked myself, while looking over the contents of the February number, "What food do we give our readers that can be of practical use to them in every-day life?"

We all know that character is the most essential product of our lives, and it is the only thing that is of any permanent good to us; therefore, if we can gather any stimulus that will be of help to us in any definite shape or form, is it not only a pleasure but a duty that devolves upon us to grasp at the straw in order that we may float with the tide and keep abreast of the times and furthermore develop what is in us? Some say they do not care, that they are so organized that they must remain as they are, and therefore more knowledge is of no use to them; but fortunately such people are rare to find, and the generality of mankind have an insatiable desire to mount, to climb and to advance, and for these we say that "the JOURNAL will help you."

If there were no children in the world, then the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL from its Child Culture department would be useless; if we knew all about the functions of the various portions of the brain, then the series of articles on this subject would be out of place; if we knew everything concerning health

and its requirements, the department for The Science of Health would be out of date; if we had not a social brain nor required to hear anything about the tender fluttering of the emotions, then the stories would be useless; if we all had an equal chance to study the news of the day, then our Notes of Events would be unnecessary; if we had no societies and held no meetings, if we had no advocates in the field who were traveling and taking up the cause of Phrenology, then our latter pages would not be read; but as we are a wide community, doing philanthropic work and engaged in a class of education that deals with character and the using of talent, then it is easy to see that whatever other magazines we may select we should not leave out of our count the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. One man recently wrote to us that he was behind in his rent and was really too poor to afford the JOURNAL, but as it was more to him than his bread and butter, he cheerfully sent his dollar for his subscription, as he could not be without it.

Let every one, when considering the matter of making the choice among the many attractive journals that appear, think well before he decides to give up the JOURNAL, which has outlived many others and was started before a large number of the present ones were thought of. It was established in 1838, when journalism was a very different thing from what it is to-day; it has had its ups and downs as all journals must expect to have, but it has maintained its object from the beginning and has more recently added to it the influence of the English "Phrenological Magazine," which was established in 1880 and which has a wide circle of readers on the other side of the Atlantic including India and Australia. Thus the JOURNAL practically belts the entire world, and its influence is felt in out-of-the-way places as well as in the thriving cities. It has been a beacon-light to thousands, and we hope it will continue to be the same for years to come. We trust that others, from month to month, who are considering their monthly expenditures for literature, will put a dollar into their letters and send for a renewal of what has been a household word for many years. We do not like to give up our old friends while we are constantly making new ones and broadening our sphere of usefulness—if we may be allowed to say so.

The question of heredity, of psychology, of pathology as well as the practical bearings of Phrenology are ever before us, and we are interested to receive facts from all sources and articles bearing on the topics we have mentioned, and suggestions for the introduction of new ideas, whenever it pleases our readers to send them. We trust that we shall have the heaviest mail year for subscriptions that we have experienced during the last score, for by this means we shall be able to reciprocate, by securing a wider reach of articles for the following year.

"TO KNOW AS I AM KNOWN."

A beautiful life has just passed away in London, and attached to the lady's will were these words: "I particularly request and direct that at my death those who love me will put on no sign of mourning, but that they will think of me as promoted to a higher school, where I shall meet my Lord and know

even as I am known." These are the simple words of the dearly beloved wife of one of London's greatest preachers, the Rev. Dr. Parker, of The City Temple, Holborn Viaduct. She passed peacefully away on Thursday night, January the 26th. It is indeed difficult to understand why a life so full of promise should be so early called to rest. When we met Mrs. Parker in 1896, she appeared to be in her usual good health, and we shall never forget the words of cheer in which she bade us good-by, for she said, among other things, "You will soon be back among us again," and now her familiar face is to be seen no more by the frequenters of that wonderful congregational center in London.

She was an exceptional lady, both in disposition and talents; she seemed to be the embodiment of that which would have satisfied six different arts, for not only had she trained her voice to sing in concerts, but she had, what was more latterly, a very precious gift, and that was for speaking and reciting; added to this power, for certainly it was a great charm of hers to recite children's stories, she was a clever painter, though many may not have known of this gift, others of her friends were recipients of many panels painted by her brush. She had further the gift to write, and many of her poems and stories have appeared under magazine covers. She was a good linguist and translated from the German, and was further an excellent needle-woman, for she could work in silks as well as paint in oils; but aside from all these varying talents, the one that will be remembered the longest was her cheerful disposition. She bent an ever ready ear to the sorrows of others, and had wonderful capacity to chase away gloom and make the sun to shine even when the clouds were gathering in the heart. Words cannot express what her. loss will mean to those who know her so well.

For one quarter of a century she was known in connection with her husband's work at the City Temple, and whether she helped him in one society or another of the church, she was always an inspiration and a joy wherever he worked. Her geniality was proverbial, while her personal appearance was so striking that no one could pass her without taking thought of her beauty, grace, and charm of conversation. The world can ill afford to lose such young and blessed lights of humanity, and we feel the inadequacy of our power to express our sincere sympathy with those who are left to mourn her loss. She has gone to the assembly of saints where there are many who will welcome her as a daughter who has done her work well while she had the opportunity, and what more could be said of anyone?

Let us all see to it that our record is as full as hers when it is our turn to say "farewell."

MAN'S MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

We are glad to be able to present our readers with the highly interesting articles by Professor Janes, of Cambridge; they indicate not only a wide range of reading and a mind well stored with facts, but an intellectual grasp of the evolutionary principles laid down by the men of the day, and in the present article which appears on another page of this issue, we recognize his deep appreciation of the efforts of Dr. Gall. His utterances, like those of Dr. Wal-

lace, will have a wide influence in both countries, and we thoroughly coincide with his suggestion that a re-examination of Dr. Gall's works, which were published in Boston, in 1835, will repay anyone for the time spent in so doing.

THE LATE MRS. G. M. SIZER.

We regret to state that Mrs. G. M. Sizer, wife of Dr. Nelson B. Sizer, and daughter-in-law of the late Nelson Sizer, died in Brooklyn on February 16. She will be greatly missed, not only by her own family, relatives, and friends, but by the Chinese Mission in connection with the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, over which she has presided for sixteen years.

LIBRARY.

"Your Head and what is in It," by May E. Vaught, Chicago, Ill., is a little brochure of sixteen pages; it includes a chapter on the "Faculties of Power," another on "Human Vitality," a third on "The Principles of Self-Development," a fourth on "Physiognomy," which is very clearly written.

"The Golden Age Cook Book," by Henrietta Lathan Dwight, the Alliance Publishing Co., New York.—This is a work of considerable value, and includes points of interest for the home, as its recipes are within the scale of the ordinary housewife. The great objection to a large number of cook books is that the recipes are not made up with common sense. The cost of each article is not sufficiently considered, and to follow the advice very often would make a very expensive meal. We have in this work a great variety of interesting matter and a very useful table of comparisons of vegetable and animal foods, but we do not agree with the recommendation of liquor in some of the recipes.

"New Thought Essays," by Charles Brodie Patterson, Alliance Publishing Co., N. Y.—The ingenuity of the present age is as great in literature as it is in mechanics or electricity, and in this work of 103 pages we have a wonderful compilation of thoughts, and as the writer says in his introduction he has tried to present a study of life in its various phases, and as the mind nowadays craves for something new this may just fill the nitch with many.

"Heredity and Morals," by James Foster Scott, published by E. B. Treat & Co., New York.—"The Primer of Psychology and Mental Disease," by C. B. Burr, M.D., published by F. A. Davis Co., will be reviewed in our next issue.

"Lyddy, A Tale of the Old South," by Mrs. E. J. Bacon.

A book that treats of the days before and during the Civil War. Rarely do negro characters figure as hero and heroine in a romance. Negro superstitions, too, are fast dying out. This book, however, deals with their peculiar ideas. The author makes no attempt to weave an intricate plot, but one feels that the character of Lyddy is absolutely true, with just enough of the Southern dialect to give realistic flavor.

This clever work is likely to bind closer that link of brotherhood once broken, but now forever cemented.

Mrs. Eugenia Jones Bacon, author of "Lyddy," reared in a palatial home in the old South, is a woman of wide culture. Left alone in the world, she has traveled much in her own country as far as Alaska. In foreign lands, with a woman friend, she roamed through Russia, Norway, Sweden, and on to the dreamy lands of the South. She was brought in touch with savants and ladies in high life, yet, in reading "Lyddy," we feel that the tender spot in her heart is kept for the recollections of plantation days. Her pen has pictured the relationship of master and mistress as few ever have.

The book is a 12mo, with 287 gilt top pages, and is bound in a handsomely decorated cloth cover. Price, $1.25—The Continental Publishing Co.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

William S., Neb.—In reply to your question regarding the marriage of two parties, one having the vital mental temperament, and the other the motive temperament, we consider that they are excellently blended, but when you say they are both deficient in conjugal love we are not so certain about their being suited; one at least ought to have the cementing power to make up for the deficiency in the other. They could, however, cultivate

the faculty of conjugality and this would be the best solution of the matter. Encourage them to do so.

J. B., Pingree Grove, Ill.—We are glad that you have received your chart and are well pleased with it, and as it was from photographs we are all the more gratified with your opinion, because there are some people who think that nothing can be told from photographs. We trust that the gentleman will give us the favor of a full description some day, so that we may help him as much as possible. We shall be glad to count you as a subscriber to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

J. W., St. Thomas, Ont.—We trust you have seen your character-sketch in the February number and that your photographs arrived safely. As will be seen by the list under the heading of "new subscribers," we are obliged to take the photographs in order as they come to us. We do not intentionally keep anyone waiting, but it is sometimes unavoidable; therefore, if our subscribers would consider this we should be greatly relieved of anxiety for them. In reply to your question whether we think that Adam was made perfect at once, or that his moral and intellectual brain was developed later on, we should say that we think that evolution had its work to do with Adam just the same as it has with anyone else, only that we do not suppose as you mention that he was born with only a child's estate or development of brain. He would have been out of all proportion, being an adult, if he had not also been given some maturity of mind; yet, remember we are none of us perfect to the end of our days, and it requires the closest attention to the study of our mind in order to make any proper progress. One person may be able to write on the typewriter quite accurately, but with slow speed, while another may be just as accurate and work twice as fast. What makes the difference?

Query.—We must impress upon you all to give us your names and addresses not for publication but for private reference only, and as you are one correspondent that the "cap fits" we will be glad if you will bear this in mind. There has seldom been a case as you say where a fine woman marries a worthless man that the children inherit characteristics from the latter, but we have known of such cases and they are very unfortunate ones. One family was where the father gave way to drink and two of the children out of the four were born under the conditions just named, while during his reformation and steady conduct the other two children were born and possessed bright and intelligent characters which were just the reverse to their sisters'. We will look up the article you mention, entitled "A Criminal Philosopher."

R. L. M., Bend, San Saba Co., Texas. —Fowler & Wells Co.: We received the charts all right. The descriptions were excellent. The description of the baby was out of sight. You could not have described Katie Lee any better if you had known her all her life. You described Evans to a dot, and it is with pleasure we remember the Fowler & Wells Co. Many thanks. I want to do all I can for the Company's interest. Send sample copy of PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS. —*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

J. S. Morris, Darwell.—Is a lively young man with plenty of humor, enthusiasm, and spirit. He has a distinct social nature and is fond of the society of his friends. He is affable, courteous, and agreeable in manner and conversation. He can talk well and is very earnest in his work. Religious work would have an attraction for him, for he has a large moral brain and is strongly sympathetic; he is reliable and trustworthy; he will be more successful as a mechanic than as a business man. He is intuitive and impressionable; he has a good general memory and musical ability with a taste for the artistic. He should cultivate his organ of Continuity. The young lady has a reliable judgment and a good share of common sense. She is a capital manager and knows how to spend money to the best advantage. She can keep her own counsel and is very discreet and cautious. Her womanly instincts are very strong. She is persistent and persevering and not afraid of work. Yes, are well adapted.

T. Varley, St. Neots.—This gentleman is finely organized, very susceptible, and imaginative, there is every indication of superior mental ability; his mind is comprehensive; is critical, and can illustrate his ideas well. He is equal to the occasion. As a speaker he is forceful and sympathetic, impressionable, intense

and excitable. He requires a stronger physique to support so much mental activity. His ideals are high, he has artistic tastes, good constructive ability, and is a capital organizer. Ambition, versatility and independence are strong traits in his character; is well adapted for public work, but he should learn to make haste slowly and not overtax his brain.

No. 404.—F. H. B.—Britt, Iowa.—You have a very active brain and one that is well adapted to literary work. You hardly live in this world all the time, for your imagination carries you into the unknown, and there you see distinctly, images that do not appear to the practical eye. Your forehead is well filled out, and it looks as though it had been used to think, compare, see, and examine all kinds of work. Your Constructiveness and Ideality should make you full of the desire to transmit or circulate your many beautiful thoughts to others.

No. 405.—M. O.—Tacoma, Wash.—You have a wide-awake nature and are full of life, enterprise, and spirit; in fact, you even go ahead of your strength sometimes; you hate to be with slow people, and have a marked individuality of your own. You are quick to catch a point, and as a teacher would be excellent in answering the children's questions and in keeping them in their places. You must be employed all the time to be happy; you appear to be a good conversationalist and capable of entertaining company; and were you a senator's wife and gave receptions, you would know what to say to each visitor and would be well received in society.

No. 406.—J. E. M., Laurens, S. C.—You have a capable understanding of men and things. Your photograph indicates that you have had a wide experience in life, and are well capable of attacking work and of doing your share in the government of the world. Your head has no empty rooms; by that we mean that you appear to have an activity of mind which well suits you to do executive work. In your day you must have been a good business man; now you ought to be easing off a little and could succeed as an able senator, as a successful judge, or as a capable organizer, and further as a wise and prudent father.

No. 407.—Son.—Laurens, S. C.—As no initials are given, we have supposed that you are the son of the above, therefore we address to the same town. Your two photographs indicate that you are improving all the time; you are becoming more and more mental in type and are interested, we should think, in study, science, and experimental chemistry. You must have given your attention to close study or some active business where you have used your perceptive faculties constantly. You have been thinking a good deal lately and have talked or communicated your ideas less than usual. You have grown more within yourself and must be storing a great deal of information, but do not go to an extreme in this respect and allow yourself to become too reticent. You have fine critical powers, and as a merchant you would make a good selection of material, and as a lawyer would succeed in getting hold of all the information you wanted for each case that you pleaded. You will make a useful member of society.

No. 408.—Mrs. I. B.—Omaha, Neb.—We are glad to know that you have taken the JOURNAL for more than twenty-five years; the lady's photograph which you enclosed indicates that she is very intense and susceptible, that she suffers very keenly, and does not try to throw off disappointments as much as she might. She is rather reserved and bottles things up within her own nature too much, and does not let her wings take her out enough into society and life generally. She must cultivate her muscular system for she has more mentality than she can easily work with.

No. 409.—O. H.—Sioux Falls, S. D.—If you have secured the right measurements of your head which you say are 23¾ inches by 15 and 16½, you have to be somewhat careful how you keep up your bodily strength, although you do not look delicate or diseased. You appear as though you could readily earn your living without taking off your coat, but you must have robbed some one of some ability, unless you are the only one in the family. You have a high, broad forehead, hence are original in your ideas, and are an organizer and quite capable of carrying out work in an intellectual manner. The greatest deficiency in your head is that it slopes away in the crown; this indicates that although you are willing to take responsibilities, yet you are not one to assume them without first feeling that you are wanted. You are well able to compete with men who are above the average in intellectual worth, and it would be surprising to find that in competition you did not stand high.

No. 410.—W. C. R.—Madison, Wis.—You are a born critic, and without meaning to you cannot help seeing the discrepancies, errors, and mistakes that sometimes you wish you did not. You are analytical and delight in making comparisons in your work. You are in your element when you are throwing off new ideas, and consequently will be known more for your originality of mind than for your disposition to copy and imitate others. You appear to have a full de-

gree of Language, and when you once get started you are in your element and can express yourself well even if not to your own satisfaction. The study of law would have been very acceptable to you inasmuch as you are able to compare evidence and know how to value property in the real estate department. You are shrewd and far-sighted, and look ahead. You know a man the minute you see him.

No. 411.—H. B. W.—Stella, Neb.—Your front photograph indicates that you have a good business head; you have excellent qualities to see and observe as well as remember what is taking place around you. You do not have to be told much concerning your work, for you pick up information readily and have wonderful versatility of mind. You are in your element when you are working in some mechanical way and are well able to engage in manufacturing work and will invent one of these days if you have not already done so. Improve your social qualities by becoming more interested in the society of your friends and express yourself as freely as possible.

No. 412.—C. A. G.—Olivet, Kan.—You will improve as you grow older, for you have good material to work with, but perhaps you do not know it. Take every opportunity you can to elevate yourself and to improve on the work you have been previously called to. You are not wanting in intellectual force when you get started, but you need some one to push you on and give you a start; you are orderly and neat, very conscientious in carrying out your agreements, and expect to find others the same. You appear to be very intuitive and are quick to detect the characteristics of others. Let your light so shine that others will be conscious of your abilities.

No. 413.—D. L. R.—Chestnut Hill, Athol, Mass.—You may well be proud of your little grandchild, and we are proud of you as being a subscriber since the 40's, and are glad to know that you have had all your children examined when they were young. This is what everyone ought to do. Your little grandchild David has a fine head on his shoulders and fortunately his body is not a diminutive one; it is well able to support his large head. What an active child he is! He must be on the move all the time, planning, directing, and working in one way or another. He is a great talker and will generate thought quickly; he will make a very popular orator as a man, and will never say all he wants to. He possesses a great deal of magnetism. He ought to be given a good education and allowed to study for the law as a judge rather than as a barrister, for in the former position he will have more weight. In the medical work he would make an excellent surgeon and will take a leading position as a mathematician and a writer of no small ability.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

We have received communications for this column from the following, who will see their answers in the JOURNAL in due course: C. J. Constance, Minn.; E. M., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. F. S., Chicago, Ill.; H. E. R., Granville, N. Y.; G. G., Reardon, Wash.; L. B. W., Austinburg, Ohio; G. & M. M., Oil City, Pa.; F. C. W., Taunton, Mass.; H. S. W., Denver, Col.; J. W. B., Palmyra, Ia.; S. G., St. John, N. B.; A. G. C., Highlandville, Mass.; L. H. A., Rhode Island; A. F. S., Corning, N. Y.; J. R. H., Pleasant Plains, Ia.; M. A. A., Hammond, Minn.; F. B. A., Charleston, Mass.

FIELD NOTES.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

On Wednesday evening, February 8th, the usual monthly lecture was held. Dr. Henry S. Drayton gave a lecture on "The Gospel of Phrenology, or What's the Good of it?" He fully proved to the satisfaction of his audience that there was considerable benefit in the study of Phrenology, as another page in this issue will fully justify. The address throughout was listened to with marked attention, and despite the intensity of the cold there was a good attendance. The lecturer showed that no form of mental science was so well calculated to introduce man to himself as that of Phrenology. He spoke of the reform of the criminal and the work done by Dr. S. G. Howe; he mentioned the grand work done by Elizabeth Fry and John Howard, and the work more latterly developed by the Elmira Reformatory. He invited attention to the virtue of purpose in all the work we undertook and the great need of perseverence in self-culture. He referred to the religion of humanity and those grand characters who had uplifted the world by their breadth of character; he showed that heredity could be strengthened by a proper knowledge of our own powers and he pointed out to us the various talents displayed by men of singular talent in all the various walks of life, and finally invited our attention to many examples that had come under his own experience of those who had benefited by the study of Phrenology.

At the close of the lecture Miss Jessie A. Fowler, who acted as chairman, said

she hoped that all present had memories sufficiently expert as Kruger and Elihu Burritt, as mentioned by the lecturer, so that they could carry away every word of what had been just given them. She considered it a grand exposition of the science of mind in its various phases, and knew they would feel well repaid for coming out on such an inclement night. She then called upon Madame Cappiani to step up on the platform to allow her to examine her head before the audience as an object-lesson of the Gospel of Phrenology. After a little hesitation, Madame complied with the request and a very pleasant half hour was spent, first in the examination of her head, and secondly, from Madame Cappiani's own verification of her life work, which proved beyond doubt the existence of many of her prominent characteristics, her broken English, or rather foreign accent, and her ample supply of wit caused many a ripple of laughter to run through the audience. Her style of reciting her experiences is certainly very marked, and she made a pleasing finish to a very entertaining evening. She invited all the audience to her last concert at Chickering Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, February 21st. Those who were unable to be present and who would like to refer to the November number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1897, will have the pleasure of reading a character sketch that was given of her in that issue.

Dr. Foote has arranged to lecture at the next monthly meeting, on Wednesday, March 1st, on "Medical Science versus Christian Science." The points taken up, he believes, will be interesting to all who have studied these two methods of cure.

All who would like to join the Institute, either in New York or London, can do so by applying to the Secretaries for full particulars. It may not be generally known that membership is now encouraged because of the advantages that are offered, which are: A free copy of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a free admission to the monthly lecturettes, and the use of the circulating library. The fee for this is only $2.50 per annum, or 10s. 6d. English.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

We are glad to note that the lectures of the Institute have been carried on during the month with marked success. On January 11th, Mr. D. T. Elliott, examiner and instructor of the Fowler Institute, gave a lecture on "Phrenology and the Twentieth Century." It will be found at length in another part of the JOURNAL, and contains a valuable résumé of the "Progress of Phrenology," and will be read with interest on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. E. S. G. Mayo lectured on the 25th of January on the "Philosophy of Phrenology," and Mr. Brown, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Zyto, the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Eland are to follow. The meetings are held bi-monthly, one being called a member's meeting, when the address is by one of the members of the Institute.

The half yearly examinations were held in January, the result of which will be given in a future number.

Mr. John Allen, of St. Annes-on-Sea, is carrying on his Phrenological work at the above place.

Mr. Taylor is as busy as ever at Morecombe.

Mr. Davis, of Bournemouth, is daily engaged in lecturing and also in making examinations.

Mr. Timson is fully occupied with his work at his hydropathic establishment and in lecturing in the neighborhood of Leicester.

Mr. Severn, who is president of the Brighton and Hove Phrenological Society, is working assiduously for the benefit of the society and the success of Phrenology in Brighton.

Miss Millard's work still continues at Hastings.

Plymouth is to have the benefit of Mr. Keswick's lectures on Phrenology during the winter months.

Mr. Williams, of South Wales, is now lecturing in Swansea.

Mr. Welsh has been lecturing and examining at Toronto, Canada, where he has a permanent office, and in February lectured at Orangeville.

We learn that twelve of the fortune-tellers have been taken up by the detectives in Toronto. We trust that all phrenologists will keep their science distinct and allow it to stand on its own merits, and avoid uniting it with any other subject, for it needs all the time that it can possibly receive from its students to make thorough and scientific progress. We wish there could also be a uniform fee for a phrenological examination, at least in the minimum charge. This suggestion was sent to us by a friend of the science the other day, and we are prepared to consider its discussion.

Mr. Humphreys, of Colorado, is devoting all his spare time to Phrenology.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Scoffield is using his pen in behalf of Phrenology.

Mr. Byland has opened pleasant rooms at Hillsborough, Ohio, where he can be consulted phrenologically. We like his circulars very much.

F. A. Fariss is now lecturing in Portland, Ore., where we trust he is receiving a hearty welcome.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

VOL. 107—No. 4] April, 1899 [WHOLE No. 724]

M. Emile Loubet, New President of the French Republic.

BY J. A. FOWLER.



M. EMILE LOUBET.

On February 16th New York City was startled by the announcement, through the late evening editions, that M. Faure, the French President, had died suddenly, and according to the rule of the French Assembly a new president

must be elected within twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

As France has come so influentially before the various peoples of the world of late—partly over the daily talk and the ever-increasing strife upon the Dreyfus case—the sudden death of the President from a stroke of apoplexy caused universal consternation. It was thought for a moment that it would be an occasion when the Bonapartists would once more rally and bring forward a pretender; but the settled preference for a republic over that of a monarchy seems now to be generally accepted as the wisest government for the French people; therefore the republican factions saw the necessity of agreeing without delay upon the presidential successor. M. Emile Loubet was president of the Senate, and therefore stood prominently forward as a likely candidate, and was finally elected. He comes from the Rhone valley in southeastern France, and by profession is a lawyer; he has, however, been in public life for nearly twenty-five years, first as a member of the Chamber of Deputies and afterward as a senator. In 1892 he was Prime Minister, and, it will be remembered, was the head of the ministry which went into retirement after the Panama collapse. He is a man who appears phrenologically to have even more strength of personal opinion than his predecessor; he is one who will be broader in his principles and more firmly influenced by his ideas of justice, hence his belief that the Dreyfus case ought by all means to be revised, is well known to France. M. Faure, who at first appeared to favor the cause of Dreyfus, seemed so anxious to win esteem in military circles, that he was actually wavering in his opinions on the matter before his death, and would not probably have favored his earlier admitted views of the question had he lived six months longer. It will be noted that M. Loubet, like many Frenchmen, has the vital-mental temperament and possesses those all-round abilities and social qualities which, joined to his intellect, his keen perceptions of character, and his large Causality, and wonderful power to organize, which will make him a capable leader.

He is a man of personal integrity, too, and as a public man has fully justified the respect given to him by even those who are opposed to his policy. While M. Faure favored the conservative and military element, M. Loubet holds rather opposite political views and appears to have a substantial character that is capable of sustaining itself even under fire of opposition. He is firm, positive, and persevering, as well as generous, thoughtful, and sympathetic. He also appears to have a full degree of Language, which should enable him to express his views with copiousness and force. He thoroughly understands the French character and knows how to adapt himself to the conditions of his office; we may, therefore, look forward with a degree of satisfaction in the choice that has been made for an office of such responsibility, and let us hope that during the important events of coming years he will prove himself equal to his position.

M. CAMBON'S OPINION.

When seen at the Embassy, although declining to discuss political questions, M. Cambon spoke, recently, of the new President of France and his high regard for the United States. M. Loubet he described as of medium height, about sixty years old, of simple, unostentatious appearance, with clear eyes and a clean-cut mouth, indicating firmness. He enjoys universal esteem throughout France on account of his public services and his rugged integrity. The Ambassador remarked that most people abroad knew little of the real France; they misjudged her by a literature which is not read in France by serious people, and on account of the places of amusement and pleasure, which are more frequented by foreigners than by Frenchmen. The real France, the Ambassador said, is unknown to most of the people abroad. French family life is much more strict

and much more secluded than any other in the world, and it is difficult, therefore, for a foreigner to get a right conception of it and be able to speak of it.

Having in view these considerations, M. Cambon says, M. Loubet is essentially a representative of the innate virtue of the French nation. He has consecrated himself to his family and to his children. He is extremely laborious, and under his good nature he hides a force of resistance which is remarkable. The Ambassador feels convinced that in America homage will be paid to a man who, like the majority of the great men of this country, is self-made, and who has attained by his own merit to the highest honor in France. The Ambassador said that M. Loubet, like M. Faure, greatly admires the United States and her institutions, and has no other desire than to see during his Presidency the traditional friendship between the United States and France strengthened and developed.

The Gospel of Phrenology.*

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

While walking in one of the streets of New York a gentleman saw two barefooted and ragged boys ambling along together; one of them had a half withered bunch of flowers in his hand, and now and then both stopped to admire and smell of them. "Look sharp," said he of the flowers, "and p'raps, Billy, you'll find somethin' by an' by." A little later the same good-natured, lively voice was heard: "Hullo, Billy; hullo Billy, if somebody ain't dropped a peach after takin' only a mouthful out of it, and 'tain't much dirty, neither. Here, Billy, you just take a bite of it first." Billy was going to try its flavor and evidently showed a little modesty about it, for his lively companion said: "Say, Billy, pshaw, that ain't the way; bite bigger, mebbe we find another 'fore long." There was nothing selfish about that boy despite his rags and poverty. So the apostle of Phrenology urges all to bite bigger—take larger morsels of the fruitage of truth, not to withdraw snail-like into the contracted shell of narrowness and sordid craving, exhibiting only breadth in "a clown's back turned up to the glory of the stars," but casting aside the old clogs of habit and earnestly refusing to be limited by petty self-interests, to demand a larger share of work and duty in the world's broad field.

In an obscure town of southern Missouri lived a young married woman not many years ago; her husband, like herself, of humble origin and limited education, earned but a meager income for the support of the family, and could not afford to supply it regularly with what in an Eastern city would be considered the cheap necessity of a newspaper.

Ever industrious, self-sacrificing, and yet aspiring, this young wife craved a better knowledge of things that elevate and refine; for the sake of her children she desired education. In a cramped handwriting and in poor phrase she wrote to me stating her situation, her wants and hopes. What of counsel and encouragement appeared suited to the case was promptly given as to one most worthy of consideration. From time to time other letters were exchanged, and ere long a marked improvement in language and style was evident. She was growing. The rare intervals of leisure from household cares were sedulously

* Part of a lecture given before The American Institute of Phrenology.

employed in study, and over the work-table and the sewing her mind was often busy with reflections suggested by reading and observation. The correspondence was still kept up, and in one of her later letters the following lines were enclosed:

IN SEASON.

Why doth the sweet rose pale and die
And the red leaves drop away from the stem?
You do not answer then must I.
I have found the reason and the why
The June days fade and the rose with them.
We tire of seeing the self same flower and noting its bloom;
'Twere better to die and fall in the tomb,
Than to live one hour
After its beauty and rich perfume
Have ceased to startle our finer sense;
The warm red leaves and heart intense
Have burned out the lengths of their beautiful days.
There are thousands of roses more to come
And in varied ways will they elicit praise,
When this one goes to her natal home.

But this is our life,
And we need not mind if we pass so soon;
'Tis better to die in the flush of noon,
In the heat and strife,
And to fall like the rose in a timely tomb,
And to give our place to a warm, new bloom,
Than to faint and lag and hang like a drag
On the wheels of the world.
For the world must move, she cannot wait
With her great sails unfurled,
While you and I,
Disdaining to try,
Finish the work we began too late.

Whatever the man's measure in the scale of human proportion, there is within his reach the attainment of a higher degree of facility, a clearer expression of his faculties, and, consequently, better results. The world's record of accomplishment accords vastly more to the credit of the commonplace man than to the man of brilliant parts. A poet has said:

"In small proportion we just beauty see,
And in short measures life may perfect be."

This truth is replete with counsel to the humblest worker among us, and bids him perfect himself within his sphere and magnify his calling through faithfulness and industry. "Seest thou a man who is diligent in his work, he shall stand before kings." Rich encouragement from the prophetic tongue that voices the will of Him who sitteth over the universe and is no respecter of persons. Whether he be prince or peasant, the gospel of Phrenology sees the man in the individual and gives him full credit for all earnest and faithful endeavor.

Mr. Cruger, of Milton, Pa., was said to have the best memory of any man in his county, and this distinction was not due to original endowment, but an acquisition resulting from special effort. As a boy and until he was twenty-five years old his recollection of occurrences in everyday life was so poor as to be a serious drawback. In going from home to any place, at a short distance he would usually forget his errand; he could not retain anything that he read or heard, and as for names and dates they were no sooner in his mind than they were out of it. At last, rendered almost desperate by this annoying weakness, he determined to cure it if within the bounds of possibility. This is the way he went about it: His attention was devoted exclusively and carefully to whatever he wished to remember; he would read a passage of a book, for instance, over and over again, and in the intervals think of the thought and language and strive to repeat it verbatim. Anything of interest in his occupation he reflected upon and sought to recall every detail. Perseveringly keeping up this process of culture, he found after a while to his great joy that his faculties were becoming more active and prompt as well as retentive of what impressed them; this encouraged him to further effort, and after a few years the improvement was so marked that he no longer had any trouble with ordinary matters, but could read two or three useful books at the same time and carry their substance clearly in mind. So the systematic and persevering exercise of these mental faculties had developed them from a state of weakness or dormancy to unusual strength, and the man was rightly proud of his accomplishment. So in the case of Elihu Burrett we have a similar instance of the effect of train-

ing the memory while hammering away upon his anvil. This industrious student hammered into his brain a knowledge of fifty languages. His capacity doubled with each acquirement. Thus the great principle of Phrenology that the mind grows more apprehensive and powerful in proportion to its exercise is strikingly illustrated.

A few years ago death called away a lady whose career from early youth had been a notable object of learned and philanthropic interest. I refer to Laura Bridgman. Need I say that the man whose sympathy and intelligence provided this woman, so bereft of the common channels of sense-perception, with the means of development and culture was Samuel G. Howe, who had learned from Spurzheim and Combe the possibilities of human attainment? The little girl who could neither see nor hear nor speak, and who would have been left by others to her helplessness, became under his direction the useful and accomplished woman, the teacher of others less unfortunate than herself in mental capacity, the superior of thousands of her sisters who enjoyed all the gifts of the senses in unimpaired exercise. We are reminded of James Richards, as noble in spirit as Howe, and led by the same light; going even lower in the scale of human defect, he labored for the emancipation of the idiotic and imbecile mind, and with wonderful results. Howe, Mann, Richards, and every other true representative of Phrenology teach the principles of hope and cheer. While no power can make the past other than what it has been, the sincere inquirer is assured that earnest, intelligent effort will be potent toward making the future very different from the past. By effort man may become the creator of a regenerated selfhood voluntarily, and determinately he can work out his salvation. He can transform his character morally, and through direct and casual influences clear away the perversions of heredity. A case in point recurs to the mind, which is best described in an extract from a letter:

"I wish that I could tell you how thankful I am to you for what you have done for me through the medium of your books and correspondence. I was once a hard case, drinking and quarreling, and given to other vices; I was constantly in trouble. I met Dr. —— in the midst of the fray, and he taught me how I might halter my violent passions—make them take me up hill instead of down into the gutter. Then I borrowed your books, and read the literature of Phrenology with avidity. You are among the friends I esteem most, for you have benefited me so much, and made me what I am."

The writer of these words is a rising young journalist in the Southwest. A few years ago he was considered a worthless loafer; to-day he has the esteem and confidence of the community.

Every mental and moral deformity in the man who recognizes his condition is susceptible of being righted. The inherited taint may always remain to a degree, but training and culture will secure such control that in the man's maturer years the inheritance, as in Socrates, may not be even suspected by the familiars of his later life. What interest is shown in correcting the physical deformities of children? If but half as much public interest were given to the endowment of moral deformities in the young what happiness would result! In proportion as man advances in knowledge of himself can he understand better his relation to the spiritual within and without himself. There is no definite limit to human faculty in the respect of morals as in others, it expands with exercise. We know scientifically that the problems of to-day may be resolved to-morrow; the secrets of nature unfold to our dominating quest; the supernatural is becoming the natural; the poet's claim is more than demonstrated.

"As far as creation's ample range extends
The scale of sensual mental power ascends."

Here it should be said that Phrenology is the only science that demonstrates upon a sound physical basis,

the moral and religious tendencies of the man; finding as it does in the cerebrum centers whose functions inspire those high and holy sentiments that constitute man a being above the animal in special relation and destiny. It teaches that the divine principle exists in human faculty, that the man who cannot find God in his own nature cannot find him anywhere. As David Swing says, "The reason why men are so often disappointed in their search for God is that they do not look for him, first of all where he should chiefly be sought, in the manifestations he makes of himself in their own hearts and minds." Materialism and scepticism, therefore, may not look to Phrenology for support, for the data of ethics to be derived from it but sustain higher and inherent principles of spirituality existing in the mental economy of man.

We hear of a religion of humanity which many have adopted, mainly an ideal of a scientific faith, but which is scarcely more than a scheme of socialistic philanthropy. There is no dominant motive of devotion pervading it to stimulate the deeper emotions of the soul. We offer a gospel of humanity beginning with and in man and leading him through the better understanding of his nature to aspire for the highest and best things, even those benefits that are spiritually discerned as the reward of a devoted and self-sacrificing career. No higher tribute can be mentioned here than that given by the late master of eloquence and moulder of American opinion, Henry Ward Beecher, who said, when in the full tide of his marvelous powers, "If I have had any success in bringing the truths of the gospel to bear practically upon the minds of men, any success in the vigorous application of truths to the wants of the human soul and where they are most needed, I owe it to the benefits which I have gained from this science, and I could not ask for the members of my family or of the church any better preparation for religious indoctrination than to put them in possession of such a practical knowledge of the human soul as is given by Phrenology."

The greatest educator of America, Horace Mann, and the greatest preacher were agreed that Phrenology is the handmaid of religion.

Recognizing the defects of organization that tend to produce the criminal, this gospel is urgent for the removal of those common influences that pervert faculty and degrade character. The physiologists have become convinced that the inveterate criminal is of incomplete nervous constitution, that his evil conduct is mostly due to undeveloped brain centers or a lack of parts essential to moral discernment and that harmonious exercise of faculty which is incident to mental integrity. "The criminal mind," Dr. Hamilton Way says, "while not diseased is undeveloped, or it may be abnormally developed in certain directions." Using plainer language, we may affirm that passion and propensity, selfishness and appetite, are abnormally strong and active in many persons considered criminal because of the want of those compensating influences exerted by strong and active sympathy, kindness, respect, and regard for the rights of others. Training and discipline that will arouse the dormant moral powers and set them in array to restrain and refine the animal and passional nature will serve to render the mind healthy and normal. This should be the policy of society in its penal management, and therefore to reform and save the criminal, not to harden and utterly destroy him.

(*To be continued.*)

The only medicine for suffering, crime, and all the other woes of mankind, is wisdom.—T. H. Huxley.

Let us so live when we are up, that we shall forget we have ever been down. —Frank Stockton.

Phrenological Psychology.

By the Rev. W. L. Spooner.

(*Continued from page 86.*)

(c) In the sentiment of Veneration, as defined by Phrenology, we have what may be called the religious feeling proper. It gives the disposition to worship, venerate, adore. Most psychologists allow that this feeling is universal, and is a native power of soul. Here, said Gall and his fellow-workers, is a mental fact; where is its cranial medium? Their studies enabled them to locate that medium in the middle of the coronal brain. The manward action of the faculty is said to be in the showing of deference, respect, the clinging to the old and long-established, etc. In this phrenological account of the sentiment of veneration, reverence, worship, mutual deference as between man and man, have we not a description of the religious feeling which, reflected upon, will enable us to study in the most philosophic way the whole history of religious thought and life? Wherein do the old moral philosophies surpass Phrenology in their treatment of this sentiment?

(d) The phrenological definition of Conscientiousness is of particular interest. I think that definition simpler, clearer, and more correct than that of moral philosophers generally. They mostly define conscience as a complex faculty, a kind of blend of reason and moral feeling. Sometimes it is called the moral reason or God's vicegerent in the soul; the specific seat within the soul of the Divine Presence; the medium through which God reveals Himself within us. It is described as the power by which right and wrong are discriminated. It is the inward moral inspector, judge, jury, executioner! Truly, if the above definition and description be correct, a most august faculty! It is almost equal to the essential inward self. But in this outline of conscience and its functions, does not moral philosophy attribute to it work and characteristics of other powers of mind?

Take the phrenological definition in contrast. Conscience is, first, the feeling that there is a right or a wrong; second, the feeling that right ought to be done; third, the feeling that commends when right is done, and condemns when wrong is done. Now this statement about conscience defines it,

1. As a sentiment only, and not as a knowing power as well. The perception and conception of what is right or wrong is a function of the intellectual powers.

2. As a sentiment, it is the inclination of the mind toward the right and true not only, but an emotion of pleasure when what is deemed the right is done, or of pain when wrong is knowingly acted.

Now, is not the above view of conscience simpler than that of the old systems? is it not more easily understood, and is it not equal to the needs of the case?

Its action, in conjunction with the other moral sentiments, on the faculties of knowledge and reflection, stimulating them to moral perception, investigation, and judgment, it is easy to conceive. Recount those other feelings, and think of them as together with conscience inclining the soul toward sympathy with the unseen, the better, God, duty, and right; and see how they are likely to inspire the intellect to the pursuit of moral knowledge, to the sublime study of duty, and good, and God! To me, the classification and distribution of the moral impulses and emotions by Phrenology is considerably ahead of the old methods of statement.

As compared, then, with the old psychology, Phrenology stands out to advantage in several respects: in simplicity, attractiveness, practicality, and

comprehensiveness. It is seen, as thus compared, to be more minute, discriminative, and suggestive in its treatment of the manifold features of mind than the old system.

No real student of the phrenological psychology can fail to feel its expansive effect on the mind. If to some the subject seems crude, restricted, and non-developing, it is because it is treated in a crude, restricted, and inexpansive fashion. Follow out and up its many suggestions, and the subject will unfold as you proceed. What is wanted is that both phrenologists and the introspective psychologists should approach each other. Only the shallow phrenologist will ignore the teachings of consciousness. And no true mind-student will shut his eyes to the more concrete but practical instructions of Phrenology. The latter is certainly a form of the modern physiological study of mental manifestation; but it is the study of mind-proper as well. "Know thyself" is its motto, and to follow its leadings in the investigation of man is to climb a path solid, charmful, and ever-opening.

Phrenology and the Twentieth Century.

Address given by D. T. Elliott, before the Fowler Institute, London.

(*Continued from page 78.*)

He further says, "Those who really have not given their serious attention to Phrenology have a sort of indefinite idea that Phrenology is some occult science by means of which its professors pretend to be able to judge of a man's character by an examination of the bumps on his head. This is the Phrenology of the superficial and the idle, who, not having industry enough to investigate for themselves, set up a baseless shadow, and then take credit for the facility with which they overthrow it. This is not the science of Phrenology, but the phantom of their own imagination. In the first place, the term 'bump,' in reference to the surface of the skull, has no place in the vocabulary of the educated phrenologist." Sir William Ellis, who was physician to the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, has stated, "Until I became acquainted with Phrenology I had no solid foundation upon which I could base my treatment for the cure of insanity." Professor Tyndall, in one of his lectures, has made this statement: "Given the shape of the brain, the corresponding thought might be inferred." A statement which can be easily verified by a practical phrenologist. The most modern and popular physiologist, Professor Ferrier, in his "Functions of the Brain," has said, "So far the facts of experiment and disease favor the view of the phrenologists." We give these quotations to show the present position of the science amongst the scientific men of the day, which is certainly in favor of Phrenology, and indicate the progress that is being made. Time will not permit us to quote further from modern physiologists. Great interest was manifested in the new science of Phrenology on its being introduced to this country, and as far back as 1832 a flourishing society for the investigation of the new science met weekly in Panton Square, Haymarket, with Dr. Elliotson as its president. There was no "Phrenological Journal" in those days, but it is interesting to note that the "Lancet" frequently reported their debates. There is one fact I should like to emphasize, and it is this, that the early phrenologists carefully studied the scientific aspect of Phrenology, and were not satisfied with a mere



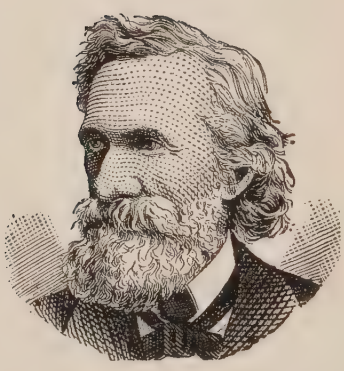
J. G. SPURZHEIM, M.D.



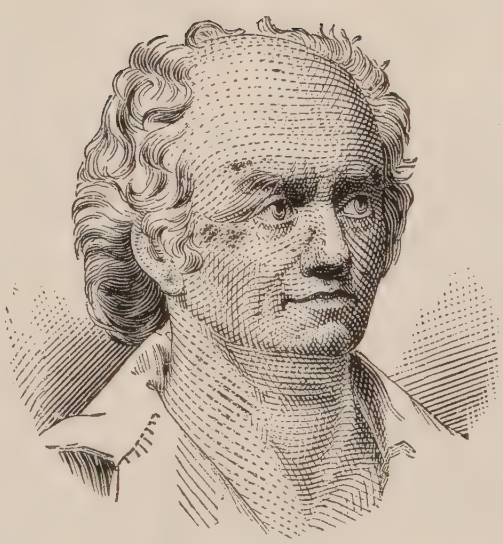
GEO. COMBE.



L. N. FOWLER.



O. S. FOWLER.



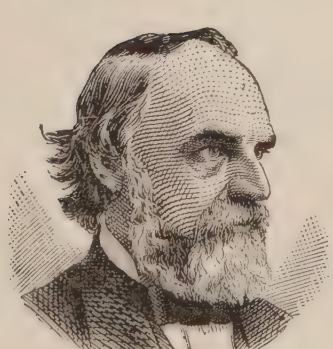
F. J. GALL, M.D.



C. FOWLER WELLS.



S. R. WELLS.



NELSON SIZER.

See page 112 for text.



CHAS. CALDWELL, M.D.

smattering of the subject, as is clearly evinced from the writings of DeVille, Smith, Caldwell, Carson, McKenzie, the Fowlers, Bridges, Morgan, and others who might be named, with the result that scientific men noticed the subject, either with a view to adverse criticism or to accept partly its truth. Adverse criticism is better than indifference, specially if we have the opportunity of replying; but since so many have mixed Phrenology with the occult arts, such as palmistry, theosophy, etc., the scientific thinker looks askance upon Phrenology. I am prepared to admit there is a metaphysical as well as a scientific side to Phrenology, but if Phrenology as a science is to make any progress during the twentieth century it must be kept separate from the occult arts, and its advocates must present its sublime teachings in an intelligent manner, and by observation and investigation work upon the lines of the early phrenologists. Has Phrenology progressed since the days of Combe and DeVille? We unhesitatingly answer, yes. When the late L. N. Fowler arrived in England nearly forty years ago, Phrenology was at a very low ebb, and by lecturing and teaching he was instrumental in awakening an interest in the science which has not died out. During the last twenty years a great impetus has been given to the study of Phrenology by the publication of the Phrenological Magazine, which still exists, and is merged into a larger growth, and also through the many works written by O. S. and L. N. Fowler bearing upon the scientific and practical utility of Phrenology. Although these great apostles of the new science have ceased from their labors, the work they accomplished, and the head-quarters and institutes they established in America and England for the further study of the science are a lasting monument to their memory, and future generations will bless their names. Among those who were contemporaries with O. S. and L. N. Fowler, we would reverently mention the achievements of Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, and the late Nelson Sizer, whose work is being carried on in its various departments by J. A. Fowler. Is Phrenology progressing? Is it more popular than formerly? In answer to these questions we unhesitatingly answer, yes. The work at the Fowler Institute is a standing proof of the assertion. The latest researches in the structure and functions of the human brain by modern physiologists are in harmony with phrenological principles, and do not by any means oppose its teaching. There is a great future for Phrenology. Its usefulness and practical utility are not yet widely known. Teachers and parents have not yet fully grasped the importance of a phrenological examination. Our mission is to disseminate the truths of Phrenology and by practical endeavor show its utility. If you have any difficulty in getting your friends to interest themselves in Phrenology, give them a useful work upon the science. There has lately been added to our literature an up-to-date work upon mental science, by Miss J. A. Fowler, entitled, "A Manual of Mental Science," which should be mentally digested by every student of Phrenology and placed in the hands of teachers, parents, and prospective parents, as it will convey to them a clear conception of mind manifestation and direct them in training the young people under their charge.

The future success and ultimate acceptance of the principles of Phrenology by the scientific world and general public depends upon present-day students.

Try thyself unweariedly till thou findest the highest thing that thou art capable of doing, faculties and outward circumstances being both duly considered, and do it.—J. Stuart Mill.

There is nothing men take such pains to keep as life; and nothing they take so little pains to keep well.—Sir John Lubbock.

People of Note.

KING OSCAR THE SECOND OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

No one who has studied the life and character of the reigning King of Sweden will be surprised that he has returned, after his short retirement, to



KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

assume the official duties of his country. Having reached the age of three score and ten, and having borne the burdens of a very active and responsible leadership of Norway and Sweden for more than a quarter of a century, he thought he was entitled to step aside o give his son an opportunity to hold the reigns, but on February 20 the announcement was made that he had returned to the throne, and however favorable the people may have been on receiving the new monarch yet so exceptional has been the record of his father that he has been reinstated, we feel quite sure, with universal consent. Had King Oscar possessed less of his high attainments as a statesman, scholar, and man of letters, he would have felt the difficulties of his position even more than he has, for few people will be able to understand what it means to govern two ever-quareling States. The fact that he is a Swede and belongs to the Swedes the Norwegians are aware of, and they feel that they would have preferred no doubt a Norwegian ruler or an independent republic, but few kings could have ruled with so much equity and good will as King Oscar



THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.

has done. His head represents him to be not a man who would seek office for the office's sake, but one rather who would be inclined to love his people

and rule with the belief that they looked to him as a friend as well as a monarch; and when one visits Sweden, one feels how deeply the love of people is freely given to their leader and how sincerely that regard is returned by the king himself. His head manifests a nobleness of character, a benignity and strength of purpose which few in so prominent a position are able or willing to show. He is not wanting in the intellectual region, which gives him thereby a perfect command of the wants of his people; that is, he can organize and reason concerning their best interests. He is, aside from his official position, a man of marked ability in the intellectual world. He has not neglected opportunities for expressing his thoughts and opinions regarding many and varied subjects, hence he must have known how to utilize his time in a very economical manner, for he has not allowed the matters of State to engross his whole attention. His head is particularly high in the moral and religious region, hence he is capable of showing a most devout, conscientious, and sincere regard for whatever he considers to be right. He is not a man to stir up strife or gain any aggrandizement for himself, but with his liberality of purpose, his integrity of heart, his enthusiasm for the good of his people, he is regarded by all who know him best as being a model king, a unique ruler, and wise adviser.

The crown prince, while possessing much of his father's intellect and moral stamina, has not his physique, which gives wonderful balancing power to his father, but as he is but forty at present, he has time yet to increase his bodily strength and build up his constitution so that the one will be equal to the other.

ISABEL ALDERDICE MALLON.

Some lives are bound to have an active influence over others from the hopeful side of their character; others create a melancholy gloom of criticism and irritability wherever they are. To some it matters not whether they are surrounded by the wealth of this world or not; others have a wealth of intellect (which puts to shame the idle) which is used to support and provide for the needs of life. In the case of Mrs. Mallon, who was known to all the readers of "The Ladies' Home Journal" as "Ruth Ashmore," she presented in her picture a lady of sterling qualities. By this we mean that she had not only the energy of mind to work out her innate capacity, sympathy, and touch of humanity which enabled her to form an outlet for her literary talents, but she was thoroughly womanly in all her ways and work.

She had the rare combination of not only possessing special talent and gift of Language and wonderful ability to express her thoughts straight from her heart, but she had that which is lacking in some people, namely, energy of purpose, a persevering spirit, with large Conscientiousness and Firmness to support her in her endeavors. She always meant what she said, and consequently her letters to girls bore an emphasis which made them particularly individual. It will be a very rare coincidence if her place can be filled, for she was a woman whom one meets but once in a lifetime. She was so self-forgetting through her large Benevolence, and so perceptive of the wants of others, that she regarded herself last in every undertaking in which she engaged.

So many people of talent are spoiled with success that they are better admired at a distance, but Mrs. Mallon was universally beloved by everyone who knew her, and shall we say that those who thus knew her wanted to come in closer touch and communion with her. She also possessed a strong affectionate nature, which readily responded to the friendship of others, but she was exceedingly congenial in her attachments and treated everyone alike as far as friendship and devotion went, after the death of her husband. Few women in her position in life, being young, attractive, and talented,

would have stood the test of the social fire she underwent with as much heroism or freedom from egotism as she did. She possessed a fine constitution, and under different circumstances she would probably have lived to a good old age; but having been placed where she found need for contributing through her work to others, she gave herself unsparingly to her work, even often sending matter from the sick-room, either by her husband's bedside or during the last days of her own life. People who knew her were probably surprised that her career was so early cut short, but those who were well acquainted with her active life, her versatile mind, her brave spirit, and the trials that her young life had to unceasingly shoulder will realize that she played so active a part in life's drama, that the wonder is that she sustained herself so long and was able to bear the strain as well as she did. She weaved a lifetime into the years she worked, and while some can draw out their existence to ninety-nine winters, she lived her life and crowded two years' work into each, after she was sixteen years of age, when she married William Mallon, a fine, handsome Irishman. Her photograph indicates that she was a close student of character, and her large Human Nature gave her immense power in describing life and a thorough understanding of the motives and characteristics of everyone she met, while her Causality, joined to her large Benevolence and social nature, enabled her to live in the lives of others, rather than to stop and think of the things that she wanted, but which were denied her. She had a very available mind and a very active brain, hence her qualities were called out in many directions with wonderful success.

Having all the bloom of youth and the gush of girlhood when she married, she turned her attention to the stern realities of life with wonderful persistence, and it was this necessity that was born in her that made her at a very early period in her life show the constituent elements of her character. Qualities that were innate became manifest, and here we can learn a useful lesson in Phrenology, for she drew on her original talents, even at an early age, and trained herself to accomplish what she was so ably fitted to do in literary and journalistic work.



MRS. ISABEL ALDERDICE MALLON.

Among the many beautiful selections that we have noted in the writings of this gifted woman we direct our readers to one which is so expressive of every-day life; she says:

"How many and how many laughs conceal sorrowful hearts? How many smiles are masks for sadness untold? Ah, my friend, you will see that the hardest part to play is that of the jester, the one who always laughs! Yet we cannot go around with tears in our eyes, with quivering lips and sobbing hearts. Oh, no! You and your neighbor have to put on a smile, have to laugh with those who expect to laugh, and have to be glad, or appear to be so, whether the world has brought the good things to you or your neighbor.

"Death is a great idealist; he makes beautiful what lacks beauty and brings

forward a perfect loveliness where indifference or even dislike may have existed; therefore death is not altogether bad, it is only the meeting of it, it is only knowing how to be brave enough to go forward in your turn to make your bow, greet death as you should, and go to the place called 'home.'

"Where is yours? Where is mine? Can you tell the home that is to be the everlasting resting place of the gay, laughing girl, of the happy, noble boy, or the patriotic soldier, and the brave sailor? Where is it? Not one of these can describe it, neither can 'Bab.'"

RECOGNITION OF REAR-ADMIRAL DEWEY.

As soon as possible after the news of the splendid victory of Commodore Dewey at Manila Bay, on May 1st, reached the United States, it was determined by Congress that the hero of this great naval engagement should receive in substantial form a token of appreciation from the nation, and on June 3, 1898, by a joint resolution of Congress, a sword of honor was ordered to be presented to Rear-Admiral Dewey.

We also illustrate the handsome medal which has been struck in honor of the victory. It was designed by Mr. Daniel Chester French, the well-known sculptor, and is made of bronze. The obverse has a medallion portrait of Rear-Admiral Dewey and bears the words, "The gift of the people of the United States to the officers and men of the Asiatic Squadron under the command of George Dewey." The center of the reverse is occupied by a gunner naked to the waist, who sits on a gun, holding an American flag, and around it are the words, "In memory of the victory of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898." The rear-admiral and all his officers and men will receive these medals.

We trust the report of his ill-health is not true. He has borne the strain of continual anxiety with true heroism.





The Dewey Medal.—After a drawing in Harper's Weekly. Copyright, 1899, by Harper & Brothers.

Mr. John M. Cook, son of Thomas Cook, the Excursionist of London, passed away on March 4th from a disease which he contracted while escorting the German Emperor through Palestine.

He possessed a remarkable build of body and brain, was tall and well set, and by his constant travels had a very ruddy complexion; it was but the other day that we heard he was thinking of retiring from business, which is well established and superintended by his sons. He and his father were earnest

believers in Phrenology, and Thomas Cook personally conducted the party of which L. N. Fowler and his wife were members through Palestine and Egypt; this was during the early campaign of his Eastern excursions in 1870; in fact it was the second trip that had been organized. Mr. Cook will be greatly missed, as he was a man of great experience and sound judgment.

He was happily settled in the south of London, and his wife once told me that she had waited ten years to marry him. His daughter married the son of George Williams, president of the Y. M. C. A. in London. "Cook's tours" are known throughout the length and breadth of the world, although there have been many competitors of late years, yet Thomas Cook, the father, was the pioneer in this work.

Rudyard Kipling's recent illness has brought him more than ever before the recognition of the world, not only in New York City, but throughout England and the East, and his improvement will be interesting news to all who have followed his career. That he is a most remarkable man in the literary world goes without saying, and his voluminous writings and the quality of his style place him without doubt in the foremost ranks of literary men. During the last few months we find Kipling the victim of many magazine articles, whose titles run as follows: "Mr. Kipling as an Artist," "Mr. Kipling as a Poet of Energy," "Mr. Kipling as a Moralist," "The Religion of Rudyard Kipling," and "The Works of Mr. Kipling," among others; he is also called in "Blackwood's Magazine" "the most remarkable writer of his generation, who has been before the English public a little more than ten years." The secret of Kipling's extraordinary vividness is explained by the fact that "he never pauses to make preliminary explanations." By some his chief work in prose is considered to be "The Man Who Would be King," and his Jungle books come not far below it. Of the latter it is said that none of his works have the same graciousness and charm, none are so wise, considerate, and kindly as these. Of Kipling's short stories there is abundant proof of his versatility of mind, such as "Anglo England Society," "Of Native Life," and "The British Army." The peculiar attractiveness, says one critic of Mr. Kipling's prose work, "lies much less in any desire to express style than



in his unique facility of imagination. In some of his earlier pieces his manner is very strong. It is like the picture-writing of a half-civilized people, to borrow an apt metaphor of his own, crude, jerky, and flippant. The straining after smartness and sensation is too evident and the flash epigram is too frequent and favorite an ornament. The faults, however, have been to a great extent corrected by the maturer taste and sounder discretion of advancing years, although they are not wholly eradicated; but the great bulk of Mr. Kipling's most successful prose work is not in ordinary English, but in dialect." It is wonderful how the lingo of the Cockney, the Irishman, the Yorkshire man, or the beast of the forest and the birds of the woods have been preserved by his wonderful ingenuity and aptness of representation. In verse as well as in prose he has shown his ingenuity of word-picture, and one is able to live and experience what he desires to bring before you, consequently his writings are universally sought. Fortunately for him he is a man who cannot be shaken by praise or criticism, and therefore we may expect that the talent he

has already shown is but the breaking of ground that will continue to produce. We have the works of Marie Corelli and Hall Caine, of Crockett and Ian Maclaren, of Barrie and Anthony Hope, yet Kipling will always hold his own for his uniqueness, versatility, and vigorousness of style when compared with other writers. His "Recessional Ode," which has been privately printed in Boston, is full of beauty, purity of thought, and elevation of mind. His head indicates strength of intellect, practical observation, and richness of imagination.

What Can We Learn From the Study of Ears?

The study of the ear has always more or less been a side subject of physiognomy, and one that has always been shoved to one side and thought by many too unimportant. This apathy on the part of some may be owing to the fact that no one as yet has been able to thoroughly demonstrate a science of the ear like that of the nose; for instance, we have not a Grecian, Jewish, or Roman ear, or, in fact, any typical national expression of what the ear interprets; but there is a great deal that can be told from the ear that we should not lose sight of. The ear as an anatomical part of the head is known by all students to possess in its various parts the helix and anti-helix, the tragus and anti-tragus, and the concha or shell which acts as a reverberator and reservoir of sound. The smaller the concha, therefore, the more sensitive the organ to retain the sound, as there is less medium to receive the current and distribute it; but we must remember that a small opening to the ear, like a small eye, necessarily concentrates the sound more than a larger one. The size of the ear is generally proportioned to the size of the nose, and many curious facts are noticeable in the difference to be seen in the two ears of one person, one often representing the masculine, the other the feminine side of the house. The ear also bears a curious resemblance to the development of the brain, hence we get into the way of classifying ears according to many of the mental faculties, and say "this is an ambitious ear," "that is a reverential one," and so on. The point of the ear, the width of the central part of it, and the division above and below the orifice, as well as the thickness and thinness of the helix and anti-helix bear a great testimony of the workings of the brain itself. A great deal of light can be thrown upon the disease of the person by looking at the ear, for it is a talisman concerning the amount of health that the person enjoys. For instance, take the lower lobe. We had an example in Mr. Gladstone's ear of health and vitality; there was considerable depth from the orifice downward, in fact it was a remarkable length when compared with that of Mozart's; the latter was possessed of a large concha, but it was very thin in its lower lobe. Take again the central portion of the ear, which is noticeably broad in Queen Victoria's ear, and was also noticeably large in Cardinal Manning's; in this development we find good heart power, and as a rule to hold on to life. Although the Queen has a different temperament to that of the Cardinal, yet they neither show a lack of power to generate vitality; the Queen of England shows her longevity through her vital temperament and the corresponding roundness of the helix and anti-helix, while the mental temperament of Cardinal Manning made his ear broad and thin.

In our first illustration (No. 1), that of the Princess of Wales, we find an ear of great beauty and of harmonious pro-

portions; the ear is set somewhat on a slanting position, and points backward, to Approbativeness and the social qualities. Her Royal Highness has always shown a keen desire to excel in everything she has undertaken, though her ambition has not centered itself (as would have been the case with many who occupied a similar position) in the extravagance of dress.

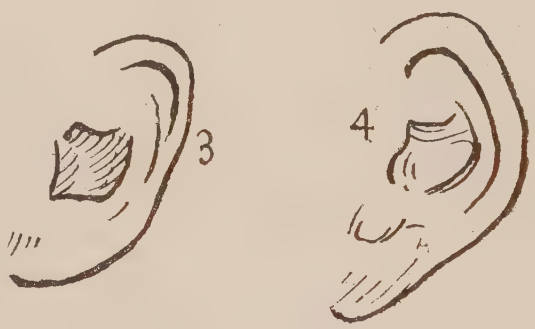
In our second illustration, which



NO. 1.—THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
NO. 2.—ELLEN TERRY.

represents Miss Ellen Terry's ear, we have an almost perpendicular representation of an ear that points directly to the organ of Firmness. The shape is perfect and there is no want of character in the helix or anti-helix. In the peculiarity of its poise there are fewer illustrations that agree with it than those that slant backward, but we notice that in the ear of Father Ignatius, and also those of Cicero and Cæsar, we have the same direct perpendicular poise. This shows great intensity of character and a wonderful degree of persevering skill and talent. It is possible for some ears to show considerable spirit, persistency, and temper, which enables persons to carry everything before them and conquer difficulties as though they were trifles.

In our third illustration (Madame Antoinette Sterling) we have a peculiar strength for a lady, and it indicates inheritance from the masculine side of the house and not a little of the American Indian type of ear. There is an irregularity with regard to all the curves and outlines of the organ. The concha is large and broad, and the ear itself is well set back. The lower lobe is massive and indicates strength of constitution. Anyone who has seen or heard Madame Sterling will recognize at once the strength of its outline, as compared with the delicacy of Madame Adelina Patti's ear, which is very high above the concha and possesses very little anti-helix. The orifice in Madame Sterling's ear is very similar in shape to that of Paderewski's. In the case of these three musical artists, whose perception of music is very keen, all agree with the width and capacity of the concha, while the variety of temperament is particularly noticeable in the other parts of each ear. Madame Sterling delights in singing without a musical accompaniment, and carries the connecting sound of every vibration of her voice as she passes from one key to another. We shall never forget the experience we once had in the concert hall of the People's Palace in the east side of London, when Madame Antoinette Sterling gave an impromptu concert between the examinations that I made of some remarkable African singers who were at the Bazaar at the



NO. 3.—MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING.
NO. 4.—THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

same time. When examining her own head I fully realized then, if never before, the full sympathy that the ears possess in connection with the brain, and in her case the correspondence is remarkable. Few persons have done more with their voices than Madame Sterling in benefiting the masses and right royally contributing to almost every good, philanthropic, and needy cause.

Our fourth illustration (the Marchioness of Londonderry) shows a narrowness in comparison with number three in the upper half of the ear. The central portion, with its prominent anti-helix, shows width in the central portion, and resembles Ouida's ear, but it is not an ear which indicates large Self-esteem, as it falls away just in that portion which points up to the organ, such as we see in that of Clark Russell, but not in that of J. M. Barrie; it is a peculiarly feminine ear, and is a striking contrast to that of Miss Winifred Emery, in whom the point is strikingly prominent. It is in the lower part of the ear, where the anti-helix stands out so noticeably, that it most resembles her father's and most masculine ears, and consequently it shows strength and power, though not of an egotistical character.

(To be continued.)

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Notes and Comments

By Dr. M. L. Holbrook.

FAILURE OF BRAIN POWER.

Why does the brain lose its power now and then and fail to respond to the demands made upon it? This is a question which everyone with an active brain should know something about. Dr. Althouse says that the most powerful predisposing factor to brain exhaustion is an unstable nervous system, generally inherited from parents who have a tendency the same way. On inquiry into the family history of cases he found others of the same family had also suffered with some form of brain disease. And what is an unstable nervous system? It is one which is easily excited, or thrown off the balance; there may be stupidity and the person have bad dreams. He does not know what to do in cases of danger; does not sleep well or eat well, and cannot endure for a long time hard work, but gets discouraged easily.

Now what can be done for such cases? It is important to restore health, to improve nutrition, and also to train the nervous system up to as high a standard of activity as it will bear. It is probable that when Suggestive Therapeutics is better understood it will aid in bringing up the better self and burying, so to say, the worser one. Dr. Mason mentions an instance of a young lady who had such fear of thunder and lightning that in a storm she always had to go into a dark closet to hide away from it as much as she could. He hypnotized her, told her in this state she would no longer fear thunder, but enjoy it, and this was a few times repeated. The next time a thunder-storm came she busied herself in calming the fears of others, being herself entirely fearless. But one can cure himself or herself of these things by his own suggestions, and often cure mental unstableness without the aid of another. If anyone has an unstable nervous system let him live a normal, healthy life, eat, exercise, and sleep properly, and try auto-suggestion to restore the balance.

MELANCHOLY CURED BY HYPNOTISM.

Melancholy is a functional disease of the brain. It is difficult to cure, but Dr. Mason, above cited, gives me the following case permanently cured by this means. It was of a lady, forty-one years of age, married, with the dominant idea of absolute general inability. She could not walk a block without entire failure of strength; could not read ten lines without feeling that the brain was giving out. For the same reason she could not visit, attend church, nor go to any place of amusement. Sleep was disturbed and unrefreshing. She was indifferent, helpless, and despondent. She had already been an inmate of a sanitarium. No organic disease was discovered. I was able to secure a quiet subjective condition between sleeping and waking, but without loss of consciousness. She heard the suggestions in an imperfect, indifferent way, as if at a great distance. Suggestions were as follows: You have no organic disease; there is no reason why you should not be a perfectly well woman. You will become perfectly well.

First of all, your appetite and digestion will improve; your sleep will be undisturbed, quiet, and refreshing. All this cloud of discouragement and despondency which is hanging over you will be lifted from your mind and will disappear; you will see things in a new light—bright and cheerful—and you will be greatly encouraged.

These suggestions were repeated quietly, but confidently, four or five times, with intervals of silence, the whole treatment occupying about half an hour. She was directed to return in two days. The report of her attendant on her return was that there was an entire change in the condition of her mind. She slept well, was cheerful, interested, and hopeful. The same suggestions were given, with the addition that she would be able to walk without fatigue and begin to read with ease and enjoyment.

She received six treatments, each report showing marked improvement in her condition, both physical and mental; so that on the latter date she reported herself, and was reported as entirely well. I directed that she should go about and enjoy herself, remain away from me two weeks, and then return. She did so, and on November 14th reported that she was perfectly well; and she remarked, "No one knows how wretched I was five weeks ago, and so no one but myself can appreciate how great is the change."

There has been no relapse.

MAN'S PERSONALITY NOT A UNIT.

Some very interesting casas are on record which go to show that man has a multiplex personality; that is, he has in him the possibility of several individuals. At the last meeting of the Society for Psychical Research a case was reported to illustrate this. Miss X., in her normal state, was a pleasant, kindly-disposed, dignified, courteous lady. When slightly hypnotized she was languid and inert, and a very different person. When more profoundly hypnotized she was vivacious, quick-witted, malicious, and declares she is not the same person as when normal or slightly hypnotized, but another. She then makes great fun of Miss X. No. 1 and 2, whom she knows only as acquaintances.

But we do not need to go to hypnotism to find that we all have, to a certain extent, multiplex personalities. We are different men on different days. From April to July, for instance, I am something of an ornithologist, and see and care mainly for birds when I go out of doors for my walks. Then comes a season during which my excursions take on more of a botanical turn. I have also had my seasons at butterflies, and for one or two summers I have cared for little else in my rambles. From this I conclude there are several individualities in me, and not more than one or two of them are ever at the window at once. Sometimes they all disappear, and I wonder what has become of them. Then I read Emerson

or Wordsworth, hoping to awaken the naturalist or the poet. Happy thought, both the lover of nature and the poet are there, and there to remain; but only one takes possession at once. How much has our will to do in deciding which it shall be? As I start on my ramble I give out word which shall have the front seat, but there are days when some one of them proves too much for me and for his fellow. It is not the botanist's turn perhaps, but he takes the seat at the window, and the ornithologist must be content to stand behind and peep over his shoulders. I make feeble remonstrance, for I have small confidence in my own wisdom. If the flower lover or the poet must have the honor, then in all likelihood he ought to have it. A strong tendency is a strong argument, and so I borrow no trouble, but justify it. But when I come to study the matter I see I am a multiplex personality, and I am rather glad of it.

DO BEES HEAR?

Sir J. Lubbock has shown bees to be deaf to ordinary noises such as are produced by tuning-forks, and the human voice. But there are noises, and loud noises too, which are totally inaudible to man. Many persons have doubtless heard of the little whistles invented by Mr. F. Galton for the purpose of testing the range of hearing in the lower animals. He has had one of these whistles attached to the handle of his walking-stick, and blows it by means of a small india-rubber bag held in his hand. Human ears can detect no sound when blown, but all the small dogs within range instantly look round and prick up their ears. The reason, of course, is that human ears are adapted to the appreciation of a limited range of sounds, those, namely, which are caused by vibrations not exceeding 38,000 in a second. Now there is reason to believe that bees, like other small animals, are perfectly sensible to sounds of a very high pitch. All bee-keepers are aware that at swarming-time the queen bee emits a peculiar shrill piping note which produces a remarkable effect upon the bees. When they perceive it they seem abashed and frightened. This note is pitched so high as to be almost beyond our ken. When that mortal enemy of bees, the Death's Head moth, invades a hive, it utters an imitation of the sound, and thereby disarms the bees as completely as if by the voice of their queen. It has been suggested that what we hear when the queen or Death's Head pipes, is only one of several notes, the others being beyond our range. In any case the facts seem to show that bees possess the power of hearing.

It may be taken as proved that the antennæ of bees discharge the triple function of fingers, noses, and ears; and it is far from improbable that they may be endowed with other senses of the nature of which we can only have a dim conception—senses akin to that which enables the male bombyx to detect the presence of a female at a distance amounting to miles. Enough, however, has been said to show the sensory importance of the antennæ, and I may add that if anyone is uncertain on this point his doubts would soon be set at rest if he should happen to witness the extreme distress and helplessness of a bee which has been accidentally deprived of these organs.

All this goes to show the wonderful range of power in the brain and nerves, even the brain and nerves of a bee.

AN HYGIENIC FORECAST IN DRESS.

BY LIZZIE BALDWIN.

I thought it was about the middle of the twentieth century and I was a little girl visiting at my grandparents. During the greater part of an afternoon I had been left alone in the house and interested myself in looking through some ancient magazines that had been taken from the bottom of an old chest the day before. I became so absorbed in their odd-looking pictures that I didn't hear the door open and somebody come in until some one beside me said,

"Those styles must appear very grotesque to my granddaughter."

I turned quickly and looked up at the fair-faced lady with her whitened hair on which becomingly rested a softly-shaped velvety turban of a royal purple color.

"O, grandma!" I exclaimed, "I would like you to explain these strange-looking objects to me. But first let me put away your wraps." And I unfastened her mantle which was as light in weight as feathers, and hung it away. Her mantle and dress were of the same hue and texture as her head covering. Her dress was a rich but rather plain robe with easy-fitting sleeves, and a golden girdle slightly binding in at the waist. A creamy lace at throat and wrists gave a softened look to her health-tinted skin. Her dress skirt reached a little below the tops of her gaiters, which were made of a recently invented thick waterproof cloth.

"How great are the improvements of our day over that of a few hundred years ago," said the old lady; "the garments I have on to-day I have worn for the past five years. My dress has been washed many times and looks as well as new, and is as fashionable as when made. I can wear this cloth in sunshine and rain without injury, the water-drops being as easily shaken off as from a duck's back. This durable fine-textured cloth that everybody now wears has proven to be one of our most useful inventions."

"But I had to have a new dress because I am growing so fast," I said, looking down with some complacency at my wine-colored, soft-wool garment that fell straight from my shoulders to the tops of my shoes, that were like grandma's, only smaller in size.

My grandma was ninety years of age but she looked to be not more than fifty; her eyes shone with intelligence and goodness. She was a minister of the gospel and had been away that afternoon to preach the funeral sermon of one of her parishioners, a dear old friend who had died at the age of one hundred and four.

"Grandma, I think you are very handsome," I said, gazing soberly at her. The out-door air had freshened her face, the tender memory and holy thought of the day had beautified her inner self until her expression was almost holy. A faint smile gave a sparkle to her clear eyes as she replied,

"I seem to find favor with my young friends to-day. A school-girl complimented me with the remark that I was more than handsome, that I was beautiful."

"So you are, very beautiful, grandma," I said.

"It is our duty to be just as beautiful as we can be," she answered seriously. "High thinking, with noble, kindly, generous feelings and happy affections refine and beautify the spirit and make a pleasing countenance."

Then we sat down side by side to look over those old-time fashion papers yellowed with age.

"O, grandma!" I exclaimed, "did anybody ever really and truly dress like that?"

"Most assuredly they did; my grandparents have told me what a lot of wrinkles and distressful looks were made on their faces by giving attention to the continual change of fashion, how each month they would watch for the new fashion-plate, wondering what the next style would be. But in our time we have all the comfort and satisfaction of an abiding fashion, for we have discovered the best ways of making our wearing apparel and there is no change, except an inventive mind thinks of some genuine improvement that will be of true use or beauty or comfort. And we are at liberty now to fashion each garment of our own according to the taste and liking of the individual wearer. We are also cumbered with fewer and much less variety of clothing; a suit lasting for a number of years and until something new is really needed. Why, in those times, when ladies travelled they actually took large trunks packed with an unnecessary variety of dresses and other clothing."

(*To be continued.*)



" The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

By Uncle Joseph.

Fig. 505.—W. Irving Goewey, Jr.—What an old fashioned little piece of goods the early picture of this little child represents! He has taken on more of the vital temperament since he was a year and nine months, which is a fortunate thing, his brain being so active he will want to do all manner of things, and it will be difficult to hold him in and keep him back, therefore, let him be a little boy as long as possible and he will be all the brighter for it when he takes on the position and responsibilities of manhood. He has a



NO. 505.—W. IRVING GOEWEY.

No. 505.—W. Irving Goewey, Jr., circumference of head, 20 inches; from root of nose over top, 13¼; over the head from ear to ear, 12½; width through head from ear to ear, 5¼ inches; height, 40 inches; weight, 39 pounds; chest measure, 23; waist, 24; color of hair, light; eyes, dark brown; complexion, health good; age, 3 years and 10 months.

well balanced character for one so young, and what he principally needs is to be guided and given plenty to do of a light and active character, but he should not be sent to school before he is six, if then. He will be a brilliant student, and, therefore, does not need to be pressed with his studies. He has a very inquiring mind and wants to know everything that his father knows. He would make an excellent physician and would have a wide and influential practice. He will be beloved by all who know him for his geniality, his sympathy, and his capacity to understand each person individually. A good deal of care has been taken in the development and training of this child, and he promises well to fill his nitch in the world.



FIG. 506.

Fig. 506.—Sister Eva, Unionville, Mo.—This little queen of childhood is the perfect embodiment of what we like to see in early youth, namely, sunshine. Such natures do good wherever they reside. There is an inward strength, a consciousness, or often unconsciousness, which lifts the nature above trifles and scares them out of sight. They melt like snow in the summer. Oh! that mothers and fathers knew the art of retaining, of preserving perennial sunshine that in childhood knew no shadow. By a better understanding of the individual weaknesses of each member of the family domestic science would extend to the cultivation of sweet tempers, wise counsels, and controlled desires. Sister Eva possesses an harmonious temperament. None has run to extreme, hence, like a beautiful bud of the finest specimen of a rose, we see the embodiment of what the future will bring; namely, strength, intellect, sympathy, and availability of mind. The head is well proportioned with the features of the face. What a splendid parentage she must have had! What speaking eyes! What regular lips and finely moulded mouth! The chin, how affectionate, yet firm and positive.

The forehead is brimful of intelligence, that is, capacity to store knowledge and retail it afterward. The moral arch is not defective, hence a loving obedience is the result of parental discipline.

SUCCESS.

BY LALIE MITCHELL.

O, it is not the thing you do, my lad,
So much as the way you do it;
And it's not the path you pursue, my lad,
So much as how you pursue it,
Be it high or low, be it small or great,
The smooth or the stony course,
You're the power I know and you make your fate
By a swerveless mental force.

O, it is not so much the chance, my lad,
As it is the way you use it;
There's a certain call to advance, my lad,
If only you don't refuse it;
In the silent night, in the garish day,
While the heavens smile or frown
You can dare the fight, you can win the fray,
You can wear the victor's crown.

O, it is not the talent rare, my lad,
Though some may have conquered by it;
'Tis the earnest will, 'tis the care, my lad,
Will aid if you only try it.
Spread every sail and with hopeful heart
Toward the distant harbor press,
God will not fail if you do your part,
You shall reach at last Success.

STAND ALONE.

Friends are sometimes barnacles,
Cumbrances weigh down the soul;
Issue thine own protocols,
For thy failures pay the toll!

Baser clays, bright gems encrusting,
Overlay their gracious light;
Even iron dies in rusting,
Black makes dirty gray of white.

Friends are not thy multiples
If thou seek a higher goal!
Issue thine own protocols,
Of thy burdens take the whole.

Strength is gained by exercise,
Use of power has always thriven;
Still there waits the higher prize—
All for which thy soul has striven.

—Antoinette Brown Blackwell.

The Senior Partner.

A STORY OF TO-DAY.

By Frank J. Angel.

(Continued from page 94.)

"At that I rather pricked up my ears, you may be sure, because up to that time it was just the lack of push that had kept me back. Well, after telling me more about myself than what I knew, he finished by giving me a description of what kind of girl I should marry. And then I struck him speechless by giving a cheer (a subdued one, you know), for his description of whom I should marry corresponded exactly with Miss Tremain, 'rather tall but well formed, blue eyes, light hair (known as golden), high forehead, Grecian nose, and head long from the ear directly upward.'

"Of course he wanted to know what the excitement meant, that I seemed so pleased, and asking him to keep secret what I was to say, I asked him if he knew Dr. Tremain, he said, yes, as he happened to be a personal friend of the Doctor's, and had been the first to give the Doctor's daughter lessons in Phrenology. So then I told him of my meeting Edith, and told him that his description of my future wife corresponded with Miss Tremain. He said that as I knew her, she was the type of girl that I should marry, and that she would be almost a perfect mate, phrenologically, for me. Then I confided to him that I had fallen head over heels in love with her, and asked him in confidence what he thought of the possibility of my ever winning her, should I aspire to do so. He gave me all the encouragement that I could have wished for; told me to go right ahead. But, said he, first I would advise you to take a partnership in the firm you travel for, providing you like the business. Should you have the capital, go into some business for yourself, the wholesale dry goods, or furnishing line, for instance. You are well adapted for that business and would make a success of it, if you will only be a little more energetic and self-reliant, cultivating more 'Self-Esteem' and 'Hope,' you will do well.

"I told him that I was then representing the wholesale dry-goods line, and said that he certainly must know something to be able to tell me to follow the very thing that I took great delight in. And thanked him very much for what he had told me.

"After he had given me a few more words of advice I left the office, and immediately telegraphed back to the firm in reference to becoming a partner. I was accepted with, I may say, delight by the senior members of the firm; and as to my ultimate success, you can see for yourself how I am getting along, considering that I am the head, Senior Partner, myself now.

"During my stay in St. Paul I divided my time between taking lessons in Phrenology from the professor, and in making love to Miss Tremain. Before long I was equipped to teach the science myself, had I wished to do so, and the day I took my last lesson I asked Edith to become my wife, and I am happy to say that she accepted me, having, so she said, perfect confidence in the science to know that we should be happy together. So you see it was all due to that wonderful science that I gained a wife, and the position I now hold in commercial and social society."

"Humph," said Jack meditatively, "suppose, old man, you give me a few lessons in Phrenology when you can spare the time."

Notes and Events of the Day.

Queen Victoria has several strong dislikes; among them are cold meat, suede gloves, artificial flowers, and the odor of furs.

General Otis, the commander of the American forces in the Philippines, is said to be a man of laconic speech, who rarely utters more than one short sentence at a time, but who manages to make that sentence epigrammatic and full of meaning.

General Merritt says, "I found Admiral Dewey a very genial, likable man, quite modest, shrewd, observant, alert, and tactful." A delineation of Dewey's character in full can be found in the June number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1898.

Queen Margherita, of Italy, has presented her nephew, the Duke of Abruzzi, with an Italian flag embroidered by her own hands. It bears the motto, Sempre Avanti Savola (Always forward Savoy). The motto identified with the royal house. This flag the Duke has pledged himself to plant over the north pole, or perish in the attempt.

Emily Crawford, the Parisian correspondent of the "London Daily News," describes M. Loubet as a man of standing and of firm and unassuming self-centered character; he is rather short, thick set, of dark complexion, with hair and beard originally black, but now turning gray. He seemed determined to show himself stern and unflinching.

The London Tramway Company has in its employ a woman who has control over more than five hundred conductors. She engages them, as well as the inspectors; receives their reports from day to day, and superintends the numerous details appertaining to distribution of tickets, the checking of the men's daily returns, and—what is rarely necessary—the dismissal of men if occasion arises.

On January 16th, at the advanced age of ninety years, Dr. Charles Paschal Telesphore Chiniquy passed away; he has been for the last four decades the foremost figure in the Protestant propaganda with regard to Roman Catholics. Fifty years of his life he spent in the Roman Church, but the remainder of his life he was a pastor in the communion of the Presbyterian Church; he was born in Quebec in 1809, and has had a most remarkable career. It is less than two years ago that he returned from a preaching tour in Britain after having performed wonderful prodigies of labor for a man in his eighty-eighth year. We hope to give his portrait in a future number.

M. Zola is now engaged on four new books; he is in London collecting material for one of them. He endeavors to travel incognito. He is spending much of his time in the slums and among the lower classes of London, where he is making a study of life from its true atmosphere. The royalty on his books yields him from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, or from two to three thousand pounds, a year; the secret of his success is that he makes a thorough study of the art of interesting his readers.

Whitelaw Reid is a man of many appointments; he is eminently practical, is a man of ideas and infinite tact; he is spoken of as one who rarely loses his head, and is most methodical. He was born in Xenia, O., sixty-two years ago, and was educated at Miami University. Journalism had a peculiar attraction for him, and while a student he displayed his abilities in the columns of the Xenia "News." After the death of Horace Greeley, Mr. Reid became "The Tribune" editor: he represented the United States as Minister to France; he was chosen to represent the United States at Queen Victoria's Jubilee, and was appointed one of the commissioners to adjust the peace treaty with Spain.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE,
ESTABLISHED 1880.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, MARCH, 1899.

How to Decide an Important Question.

IS PHRENOLOGY TRUE?

From a recent Summit paper we gather the following quotation:

"A minister recently preached a sermon on 'The One Thing Needful,' and among other points he spoke of the mystery of faith. He said, 'Is faith mysterious? So is everything, because it cannot be pinched like a finger or stubbed like a toe, yet it is none the less real. You believe in the reality of thought, you look learned and say a product of the brain; what nonsense! The brains of a prize-fighter and a philanthropist differ in nearly every way; yet a doctor in Summit cannot distinguish them, nor can he distinguish the location in each brain of the various faculties, such as reason, imagination, life, etc. As well try to tell whether a china pitcher contains water, kerosene, or oil, by feeling the outside of the same as feeling the bumps and locating the faculties. Brain does not produce thought, it transmits it; thought is not definable, for a very good reason. Did you ever see the back of your head? Yes, you reply, I saw it in the looking-glass. No, you did not; what you saw in a looking-glass was reflection, and not your head; your head turns just as fast as you turn when you look at it. Precisely so with the brain; it can think, but it cannot step outside of itself and watch itself think any more than you can step into the pulpit and look at yourself. When I ask you what thought is, and you answer thought is thought, I am supposing you are telling all you know about it.'"

"We regret that our reverend brother has not, with all his knowledge and wonderful power of metaphor and display of eloquence, been led to see or examine the principles upon which Phrenology is based; or otherwise he would not think so slightingly of the "brightest" doctor in Summit and his knowledge of the brain, for anyone who has made a thorough study of the brain and skull will be able to distinguish between the brains of a prize-fighter and a philanthropist, for they will be different in development, and that development can be as reasonably pointed

out, as the water, kerosene, or oil that the pitcher contains. There is a location in each brain for the various faculties that he has mentioned, such as reason, memory, imagination, memory, for the brain does not act as a whole, and can be diagnosed according to the developments that exist. It is folly to liken the living substance of the skull to an inanimate china pitcher, for the former grows in accordance with the demands made upon it during life. Thus the skull expands and increases with the activity of the brain, and there is no nonsense about the matter."

It is a demonstrable fact, and the sooner our reverend friend reads some literature on the subject the more he can be classed with men of learning, otherwise he had better leave the subject of brain to others and keep to his philosophy of religion, which, let us hope, he knows more about from a scientific standpoint; but we cannot see how any minister can be without a correct knowledge of Phrenology. The mind deals with the higher sentiments of life which recognize a spiritual existence; it examines moral as well as physical laws which contemplate the divinity of the Fatherhood of God, and which raises man above the brute in that he possesses in a higher degree the ability to respect, love, adore, and obey the divine architect of all nature, and with these attributes, qualities, faculties, organs, call them what you will, he comes to a nearer conception of God himself by first examining his own individual nature; and therefore it is to be hoped that the congregation before which such a sermon was preached will rise against such ignorance of the teachings of Phrenology. One would think that he had been born a century ago, or before Dr. Gall began his discourses in Vienna in 1796.

We hope that it will be possible for some of our Summit friends to call upon this divine teacher and explain to him that he is out of his reckoning when he considers that the faculties of the mind and the organs of the brain are not to be demonstrated with accuracy. We refer our readers to Dr. Drayton's article on "The Gospel of Phrenology," in which he gives a quotation from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in which he, Henry Ward Beecher, declares his indebtedness to the science of Phrenology in understanding the mysteries of life, as it has helped him to interpret the characteristics of men and the divinity of God. The whole lecture on "The Gospel of Phrenology," which commenced in our last number and is continued in the present issue, we shall have pleasure in sending the aforesaid speaker, and we trust that he will be persuaded into giving the subject a conscientious examination. We trust that the coming century will produce Luthers, Melancthons, Mazzinis, and Kossuths who will speak from various standpoints to point out the various beauties of the science of Phrenology, for when it is understood and rightly applied there is no subject to compare with it.

AN EARNEST WORKER.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Hillocks, wife of Rev. James Inches Hillocks, of Crouch End, London, which recently took place. The deceased will be remembered by many for her activity in religious circles, and was the faithful wife and fellow-worker with her husband, Mr. Hillocks, since 1851,

when they were married. In 1860 they were called to London, and labored chiefly in St. Pancras. In 1870 they went to Kingsland, after the great and fatal collision at Harrow in which Mr. Hillocks nearly lost his life. Subsequently Mr. Hillocks organized the Christian Union for Christian Work for the Help of the Helpless, and in all this Mrs. Hillocks was his earnest helpmate. Overwork and several severe attacks of influenza have weakened her considerably. The Rev. M. H. Le Pla, speaking from the heart and knowledge, gave a touching address in which he referred to the deep yet unobtrusive piety of the deceased's life. Mrs. Hillocks, who has passed away, was a mother in Israel, while assisting her husband in his ministry, in calling the wanderers back to Christ, and God alone knows the value of her life-work in His kingdom. "I love the beautiful memory of her personality; the deep but unobtrusive piety of her life was at once impressing and inspiring. The very accent of her speech was thoroughly Scotch, which seemed to make her testimony for God more emphatic and pathetic. Her children have grown up and possess little ones of their own. To her they were always children, as she thought of them, helped them, and tended them to the last."

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

"The Royal Road to Health," or "The Secret of Health without Medicine." New York, price $1.00. By Professor Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., Professor of Hygiene, proprietor of Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute, originator of the improved system of physical exercise and inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade." This little booklet of 200 pages has reached its fourteenth thousand, and apparently condenses a great deal of profitable knowledge on the question of health. The aim is to show that nature can get along better without drugs than with, and he quotes a large number of authorities on the question to support his theories. In the chapter on the "Drug Delusion," the second part of the book is devoted to what he calls "The Great Discovery," which he says has only recently been made, and brings forward the theory that nearly all of the diseases that afflict the human race have their origin in the colon or alimentary canal, which being the outlet for most of the refuse or waste of the body, becomes clogged. The whole chapter is an explanation of how this great discovery can be of practical service to all who care to study it. The third chapter is upon the "System Perfected," and this applies particularly to the writer's own treatment of his views in medical science. He gives many facts pertaining to paralysis, peritonitis, inebriety, constipation, common colds, disease of the kidneys and the liver, obesity, and further, the diseases of children and how the infantile troubles can be relieved or prevented. He closes his chapter with thoughts of a practical nature, on physical culture, bodily exercise, nerve exercise and massage, as well as various kinds of baths. Altogether it makes a valuable book on a very important subject, and the title is no misnomer of its uses to mankind.

"The Study of a Child," by Louise E. Hogan, illustrated with over 500 original drawings by the child it describes; 220 pp., price, $1.90. Published by Harper Brothers, New York. The latter period of the nineteenth century has brought out many new ideas with regard to the study of child life, and this book has for its object a careful revision of a child's life from the time it was born to its eighth year. It is not only a diary of the child's actual work, but it is also an analysis of the mother's, including the various traits which the child has portrayed. The illustrations at first appear to be crude and unshapely, but when we consider that the designs are made entirely by the child himself, and are of all kinds of subjects from the writing of the alphabet to the memory of a tune about "Jack and Jill," we find that there is more to it than appeared at first glance. If any mother doubts this, let her set her

own little one to work in similar ways, and she will have opportunities of judging from time to time how much her child can reproduce of his actual knowledge. The growth of intellect in children is not sufficiently watched by parents, but we feel sure that such a work as this will ably reward any one who will take the trouble to read its truly interesting pages. The child was not allowed any teaching of a regular order until the end of its sixth year, hence the originality of the child appears in an unbiased light, and all the various phases of his developments are shown with much clearness. We consider that Mrs. Hogan has completed her task with wonderful ability, particularly in the analysis she has made from day to day of her child's mind. We congratulate Harper Brothers on the production of such a book, and wish it every success.

"Manhattan, Historical and Artistic," or "A Greater New York, Guide Book," by Mrs. Cynthia M. Westover Alden. Published by Morse Co., New York, Boston and Chicago, paper, $1.00. This guide is a capital investment for any stranger to New York, for it gives all the principal buildings, avenues, streets, stores, museums, restaurants, galleries, railroads, and methods of transit from one end of the city to the other. Even those who belong to the city and are residents in it will find it of very great service to them, for there are so many points of interest which, when collected in a book of this kind, become treasuries of knowledge with regard to one's surroundings, and a person is often in ignorance relative to the historical value of the buildings and locations that one would like to know more about. Thus, when collected in a little book of this kind, one gets in a nutshell what it might take some time to collect otherwise. The print is excellent, and the drawings from photographs are even more than could be expected in a work of this size. There are several maps which guide the uninitiated, and one cannot read through its pages without coming in touch with the wonders of the city. It is admitted to be the best book of the kind that New York possesses, and it has now added points that are outside of the old city proper and include the Greater New York. It contains at the end chronological sketches of the city from 1524 to 1897, when the Greater New York charter was adopted by the legislature. It has also a chapter on the "General History" or "Social Development" of the city. Every family ought to have a copy not only for their own reference, but also for that of their visitors.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

J. F. B.—San Francisco.—The dent midway between the mouth and chin which you inquire about is an indication of strength, and divides the chin as a distinct feature of the face. Your large and broad chin gives tenacity, and few persons who have aggressive work to do can get along without it. Do not despise the development that you mention, but be thankful that you possess so much power in this respect.

O. R. H.—Minn.—We thank you very much for sending us a sketch of your ideas with regard to the measurement of the head. We think that some arrangement such as you describe would be very useful for students. Rubber is the material that can best yield to pressure and expansion, and you seem to understand the matter of air pressure which you describe. We do not quite understand why in cut No. 2 you have taken your radiating lines from the neck instead of from the ear. What facilities have you for developing such an arrangement? We suppose that your diagrams will be of service in illustrating lectures, for, by your method, we take it that you could enlarge or decrease any faculty that you wish to enlarge upon. I often wish we had an instrument that could do this in practical life, but I suppose we must still continue to stimulate the faculties themselves by increasing the will and the determination to conquer the weaknesses of nature. What would the cost of such an instrument be; have you figured it up?

A. J.—Midlothian, Tex.—You ask concerning the temperaments of a man in your town who has all the striking features of the motive temperament, and who is six and a half feet high and positive in character, with fair skin, blue eyes, thin, fine and very light hair. This question explains the fact that all those of a motive temperament are not dark in complexion. We have made this clear in many of our lectures to our students, and we are glad you have asked it, because it may help others who have the same doubt in regard to the complexion of the motive temperament. One reason why we like to name the temperaments after their modern nomenclature is because those who have the motive temperament are not always bilious or even dark in features.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 414.—G. T.—Fayette, Iowa.—You possess a well-balanced organization, and are well adapted by nature to enjoy health. You will require a vigorous amount of exercise to keep all your powers in activity. Take in a plenty of oxygen. You could succeed in a wholesale business or in a large contracting and building trade, but you are better adapted to study and professional life. Do not lose any opportunities to succeed in the latter. You ought to have a full examination. There is so much to say about you, and the photographs are good.

No. 415.—C. J.—Constance, Minn.—You have a strong vital temperament and are very earnest, sincere, and domesticated in mind and character. You never do things by halves. You are whole-hearted. You would make an excellent teacher, a devoted mother, and could succeed in scientific cooking and domestic science of many kinds; are very sympathetic.

No. 416.—E. M.—Buffalo, N. Y.—You know how to take life easily when you can, but when you work you work hard. You are fond of experiments, hence practical chemistry will have some attraction for you. Your vital-mental temperament favors your making more friends than enemies, hence you are capable of smoothing off the edges in business, and your fellow-men will like to meet you on grounds of equality.

No. 417.—A. F. S.—Chicago, Ill.—You have had your share of anxiety in the world, and must now try to take things as easily as circumstances will allow. Your mental temperament and large head, together with your fine quality of organization, incline you to take the troubles of others on your shoulders as well as your own; you worry a little too much, although you have schooled yourself of late to be philosophic and see things in as practical a light as possible. Yours is a very intense nature, but you have considerable grit and hold on life.

No. 418.—"H. E. S."—Granville, N. Y.—You have come from good stock, consequently have much to be thankful for, and will probably do your quota of good in the world to your fellow-men. You have not an organization that will live to itself, but are very mindful of surroundings and the wants of others. You always have an active programme on hand, and will enjoy reading standard works, and in a home of your own would know how to become a helpful helpmate provided you were suitably mated.

No. 419.—G. G.—Reardon, Wash.—You are a hustler in business, and one well capable of taking responsibilities upon your shoulders. You are quite tough in organization, and capable of making an ardent partisan in politics and a leader in your social circle. Your greatest trouble will be that you will have more ideas than you will know what to do with, and they will keep you busy all the time. You ought to be where you can manage men and direct a large concern. We admire your family very much.

No. 420.—L. B. W.—Austinburg, Ohio.—You possess a marked individuality and have a will of your own, and know how to mind your own business and carry your own affairs up on your own shoulders. You will not ask help of others if you can avoid it. Your photograph indicates good practical insight into qualities and things and a scientific cast of mind. You are both, firm and sympathetic, but when you resolve to do a thing you carry it through. You can make a good public speaker. You can make a good lawyer in the real estate business.

No. 421.—G. & M. M.—Oil City, Pa.—G. is a fine intelligent child, and looks as though she could go through a great deal of intellectual study and mental fatigue without breaking down. She is quite ambitious, and will always be at the head of her class, and will want to write one of these days. She is different to her sister, as the latter will take things easily. She is jolly and good-natured, and will have all kinds of fun as she goes along; she is quick to remember forms and outlines, and should be taught to be orderly in her habits; she could make an excellent singer.

J. S. Boyash.—Glasgow.—Has a strong motive temperament, is physically efficient, with a keen perceptive intellect and high moral character. As a business man he would be sharp, prompt and industrious. He is economical, careful, aggressive, and persistent in carrying out his plans. His independence and tenacity of purpose are strong characteristics. He has refined tastes, is fond of music, has a keen sense of humor, and

very exact in matters of principle and justice. His abilities fit him for an active business life. He will require plenty of scope for his energies.

The Lady (Miss Grace).—Is well balanced, affable, genial, buoyant, and strongly sympathetic. She is a good conversationalist, cautious and careful over small things, and economical. She is thoughtful and intuitive, earnest in her work, very active and vivacious, highly social and womanly in her instincts; is not wanting in spirit and moral courage. She is a good disciplinarian, and would make a capital teacher or nurse; her artistic abilities are well represented. Yes, they are well adapted for each other.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The monthly lecture was given on Wednesday, March 1, when Dr. E. B. Foote delivered a very fine address on "Medical Science versus Christian Science." The subject and lecturer attracted a large audience, and all present appeared to be highly interested in the manner in which both sides of the subject were dealt with. The lecturer said that medical science a hundred years ago was a very different thing from what it is to-day. The manner in which they treated General Washington was a very heroic one. Probably if he had lived to-day he would have had a very different treatment given him. Brighton Howe and Forbes show how much more liberal has become the modern medicine than the old style. Dr. Trall, Dr. Holbrook, and hosts of others who are anti-medicine men, and hydropathy and Phrenology have done much to bring about this reform. There is a society in Germany that calls itself "The Nature Cure." It possesses about 80,000 members; water cure and personal hygiene are its agents. Doctors as a rule are too slow to accept this cure, but public hygiene has grown so rapidly that they have been obliged to modify their older clinical views of the treatment of disease, hence diphtheria and scarlet fever, or other epidemics, are kept under hand whenever they break out. Improvements in the sewers, quarantine, and remodeling of Cuba's sanitation are illustrations of the advanced conditions in attending to public health. Dirt is matter out of place, and therefore it is being put out of sight where it was once heaped up in piles and allowed to germinate and breed disease. Eclectic, hydropathic, and homœopathic opinions, though differing essentially in some points, are bringing about a rational medicine, which has resulted in more psychic, hypnotic and suggestive methods being adopted. Advances have also been made in gymnastic and educational training regarding the physique. The subject of vaccination has been more thoroughly studied, and delusions are gradually becoming cast aside. To be a practical physician one has to study biology, zoology, botany, alkaloids, microbes, chemistry, engineering as applied to mechanical lighting and ventilation, various kinds of industries productive of health and disease, the preparation of foods, embalming of beef and the use of various acids; also farming, particularly dairy farming and stock-raising, and mechanical surgery, which are all necessary subjects to be studied by the would-be successful physician. He has also to understand the causes of disease and the cures adapted to each department, such as in poisoning from lead, sewers, gases, tobacco, typhoid poison, malaria, or through milk or water supply, for the antidote that would apply in one case might not be remedial in others. In the present day the early diagnosis of smallpox, tape worm, appendicitis, headaches, poor eyesight, indigestion and Bright's disease have reduced the serious results and much suffering of older days, yet we cannot get rid of these diseases by *a say-so*. When cases are exceedingly complex in their nature consultations are held, and specialists in all the various branches of medicine are called in to diagnose a special case. Now, what does Christian Science teach? Christian Science does not require so much knowledge and experience or study, but a great deal of mysticism, argument and maze are indulged in. It is not strictly scientific or strictly Christian. Christian Scientists do not believe that there is such a thing as matter, therefore how can a thing be demonstrated. If you have pneumonia, Christian Scientists say you are all right, only believe you are. There is the business side of it also, for Christian Scientists charge fees as well as the doctors. If they also had a free hospital like the old schools of medicine, where they could treat disease gratuitously and support the Christian side of their belief, they would be a little more in keeping with their religious trend. Physicians have done a great deal of gratuitous work; in fact, all doctors more or less are known for their hospital work and help to poor patients, when they make a reduction in their fees, or charge nothing at all. Christian Scien-

tists say they have a religious right to practice their cures, but I should like to point out that they have no right to inflict dangers upon others who do not believe with them; hence, if there is a plague of small-pox, china plague, or yellow-fever, the State should see to it that the public do not suffer for want of general sanitation, simply because all are not able to believe in Christian Science and think that everything is all right. Dr. Foote then gave an account of Harold Frederick's death in London, and explained the result of the trial that was held. The cause of the death was stated as heart failure, for he said the English courts did not make the matter a criminal offense, and therefore the Christian Scientist was allowed to be free from censure. He stated in the matter of Harold Frederick's health that probably Christian Science was not to blame for his death, for the condition of his constitution was such that probably if he had consulted an ordinary physician he would have given him drugs, and he could not even then have recovered. He stated that he thought that all persons had a right to believe in their own cures, provided they did not interfere with the health of other persons; hence, if a person liked to call in a homœopathist, hydropathist, eclectic, or Christian Scientist, he had a perfect right to abide by the treatment, and take the consequences when they came. He knew that many cures had been known to take place through Christian Science, but they were mostly nervous weaknesses such as could be influenced by mental suggestion. But there were weaknesses in the Christian Science theories just the same as there were in every other mode of treatment. They are unprepared to treat the great emergency in diphtheria when a competent method will save the case by the insertion of a little tube in the throat as one of its methods of prompt relief from strangulation. They haven't the sense of their own limitations that the Catholic priest had who was asked to sanctify several fields by sprinkling holy water over them, but when he came to one he said that holy water would not do, that they must get some liquid manure. Here was a practical religionist who knew his business. He believed that in every scientific or unscientific method of treatment that the survival of the fittest was right in its way, and that people should abide by the beliefs that they hold. If we can learn to control the will, the mind is capable of acting materially upon the whole organization. There was life in the cell matter of the brain, and that activity of life had only to be acted upon. He thought the study of hypnotism and mental science is coming more to the front. He knew of a case where a lady thought she had committed an unpardonable sin. She was suffering from emotional disease, and by righting, that is, by setting her mind right in this matter, she was able to recover. It would be useless to tell Cornelius Vanderbilt that he had no acute rheumatism, that it was only an emotional delusion, but by the right application of treatment he could be relieved. He considered that Kipling's pneumonia was not merely wrong thinking and did not believe that Christian Science theories could have cured him; what he wanted was *oxygen*. It was possible in his case, however, that his mind, which had become anxious over some annoying event, had been so worked upon, that his body was not in the condition to defend itself, so that he readily took on a state of disease from causes that in his best state of mind would not have laid him low. There is an advantage in not knowing too much, for a doctor who goes into a sick room with a long face will sometimes tell the news of the seriousness of the patient's sickness before the doctor intended to.

At the close of the lecture Miss Fowler, who acted as Chairman, commented upon several points brought forward, and said she would like to hear a fuller discourse from the doctor upon the influence of thought upon cell life or cell matter in the brain. She believed that if persons would study Phrenology there would be far less disease in the world, and physicians would be better able to understand the temperaments of their patients and treat them accordingly. She was glad to be able to say that physicians of the present day had thought it worth their while to study mental therapeutics, as so many diseases occurred through nervous exhaustion. As the latter part of the programme had then to be carried out she called upon two people from the audience to step up on the platform; she humorously said she would hypnotize them to do so, so that they might not delay their decision in the matter. They followed her suggestion, however, at once. One subject was George Francis Train, and the lady, who had a very fine vital-mental temperament, was Mrs. Depierris.

Mr. Train gave a stirring speech at the close, and mentioned the previous phrenological examinations he had had, one being by Miss Fowler's father. He advocated the claims of Phrenology being taught in the schools.

The next lecture, on April 5th, will be given by Dr. C. O. Sahler, of Kingston, N. Y., who will give an address on " The

Mind and the Five Senses." Dr. Sahler is a graduate of Columbia College and has just received an appointment to fill a chair in Mental Therapeutics in Philadelphia. There will be Phrenological examinations at the close.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

During the month of February our fortnightly lectures were well attended. On February 8, Mr. P. K. Zyto gave an excellent lecture on the "Location and Function of Acquisitiveness," which was much appreciated. On February 22 Mr. W. J. Cook, A.F.I., gave an interesting lecture on "Criminal Heads," which was attentively listened to by a large audience. Mrs. Hart, A.F.I., lectured and examined before a literary class at the Murphy Memorial Hall on February 14. We have heard Mrs. Hart's services were highly appreciated, and strong hopes entertained that she would visit them again. Her delineations were very accurate. Mrs. Hart studied at the Fowler Institute. On February 8 Mr. D. T. Elliott lectured to a working class audience at Custom House, E, on "Heads, and What They Tell Us." Great interest was taken in the lecture and examinations.

Mr. W. A. Williams, F.F.I., is busily engaged in lecturing and examining at Neath, South Wales.

Mr. D. E. Elliott recently gave a lecture on "What Phrenology Does and Does Not Do," at the Rev. Oscian Davies's Church, London. A large audience assembled. The pastor was in the chair, and he and the audience were highly pleased with the lecture and examinations at the close. He recalled the time when Miss Fowler examined his head many years ago at the Institute, incog., and also in company with three other enthusiastic Welshmen (fellow ministers) a little later. Such lectures are calculated to do much for Phrenology.

Professor George Morris writes from Hope, N. D., that he is well and prospering, and hopes to keep right at it until July.

Professor Ira L. Guilford writes us from Los Angeles, Cal., of great success in his work.

We are glad to hear from the Manchester Human Nature Club, whose president is the Rev. Edwin Morrell, graduate of 1896. The club has now changed its quarters to the best and largest building of the city, and on March 6 had about forty-five members out to the meeting, which was one of unusual interest. The meetings are held in the same room as the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences; it is as a club invited to a section membership. This Institute is under State charter, and includes the scientific men and women of the city. The subject for March 6 was "Friendship and Personal Magnetism." About March 20 the subject will be "Two Crowned Heads and Other Types"—My, Thy and Thus. On March 22 a unique musical and literary programme will be rendered by the Manchester Human Nature Club in the First Christian Church, of which the Rev. Edwin Morrell is the pastor.

We are glad to hear from Edwin Anthony, class of 1896, and Fellow of the American Institute of Phrenology; he is preparing a reply to a recent lecturer on "Brains," in Eureka, who recently stated that size, weight, and shape of the brain had nothing to do with determining character. He has not by any means lost his enthusiasm in Phrenology.

Professor A. H. Welsh, Fellow of the American Institute, has been lecturing in Orangeville, Canada, and is having good patronage in Shelborne, and purposes visiting Dundalk, Flesherton, Markdale, and Owen Sound.

We are glad to hear that Prof. Geo. W. Payne, Fellow of the Institute, has been lecturing with success in Norristown, Pa. and other towns in the neighborhood.

Rarely have I enjoyed an evening more thoroughly than one spent recently in listening to an able lecture by Dr. Foote on "Medicine vs. Christian Science," and character reading by Miss Jessie Fowler. Their undoubted knowledge, together with the clear presentation of practical facts, of their respective subjects were intensely interesting and instructive. They each have, doubtless, devoted many years to their respective lines, and their instruction and suggestions are most valuable. That a practical knowledge of character and the laws governing the action of the mind of human beings is indispensable to success in any sphere of life is being more clearly and satisfactorily demonstrated every day. One cannot know too much of human nature.—Barnes, Boston.

Letters have been received from the following:

F. C. W., Taunton, Mass.; H. S. W., Denver, Colo.; J. R., Ocheyeden, Ia.; G. W. T., Hinkley, Utah; I. A., N. Y. City; M. W. M., Strathroy, Canada; J. M. M., Rockford, O.; E. D., Rockford, O.; Z. A. C., Rockford, O.; A. M., Condon, Ore.; J. F. G., Manaimo, B. C; T. J. S., Rainy, Okla. T.; F. B., Spearville, Kan.; J. B., Spearville, Kan.; A. B., New Brighton, N. Y.; H. M. D., Okla. T.; L. W. S., St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. P., North Creek, N. Y.; J. W. B., Palmyra, Ia.; S. G., St. John, N. B.; E. L. H., ———

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

VOL. 107—No. 5] MAY, 1899 [WHOLE No. 725]

President Asa O. Gallup.

PRESIDENT OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY. —A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

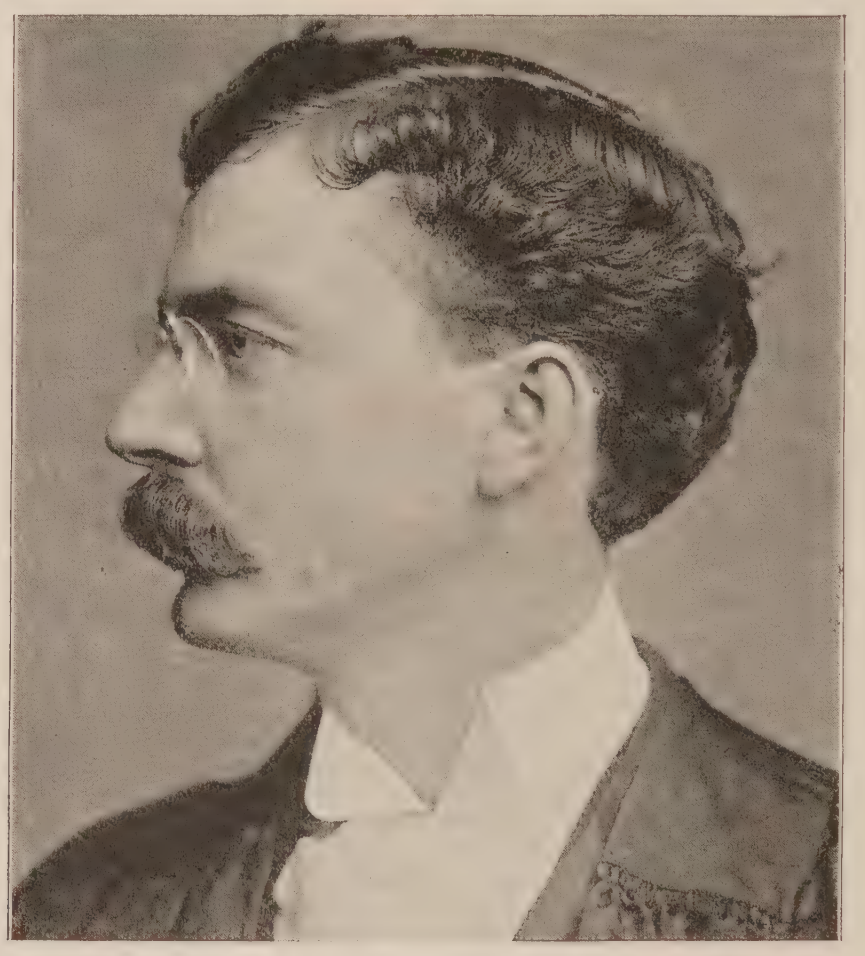
Some men by apparent good luck are able to rise to positions of responsibility early in manhood; others are the sons of industrious fathers who step into their positions without anyone questioning their inherited ability. Some are considered famous because politics have placed them where they are, while a few are able to work themselves up by diligence and native talent to the positions they hold without favor or political vote. In the case of the character we are to describe the latter fact appears to be appropriate. We were recent privileged with the opportunity of seeing and examining President Gallup in his office, and it is with great pleasure that we present our readers with his photograph.

The quality of such an organization as his will be readily seen to be joined to a superior mentality. He resembles his mother in many of his characteristics; in fact, he has inherited her quality, tone, and exquisiteness, yet he is not effeminate; from his father he has received his strong central brain and the faculties that reside over and above the ears, to the top of the head; thus he has the unity and strength, the sympathy and the geniality of both father and mother. He is better prepared on this account to meet with men of various calibres and to appreciate the talents and abilities as they exist in others; through his large Intuition he is able to make the most out of the material with which he has to work, be it with the old or young. Seldom have we found one better equipped to deal with all kinds of talent than President Gallup. His temperaments favor activity; he has enough of the vital temperament to give him a good supply of arterial and circulatory power, but is not lethargic in his movements; he has enough of the motive temperament to give energy and activity without exhausting himself, while his active brain supplies him with an ample amount of the mental temperament, yet it is under excellent control; thus we find there is a charm about the union of these, which is not ordinarily the case. His head

measures in circumference 22¾ by 14⅞ inches in height and 14⅞ inches in length, and this again shows a balance of power in its various functions. Were he all intellect, and had he none of the social qualities, he would be unable to understand the minds of the young, and could not answer the calls that are constantly made upon him from each individual. Had he more top head than basilar development he would be so ethereal that his practical nature would not have a chance to show itself. In President Gallup we do not find these extremes, but rather see a balance of the executive and forceful, the perceptive and practical, the planning and reasoning, the moral and religious, the social and domestic faculties. It is on this account that the remarkable fitness of the man really lies. In the first place he possesses a good hold on life and is able to test his powers of endurance with a good deal of executive work. He can get through more work than ninety-nine men out of a hundred, even if the work is varied and he has many interruptions during the day.

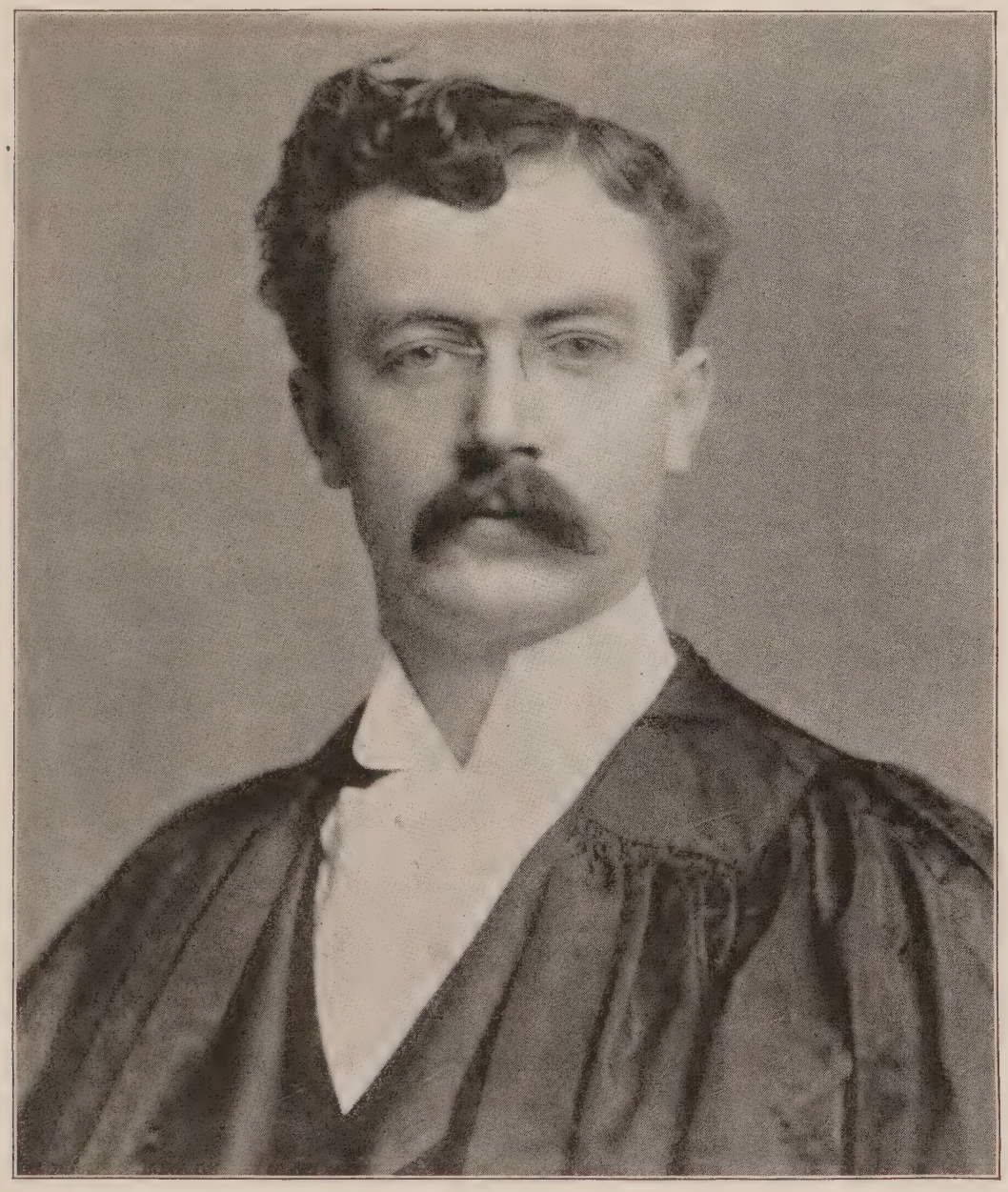
His versatility of mind enables him to economize moments here and there, so that he has at the end of the day wasted practically none of his time. He has resources within himself which he can follow out were he detained on any journey, hence if he were waiting for a train he would take out a note-book and look up some thought that he had not had any opportunity of considering before. He knows how to dovetail one hour's work with that of another, and in this way he is ever turning off his duties with a remarkable fleetness. Perceptively we can readily see how his organ of Order, and in fact all of the perceptive faculties, help to give him method in doing his work and power to adjust things in a pliable way.

Were Phrenology not true, we could not discern any definite reason why he was a man of method by the shape of



PRESIDENT ASA O. GALLUP.

his head, but by examining the faculties over the outer arch of his eye we find he is particularly well developed in Order, which enables him to systematize everything that is going on around him. He has also a retentive memory of comparative subjects; he knows how to analyze a subject, and this subjects to his pupils, he wins their attention and fastens a subject on their minds. He is not one who builds castles in the air or on the sand, but his judgment is sound when advising intending students what to do. This gift of his mind comes to him partly through the action of his large Intui-



PRESIDENT ASA O. GALLUP.

is of great importance to him as a teacher, for he is able to riddle an intricate subject of its difficulties and give it to his pupils with singular force by dealing with the important facts only. Were he a man to teach by rote only, he would have fewer percentages of success, but being able to judge of the best method of presenting different tion and Comparison, and partly through his well-developed Cautiousness and Conscientiousness. He never allowed himself to raise false hopes in the minds of others, and his word can be trusted and his judgment relied upon. He possesses a keen ambition himself to excel in everything he undertakes to do, and he has the power to

inspire others with the same feeling; in fact, his own industry is an example to others to be fruitful in works and study hard. He is a very independent thinker, but is not known for great dignity, haughtiness, or dictation of manner, and the crown of his head in the side photograph indicates this. Though firm and positive when he knows he is right, yet he wins rather through his persuasiveness and geniality of bearing than by laying down the law to his students. Out of honor and interest they must feel impelled to do their best, for they know he will be as much gratified by their success as they could possibly be themselves.

The perfecting faculties which reside in the lateral portion of the anterior half of the head are strongly represented by large Constructiveness, Ideality, Sublimity, and Imitation. Through these faculties he is able to construct new methods by which to impart his knowledge, hence it is not a matter of repetition with him, but rather a study of appropriateness that he aims at, in storing the minds of others with what he knows himself. His love of art must manifest itself in a very strong manner in presenting his subjects, while his Imitation shows itself more in enabling him to adapt himself to others than by imitating methods that have been adopted before for the same work, hence he is original and well able to sustain himself in comprehending complicated subjects. His mind should be capable of understanding the languages and comprehending the beauty of foreign literature. Few men are so "all round" in character, when compared with the number that are one-sided and only able to go in the old ruts. President Gallup is a good judge of character, and his organ of Human Nature must be of great service to him in all his professional work. He is a specialist in conversation, rather than one to converse in small talk. He is capable of informing his mind with all knowledge that is up to date, and as long as he lives he will show that keen inclination to restore the old by that which is new and improved in style and valuable as regards research, so that he will never be old-fashioned or behind the times.

It is through his Spirituality that he is able to see the elevated tone of all subjects he teaches, and it is easy for him when teaching to make others forget the irksomeness and the toil of their study in seeing the beauty of their work.

His head being well rounded out in the upper forehead and side developments, he is specially adapted to comprehend literature and mental philosophy.

A noted educator, in a recent letter, referring to President Gallup's qualifications for leadership and executive ability, said: "He unites in a remarkable degree the qualities I think are needed at the head of a successful modern college. His associates and subordinates all respect and admire, while they feel in an unusual degree a sense of personal friendship; he has the capacity to get a good deal of work out of people without ruffling their feathers or rousing their antagonism. He is a man fertile in resources, of sterling Christian character, and an active worker in every good cause, and when I have been asked, as I have been several times within the last six months, to name for important presidencies the best man that I knew, I find he (Mr. Gallup) continually comes back to me as the one from whom I should expect most confidently a marked success."

He has a brilliant future before him, and considering that he has had such an excellent preparation for educational work, we cannot but look forward with interest to the advance that such a man will make as he moves onward in his profession.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Asa Oran Gallup was born at Alexandria, Va., September 24, 1865, and is a son of Asa O. Gallup and Wealthy P. Palmer. Mr. Gallup was formerly chief clerk of the University of the

State of New York. He prepared for the class of 1888 at Yale, partly at Washington, D. C., partly through a private tutor, and partly at the Dwight School in New York City. The first year after graduation Mr. Gallup taught a private school at Evansville, Ind., and two of the boys he there prepared for Yale graduated in the class of '94. He declined an urgent request made him by the business men of Evansville to establish a normal school there and also an offer of increased salary in the position he was occupying in order that he might accept the position in Albany as examiner in sciences in the University of the State of New York. He began his duties as examiner in September, 1889, and after one year's service he was appointed, in June, 1890, report clerk, in which capacity he served until July, 1891, when he was elected unanimously to the position of chief clerk. Subsequently, in 1892, he was appointed by the Chancellor, the late George W. Curtis, as deputy secretary, with the power to act in the secretary's absence. The duties of the position of chief clerk were enlarged several times after his election in 1891. The organization of the University of the State of New York is unique, and the position which Mr. Gallup held was far more important than many of the college presidencies. In 1895 Mr. Gallup brought about a consolidation of two New York City schools under the general control of a single board of directors.

The New York Preparatory School system now embraces four distinct divisions. The Dwight School is a high-class fitting school for Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and other colleges and universities. The other three divisions—two in New York and one in Brooklyn—are devoted specially to work preparatory for admission to colleges of law, medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine under the regents' control.

Mr. Gallup was married at Oneida, N. Y., June 29, 1889, to Almira Dewey, daughter of Manford J. Dewey and Almira Hall. He has two children, Arletta Marie, born at Albany, N. Y., September 24, 1890, and Asa Oran Gallup, Jr., born at Albany, N. Y., October 19, 1894.

The Gospel of Phrenology.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

Part III.

Consider the effect of this gospel upon the men who carry it to others. Having in all the frankness of sincerity applied its tenets to themselves, their character and life, the early apostles of Phrenology stand before the world as among the noblest. The tributes given to Gall, Spurzheim, and the brothers Combe are greater, far more beautiful, than any that grace the memory of any martial conqueror. Their mission was and is to save and develop human life, whatever its degree in the scale of race or society—not to destroy it—and their successes are written in the joyful hearts of those who have conquered self—not in the blood of battle and the desperate waste of life. Review the list of names in the testimonials given to George Combe in 1836. And that sadly memorable occasion when a whole city mourned the premature death of Spurzheim, and the leaders of science, literature, and religion in Boston deemed it their duty and privilege to assemble at Mount Vernon and pay their earnest tributes of respect for his character, of admiration for his genius and learning,

of deep regret for his sudden removal from the scene where he had only begun to labor in behalf of the cause to which he was devoted. When the Handel and Haydn Society sang the beautiful memorial hymn written by John Pierpont it voiced the feeling of everyone in that large assembly:

"Nature's priest, how true and fervent
Was thy worship at her shrine!
Friend of man—of the God the servant,
Advocate of truths divine—
Taught and charmed as by no other,
We have been, and hoped to be;
But while waiting round thee, Brother,
For thy light—'tis dark with thee!

"Dark with thee!—no, thy Creator,
All whose creatures and whose laws
Thou didst love, shall give the greater
Light than earth's, as earth withdraws.
To thy God thy godlike spirit
Back we give in filial trust;
Thy cold clay—we grieve to bear it
To its chamber—but we must."

The sincere advocate of phrenological doctrine reflects in his life the principles and spirit of that doctrine. The very knowledge of selfhood that they give to the candid student compels attention to personal character and a sincere consideration of its defects and vices. The force of the proverb, "Physician, heal thyself," is realized in a greater degree by no other class of men among those who profess to be teachers and helpers of others. To be told of one's nature, its intellectual and moral attributes, has always been fascinating. Hence when the disciples of Gall and Spurzheim come before the public in this country their announcement of a master method for self-understanding and self-improvement drew great audiences, and everywhere their statements were discussed with lively interest. Those of my audience who were living fifty years ago probably remember the attention given to the phrenologist who is to be credited with having introduced the system of public lecturing that for many years was the happy means of instructing the masses on topics of science and literature—a system now superseded by the widespread circulation of newspapers and periodicals and of cheap books.

The public demanded more of the lecturer than his platform statements, and so a literature of Phrenology was established that not only supplemented the active personal efforts of the lecturer, but carried his lessons and examples of moral amelioration into every channel of social life.

On this line we may quote one who for many years was recognized as an outspoken opponent of Phrenology. In one of his essays, when occasion led him to mention it, he used these earnest words: "We owe it an immense debt. It has melted the world's conscience in its crucible, and cast it in a new mould with features less those of Moloch and more like those of humanity. If it has failed to demonstrate its system of correspondence, it has proved that there are fixed relations between organization and mind and character. It has brought out that great doctrine of moral insanity which has done more to make men charitable and soften legal and theological barbarism than any one doctrine I can think of since the message of peace and good-will to men."

Thus Oliver Wendell Holmes—the definite, conscientious averment of a seasoned mind. I put it in evidence against all that has been quoted from him on the other side. Accepted as authority, it is a testimonial of overwhelming power against the sneers of prejudice and the criticisms of pedantic unbelief.

The common endowment of similar faculties among men implies a common fellowship. He who has been taught this gospel is found in the forefront of those who offer the hand of good-will and peace in times of strife and bitterness. That was a grand spectacle when veteran soldiers of the Confederate army joined veteran soldiers of the Union army in the great procession of the late Centennial display in New York City. But it was a grander occasion when the pastor of Plymouth Church years ago appeared before a Richmond audience to lecture, and an

audience mainly composed of men and women who were ready to stifle his voice with hisses and execrations. Prominent among them sat Fitzhugh Lee and several Confederate generals who had come out of curiosity, and who probably had no thought of manifesting any approval of what he might say.

Mr. Beecher, before he began his lecture, quietly surveyed his audience, and, recognizing General Lee, he asked, "Is this General Lee?" The only reply was a chilling bow. Mr. Beecher advanced toward him with outstretched hand and said, "I want to offer you this right hand, which in its own way has fought against you and yours, but which I would now willingly sacrifice to make the South prosperous and happy. Will you take it, General?" Amid the hushed surprise of the audience General Lee arose, stepped forward, and stretched his arm across the footlights; and as their hands clasped there arose from that assembly such applause as the old hall had rarely heard before; and the abolitionist orator, who had done about as much as any man in the country to bring on the war that devastated Virginia, rode through Richmond next day amid cheers of the men who were ready to mob him a few hours before.

What a noble soul has the man who can smother a deep resentment and at the moment of proffered reconciliation show publicly his appreciation of the frank, courageous spirit of the man over his determined enemy! That fine act of Fitzhugh Lee did as much as the act of any other Southern man toward restoring friendly relations between the Northern and Southern people, and the brave Virginian has never regretted it.

This gospel, then, promotes co-operation, toleration, brotherhood; it signalizes the common ground of being—the equality of origin of men, and marks the folly of individual pretension to privilege and right above others. It accords honor to true manhood wherever found, in the palace or the cabin, in broadcloth or fustian. A plowman, it affirms, may be fitter to wear the purple than the descendant of twenty kings:

"Ye see yon birkie ca'd a lord,
Wha struts and stares and a' that;
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof for a' that,
For a' that' and a' that,
His riband, star, and a' that,
The man of independent mind
He looks and laughs at a' that.

A king can mak a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Guid faith, he maunna fa' that!
For a' that and a' that,
Their dignities and a' that,
The pith o' sense, and pride o' worth
Are higher ranks than a' that."

Whatever credal differences this church or that church may stoutly assert or defend, this gospel that I present here announces a faithful loyalty to the broad principle which the world of mankind can adopt—of a common brotherhood in man and a common fatherhood in God. Its missionary brings to all that will hear the gospel of mental health, with all its fullness and richness of meaning—the even-toned, the symmetrical, the elastic, cheerful, hopeful, unassuming, optimistic mind; the healthy mind that the present, though dark it may be with clouds of sorrow, failure, and suffering, cannot depress or discourage; that sees in the future of this life and the life to come a promise of better things, the golden sunshine of peace, compensation, and joy glance bright in the horizon. Although the eyes be dimming with age and the frost thickening in the hair, there is no loss of the vision beautiful to him or her who has adopted its message. "I see humanity progressing with marvelous strides toward a higher plane," writes an aged student of life, "and I believe in the preponderating goodness of human nature when properly developed. I walk serenely amid God's works of every kind, and accept as true his fiat given at creation that all was good, and very good." In this we have the tribute of a healthy mind, that highest consum-

mation of diligence in self-education, the grand climacteric of human being.

"The proper study of mankind is man." Thus the poet-philosopher; but he uttered only a half-truth, for the gospel of Phrenology enunciates a far broader truth, predicating the salvation of man for time and eternity through the knowledge that results from the study of human faculty and capacity.

So the projection of the Divine Father's will is manifest in the growth and elevation of humanity, and we are irresistibly borne to the conclusion that The proper study of mankind is God. This is the Gospel of Phrenology.

The Organ of Comparison.

The definition of Comparison is the act of comparing; it is a comparative estimate; a simile or figure by which two things are compared, and the inflection of an adjective.

The immortal Shakespeare wrote, "Compare dead happiness with living woe." From Milton we have received the thought, "The place he found beyond expression bright, compared with aught on earth." Solon compared the people unto the sea, and orators and counselors to the winds, for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not trouble it.

Comparison gives us the power to examine the mutual relations of, and especially for, the purpose of discovering resemblances or differences.

"I should compare with him in excellence."—*Shakespeare.*

"Art striving to compare with nature."—*Spencer.*

Things are compared with each other in order to learn their relative value or excellence. Thus we compare Cicero with Demosthenes for the sake of deciding which was the greater orator. Gladstone and Bright at one time were compared. One thing is compared with another in order to show the likeness or similarity which exists between them. Thus it has been common to compare the eloquence of Demosthenes with a thunderbolt on account of its force, and the eloquence of Cicero with a conflagration on account of its splendor. "In point of learning he is not to be compared with his rival, though he is far superior to him in natural abilities." Burke compares the parks of London with the lungs of the human body. Locke said, "If we rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in comparison."

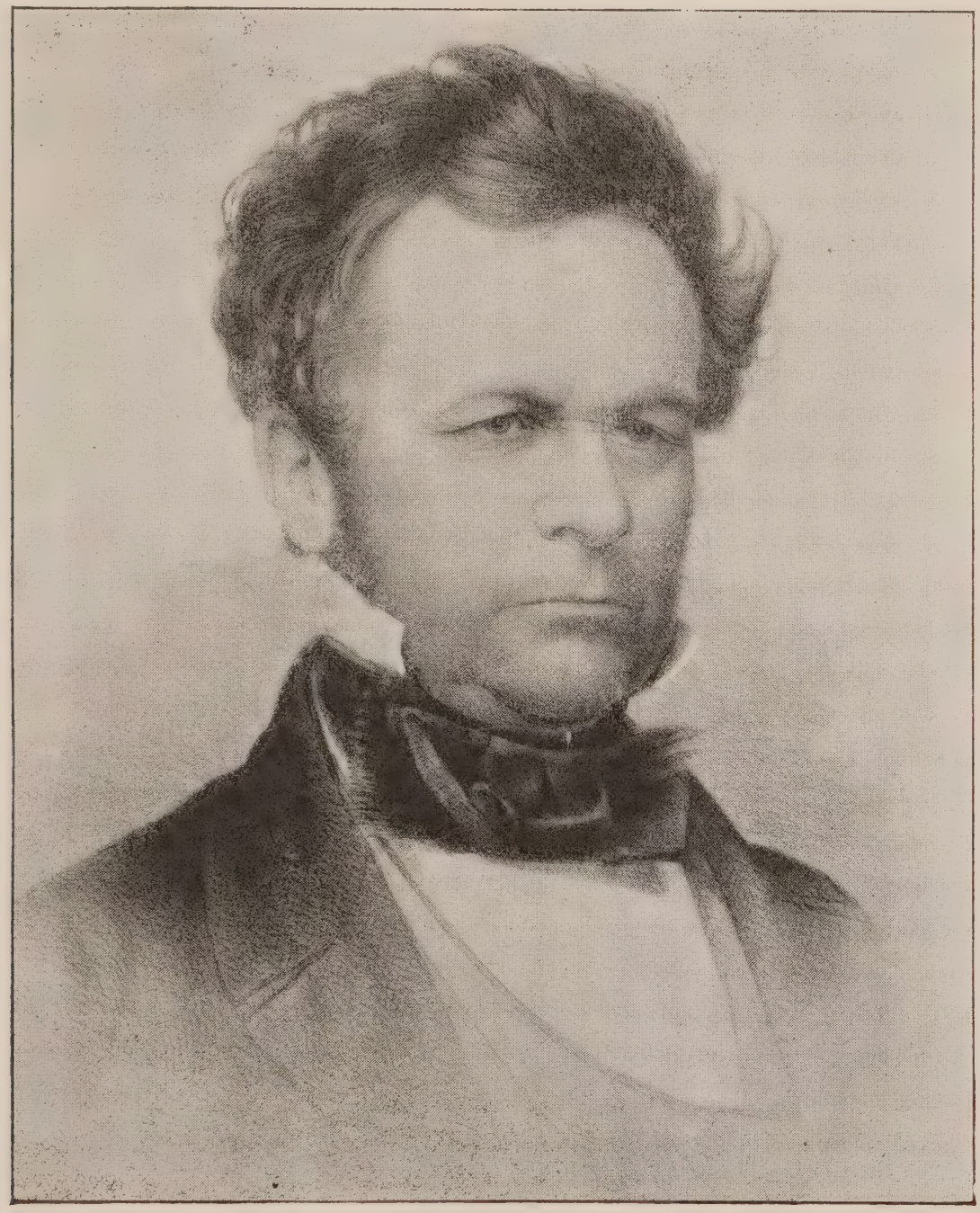
Phrenology is continually comparing one faculty with another. For instance, we are comparing the quality of the organization. Some are very high-toned and exquisite, others resemble an oyster and are obtuse and stupid. Some are coarse-grained, others too ethereal.

The things in the mind that greatly concern comparison are: Affectation and suavity with outspokenness, cheerfulness with melancholy, conscientiousness with inconsistency, courage with cowardice, firmness with vacillation, benevolence with hardness of mind, generosity with meanness, love with hate, reason with instinct, extravagance with economy, calmness with violence, joy with sorrow, energy with lassitude, lonesomeness with company, forwardness with bashfulness, dependence with self-reliance, truth with error, harshness with gentleness, knowledge with ignorance, faith with doubt, pessimism with optimism, constancy with fickleness, suavity with bluntness, wit with seriousness.

Comparisons are also made in Nature's beauties, in matters of conscience, the pleasures of life, in matters of health and diet.

The ambitions in one family are often compared, and the musical talents also. Labor with rest is compared, and the destinies of mankind.

Comparison takes in a broad field in its definition. It gives inductive reasoning; Causality does the philosophizing for the mind, while Comparison gives the ability and disposition to analyze, classify, compare, and draw inferences. It is adapted to the classification of all the works of Nature. It takes the present existence of persons and the condition of things as a foundation or starting point. It always studies effects from known causes; thus reasons out the cause and effect of things in general. It draws conclusions; takes circumstances into account. It makes new combinations, sees resemblances and differences, perceives relations of things and principles, harmonies, or discords. Can explain things plausibly and correctly. It is exceedingly necessary in reasoning on scientific facts and employing similes



DR. J. V. C. SMITH (LARGE COMPARISON WITH MENTAL TEMPERAMENT).

and metaphors well. It is always putting this and that together and drawing inferences from them.

It strikes the nail on the head in all criticisms, and hits off the oddities of people with wonderful skill. It helps Ideality and Sublimity and works too with Eventuality in having many stories to tell.

When very large, unrestrained, and uneducated it leads to excessive criticism and fault-finding. It magnifies every little defect and fancies there are deficiencies when there are none, even to splitting hairs. It is always illustrating and demonstrating, allegory and symbol are a pleasure.

ITS DIVISIONS.

It has its two divisions, the lower part giving the power of comparison, the upper part giving criticism.

It is the great discoverer of new truths.

It uses words in their exact meaning, and is a natural philologist and with language.

ITS HISTORY.

The history of this faculty is most interesting. Gall discovered the location of the faculty with his wonderful clear-sighted mental vision. He was very fond of entertaining himself with discussions with a philosophical friend endowed with great mental ability. Whenever he was forced to prove the truth of his assertions he brought forward a comparison, and thus mentally painted his ideas, and his opponents were often thrown off the track and carried away by his illustration; an effect which it could never have been possible for him to produce by arguments.

When Gall perceived this characteristic trait he examined the form of his head. He already knew that we ought not to seek the external marks of intellectual powers among the organs of the animal propensities or sentiments, but on the forehead. He observed in the external superior middle part of the frontal bone a great lengthened prominence to which he had not given attention till that moment.

This prominence commenced in the anterior superior middle part of the forehead, where it was about an inch broad and contracting itself in the form of a cone, reached the middle of the forehead, where it touched the organ of educability or Eventuality.

Gall then sought for men who followed the same method in their discourses or writings, to see if they had the same organization. On the other hand he ascertained the progress of the mind in persons in whom he remarked the same protuberance. All his observations confirmed his suppositions.

He concluded there existed a connection between the great development of the cerebral part placed under this protuberance and the faculty of finding analogies and resemblances.

At the same time Gall observed the heads of two ex-Jesuits, both distinguished preachers, who were equally esteemed by the educated and uneducated classes.

In their sermons they made clear their precepts which they wished to inculcate on their hearers by the aid of combinations of comparisons and of parables. The head of the famous Father Barhammer was also examined by Gall, which proved that arguments were not his forte, but he kept his audience alive by his numerous comparisons. The minds of men but little educated are incapable of following a long series of arguments; but comparisons, parables, spread a gentle and beneficent light, produce the effect of conviction, and carry along the most clownish multitude.

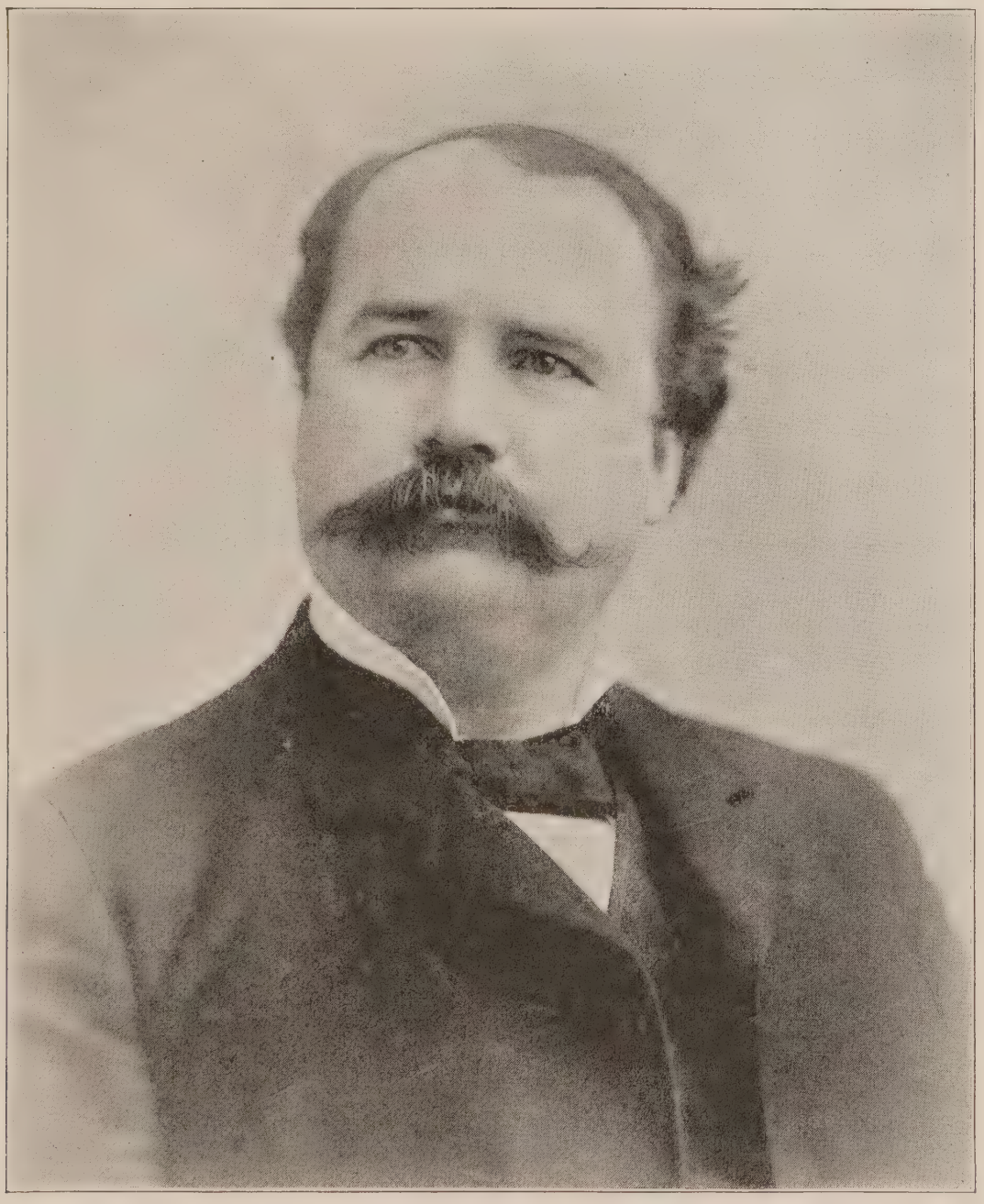
On these three heads the middle anterior superior part of the forehead was likewise vaulted into a conical eminence. The more he observed this part and multiplied cases, showed and convinced him that the tendency of a mind to seek comparisons, analogies, etc., results from the favorable development of a particular organ.

In the discovery of the fundamental faculties which exclusively belong to

man, Gall says there are not so many proofs as for those which are common to man and animals. All the resources which comparative anatomy and physiology afford us to sustain the other facts in relation to the organs which have been hitherto discovered, fail in relation to this and other intellectual faculties, and the facts are confined to man alone; and man being infinitely more complex than animals, it becomes more than ever necessary to multiply facts and to draw inferences with care. Children in whom this organ is considerably developed, prefer fables to all other subjects taught them.

Gall owned a bust of La Fontaine in which this part is extremely developed and the other parts are smaller than they appear in prints. Gall's bust coincides with that in baked clay, which is seen at the Museum of French monuments.

In the letters and writings of some people we find this faculty largely represented, and in discussions persons often make frequent use of comparisons. Such persons always possess a distinct development in the center of the superior part of the forehead, and generally judge well of the relation of things, of circumstances, and events,



G. A. HOBART (LARGE COMPARISON WITH VITAL TEMPERAMENT).

and are generally well fitted for business.

The faculty is generally well developed in poets. With them everything becomes an image, so much so that some poets attribute their talent entirely to the faculty of speaking by images.

Comparison sees the relative merits of painting, sculpture, and architecture. It criticises the various writers on them. Architecture not only gives intense pleasure, but even the impression of something ethereal and superhuman.

Madame de Staël describes it as "frozen music"; and a cathedral is a glorious specimen of thought in stone, whose very windows are transparent walls of gorgeous hues. One of the finest painters said that poets paint in their words and artists speak in their works. The latter have indeed one great advantage, for a glance at a statue or a painting will convey a more vivid idea than a long and minute description. Another beautiful comparison between science and art is that of Lubbock's. They are sisters, or rather brother and sister. The mission of art is in some respects like that of a woman. It is not hers so much to do the hard toil and moil of the world, as to surround it with a halo of beauty, to convert work into pleasure. Let those of us then as women be even with our duty and be true to our mission. In science we naturally expect progress, but in art the case is not so clear; and yet Sir Joshua Reynolds said that in the future, so much will painting improve, that the best we can now achieve will appear like the work of children. The highest service, however, that art can accomplish for man is to become at once the voice of his nobler aspirations and the steady disciplinarian of his emotions, and it is with this mission, rather than with any æsthetic perfection, that, as Haweis has ably pointed out, we have to do at present. So if art represents the womanly side of one's nature, that must be the aim in character as well as in art; the enrichment of the higher faculties.

Again, science and art are compared by the above faculty. Science attempts, as far as the limited powers of man permit, to reproduce the actual facts in a manner which, however bold, is true in itself, irrespective of time and scene. To do this she must submit to many limitations. Art, on the contrary, endeavors to convey the impression of the original, under some especial aspect. In some respects art gives a clearer and more vivid idea of an unknown country than any description can convey. In literature rock may be rock, but in painting it must be granite or slate, and not merely rock in general.

Guido compared the imagination of his own mind to the nearest approach of the beautiful spirits of Paradise, for he said, he longed "to possess the wings of an angel to ascend into Paradise and there to behold the forms of those beautiful spirits from which to copy his Archangel St. Michael for the Church of the Capuchins at Rome. But not being able to mount so high, it was in vain for him to seek for his resemblance here below;" so that he was, as he says, obliged or forced to look into his own mind and into that idea of beauty which he had formed in his own imagination..

Comparison also says art must create as well as copy. As Victor Cousin well says, "The ideal without the real lacks life; but the real without the ideal lacks pure beauty. Both need to unite." Thus Comparison not only sees defects but points out ways for attaining excellence. Thus it says, "beauty is an absolute idea, and not a mere copy of imperfect nature."

Comparison once more compares art and nature by saying, "Art has its advantages of nature, in so far as it introduces a human element, which is in some respects superior even to nature."

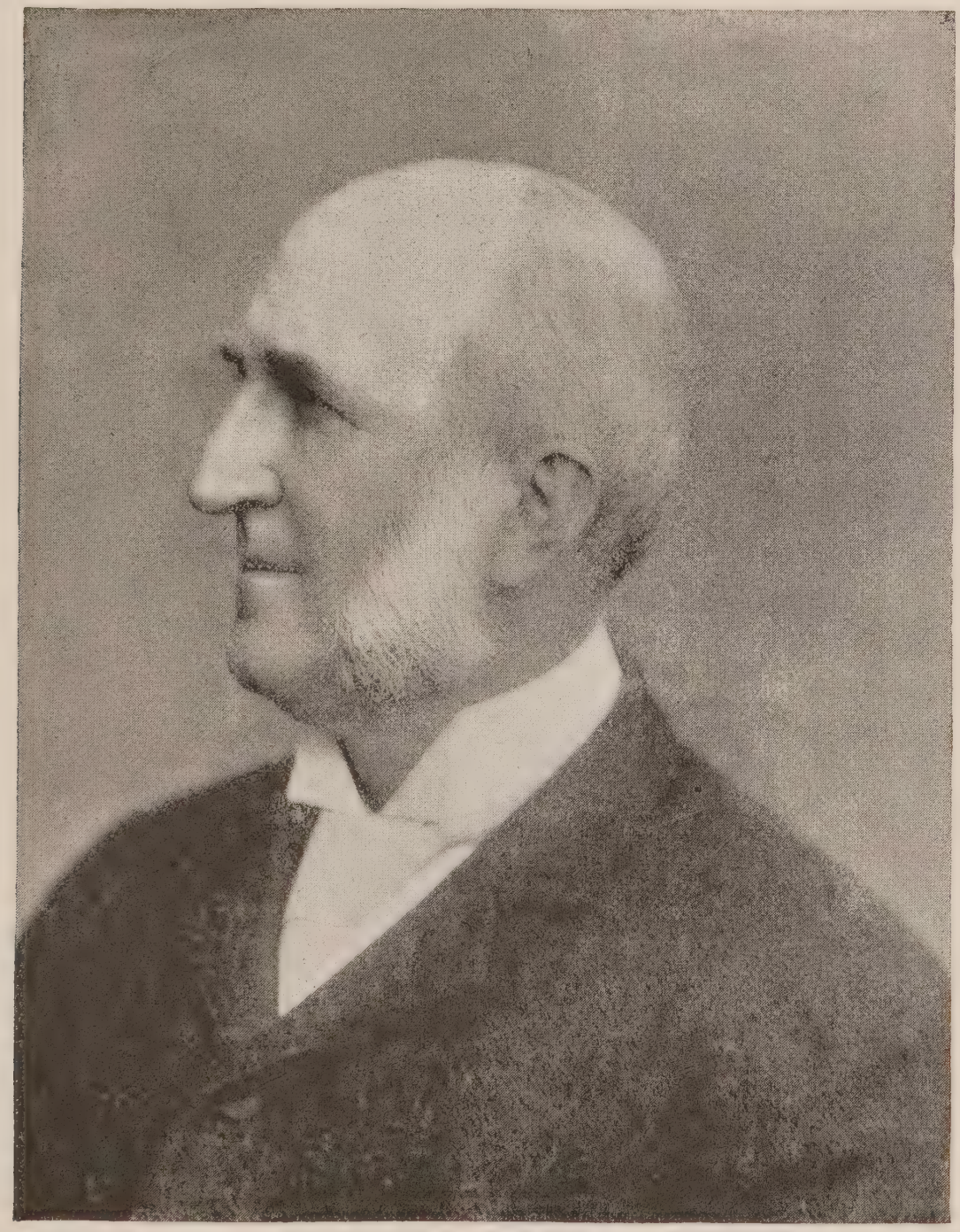
Comparison helped Bacon to write in "The Advancement of Learning":—

the world being inferior to the soul, by reason whereof there is agreeable to the spirit of man a more ample greatness, a more exact goodness, and a more absolute variety than can be found in the nature of things."

It seems to me that Comparison was

very conspicuous in Prometheus, who, the poets tell us, made a beautiful statue of Minerva, which so delighted the goddess that she offered to bring down anything from Heaven which could add to its perfection. Prometheus on this

I consider this faculty is a most useful one. Shakespeare must have had this faculty largely developed to write some of his illustrious works. He criticises man's vanity in the following well known lines:



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW (LARGE COMPARISON WITH MOTIVE TEMPERAMENT).

prudently asked her to take him there, so that he might compare and choose for himself. This Minerva did, and Prometheus, finding that in heaven all things were animated by fire, brought back a spark, with which he gave life to his work.

"One feature of comparison is to criticise,
To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet.
To smooth the ice or add another line
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

The organ was largely developed in

the busts of Cato, Solon, and of all the scholars in the barbarous times. Thomas Aquinas was the most profound and most judicious and the clearest in metaphor. The head of Francis de Sales was in general very elevated and noble in character, but especially a great development of Comparison and large, depressed eyes, such as are usually found among philologists. Open at any page of his works and you will find some analogies; here is one quotation:

"If we are punctilious for rank, precedence, titles, besides exposing our qualities to examination, to inquiry, to contradiction, we render them vile and abject; for the honor which is noble when received as a gift becomes mean when exacted, sought, and demanded. When a peacock spreads his tail to exhibit his fine feathers, he bristles up all the rest. The flowers which are beautiful while planted in the ground, fade when handled. And as those who smell the mandrake at a distance, and in passing receive pleasure from the odor, and those who approach closely become stupefied and sick, so honors give a sweet consolation to him who smells them gently from afar, without amusing himself with them or caring for them, but to him who attaches himself to them and feeds on them, they will become extremely offensive and prejudicial."

This faculty is the commencement of education. Man has a natural propensity to compare his feelings with the impressions he receives from without, and the same impressions with the sensations he experiences within. His impressions form themselves into images, and his language receives life and animation. It is the organ of hieroglyphics, hence in mythology we find all kinds of illustrations.

It is this faculty that says "the blood boils," "the heart palpitates and beats," "the soul burns or freezes," "beauty fades," "that tears my soul," "that pierces my heart." We also say "he lifts toward heaven an audacious front," "rust gnaws the iron," "the sun vivifies," "nature awakes," "the earth is thirsty." Nearly all proverbs and all popular modes of speaking are but comparisons and analogies arising from accidental observations. For instance, "to strike the iron while it is hot," "to put the cart before the horse," "to let the wolf into the fold," "to straighten the tree while it is young," "a good name is better than a golden girdle," "a rolling stone gathers no moss," "what is not good for the swarm cannot be good for the bee." Æsop, who assumed the mask of allegory and the charm of fable, was more listened to at the court of Crœsus than the wise Solon.

What philosopher would have spoken better to the ambitious than Petrarch, when he says to them, "To look to power, in order to live in security and at rest, is to ascend a high mountain to avoid the winds and the thunder."

As the education of the human race has been commenced principally by means of the action of the organ of Comparative Sagacity, we may conceive why it was necessary for it to be in the median line of the head. O.

We had need invent Heaven, if it had not been revealed to us: there are some things that fall so bitterly ill on this side Time.—R. L. Stevenson.

Give freely to him that deserveth well and asketh nothing; and that is a way of giving to thyself.—Fuller.

The Growth of Æsthetic Faculty.

By Lewis G. Janes,

DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCES.

To the evolutionist there is no such thing as a fiat-creation—the production of something out of nothing. All change is only a change of form and manifestation. The presence of truth, beauty, and conscience in man, therefore, is evidence that they are, in some sort, cosmic principles. That only can arise in the human consciousness which is elemental in the nature of that Supreme Reality which is immanent in all phenomena. This is only another way of asserting that man is created in the divine image, and that his noblest faculties do but illustrate those virtues and excellencies which inhere in the nature of things.

How is it that beauty, symmetry, order, and sublimity in nature and art find a sympathetic response in the mind of man? As we have previously noted, all pleasure, or subjective satisfaction, arises from the adaptation of the organism to the environment. The sense of the beautiful can exist in its perfection, therefore, only when the human organism is approximately adapted to the conditions of life in which it has its being. This implies that the æsthetic sense is the product or accompaniment of a high order of mental development, and is relatively deficient where the intellectual capacity is low and immature. This accords with all experience and observation.

Yet we may note the beginnings of the æsthetic faculty very early in human history. Even among the prehistoric races the initial steps in decorative art indicate that the demands of utility alone were not sufficient to satisfy the cravings of the soul. In the earlier literatures, however, there is comparatively little evidence of the appreciation of beauty, either in nature or in art; and among savage and uneducated people at the present day this faculty exists only in a rudimentary form.

For these facts there is an evident physiological explanation. In the lower organisms, and among the inferior races of men, the vital energies are completely absorbed in the struggle for existence. There is no surplus of vital resources to devote to the higher activities of life. What Herbert Spencer calls the "play impulse," which he regards as the foundation of the æsthetic faculty, arises only when the vital activities cease to be devoted exclusively to the sustenance and perpetuation of life. The faculties thus liberated still demand a reasonable amount of exercise, and they find this in the higher regions of imagination and æsthetic emotion.

Though not itself a primitive reaction of consciousness in response to the experiences of life, the æsthetic faculty is rooted in some of the very deepest instincts of our nature, and prolongs into the higher intellectual development of the human mind some of its earlier and more fundamental characteristics. The primitive mind sees things in the concrete. It arrives at truth proximately, by the use of symbols, rather than directly, or by processes of abstract reasoning. This is the essential characteristic of all art. It is the normal way in which the æsthetic faculty is manifested. Art deals with form; philosophy with abstract principles. Art and the æsthetic faculty utilize those sensational, perceptional, and emotional functions which in the ordinary affairs of life are unaccompanied by æsthetic emotion; but they idealize them and lift them out of the realm of the commonplace, thus assuring their pleasurable exercise. The commonest and most noteworthy example of this tendency is found in the sentiment of love, which differs from mere animal passion wholly by reason of subservience to the æsthetic faculty.

It is the intimate alliance between this faculty and our most fundamental vital energies which makes it of supreme importance in education and in all wise efforts for the elevation and moral improvement of the race. Education, in the true sense, does not begin until man's energies are in some degree liberated from the supreme stress of the struggle for existence, and are devoted in part to the creation of ideals. Language is essential to such an intellectual process, and words are themselves æsthetic creations—the pictorial or onomatopœic symbols of thought. All written language has its beginnings in pictorial writing, as the spoken word begins in the imitation of natural sounds, or in the felt correspondence between certain sounds and certain actions or subjective emotions of animate beings, or phenomena observed in the world of insentient things. Professor Giddings and other writers have traced the birth of the æsthetic sense to that naive belief of early races in a shadow-self, out of which, Mr. Spencer and other anthropologists have argued, has grown our conception of immortality and our belief in a divine Reality in and behind the phenomenal universe. Be this as it may, the sense of the beautiful is closely allied to both morals and religion. No life can be complete without it.

If the general principles herein laid down are scientifically justified, it is evident that the first condition of the development of the æsthetic faculty is the liberation of the mind from the thraldom of daily necessities. So long as man is under the compulsion to strive for the bare necessities of life, by exhausting manual labor, during every waking hour, there can be for him no spontaneity, no freedom. Seeing only the task immediately before him, he can form no vision of an ideal future; he is unable to look upon the world around him from the right perspective to inspire æsthetic feeling. All art is expression; and a necessary condition to all true and normal expression is freedom. This freedom once measurably attained by a few individuals, the moral sense imperatively urges its extension to the many.

The æsthetic faculty, rightly exercised, is thus in its legitimate influence both moral and democratic. The moral is also the orderly; and the orderly is closely allied to the æsthetic. All excess, either of statement or action, offends the æsthetic sense. Vice is essentially ugly. Caricature is not art, any more than sensuality or extreme asceticism is moral. The ideal of life as upheld by the Apostle Paul was the τὸ καλόν, the morally beautiful. Test all things, he says, as in a crucible; separate the pure gold of character from its dross; hold fast to this in the practical emergencies of life. Let your life be well-proportioned. Avoid excess. See that every function and faculty has its normal exercise. Build up the waste places. Supply the deficiencies. See that life offers an equal opportunity for all, especially to those whose deficiencies are greatest.

The second condition for the right development of æsthetic faculty is the cultivation of the love of the beautiful by habitually holding right ideals in the mind. Keep the mind receptive. Seek contact with the beautiful in nature and in art. Avoid the meretricious in art and literature. In reading fiction, particularly, select that only which is elevating in thought, and in which the thought finds a normal artistic expression. There is no nobler form of art than the best fiction; but the modern pessimistic novel violates the canons of true art by depressing instead of exalting the vital energies. In those forms of art which inspire hope and courage to meet the emergencies of life, the æsthetic faculty finds its normal exercise and satisfaction.

Though the developed sense of the beautiful is one of the latest and most refined creations of the human consciousness, it is prefigured even in the operation of inorganic forces and in the entire range of biological evolution. The planet, thrown off by its central sun and rounding itself into permanent

form; the river, winding its way through mountain and lowland toward the sea; the waterfall, leaping with graceful curve into the abyss; the sea itself with its crescent waves; the drooping branches of tree and shrub; the waving grass and the blossoming flower, all testify to the presence of that in nature which informs and satisfies the æsthetic sense.

All natural processes of growth and development follow the lines of least resistance, and these are also the lines of grace and beauty. All art but utilizes, amplifies, and idealizes the suggestions of nature. The fact that the lines of nature are curvilinear, and not straight, implies that resistance, and the struggle to overcome it, are necessary factors in the production and satisfaction of the æsthetic sense. If there were no obstacles to motion, all motion would be in straight lines; and straight lines are not beautiful. The keenest enjoyment of the mountain-view belongs to him who strenuously wins it by hard climbing. The idle connoisseur of art may live in an atmosphere of passive æstheticism, but his senses are dulled to its finest beauties. The highest satisfactions of the æsthetic faculty are for him only whose normal working hours are spent in useful service, whose mind and body are quickened and made responsive by healthful labor.

The tendency of all labor which conforms to the wisest demands of science and utility is toward the production of the beautiful in the applied and mechanical arts as well as in fine art. That which is perfect of its kind is always beautiful. The engineer takes as genuine æsthetic satisfaction in his perfect and well-kept machine as does the painter in his landscape or the sculptor in his statue. The true workman, however humble his task, who aims to do it well, and works toward an ideal end, cultivates the æsthetic faculty in his daily vocation. As George Herbert quaintly expresses it,

> "Who sweeps a room as to Thy laws
> Makes that and the action fine."

He is not only cultivating but satisfying the æsthetic sense, and is thus liberating and training his mind for the enjoyment of the higher forms of the natural and artistic expression of the beautiful in his hours of leisure. Thus to unite the moral, the useful, and the æsthetic faculties in the performance of daily duty is the highest ideal of life, and gives to our conscious experience its supremest joy.

People of Note.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN,

THE NEW LIBERAL LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

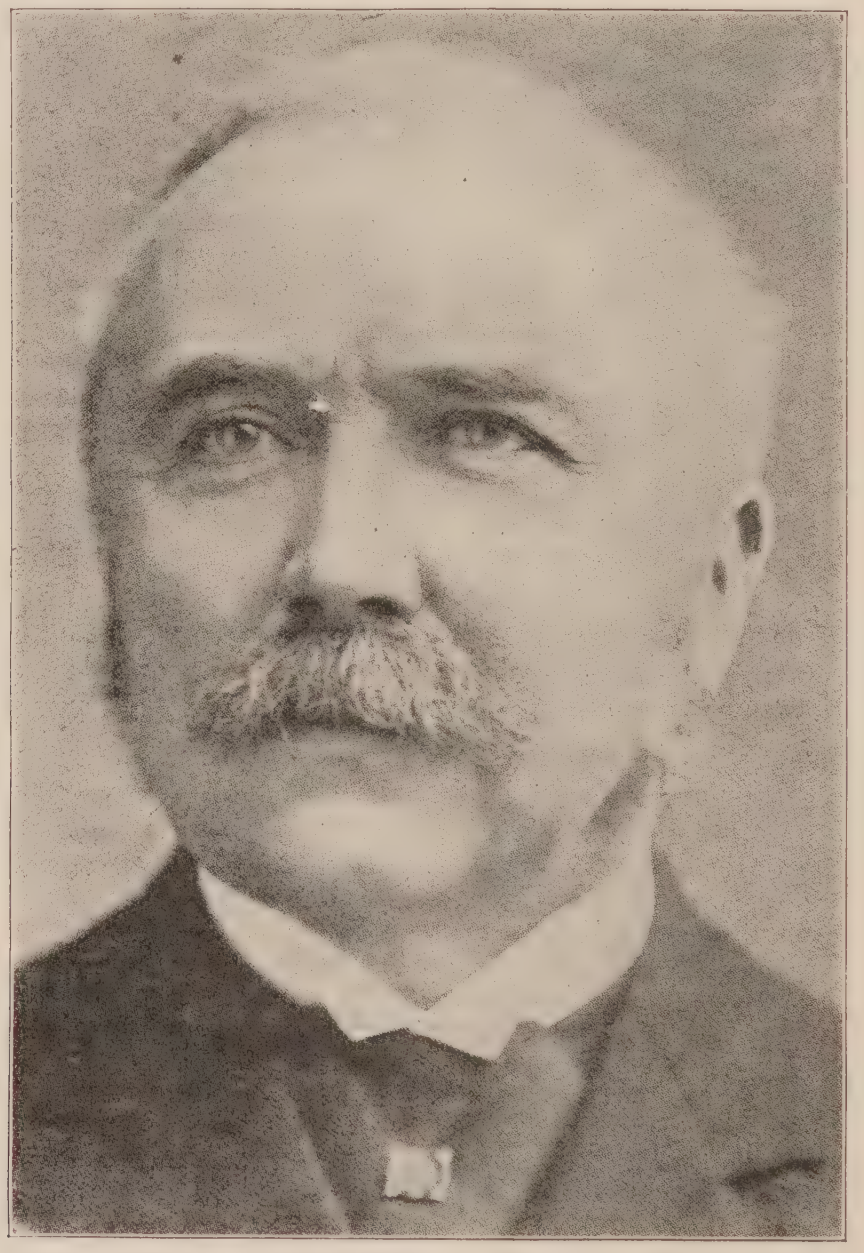
The name of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is well known to our English readers. He has been a member of the House of Commons since 1868, and has held office, off and on, since 1871. His first post was financial secretary to the War Office under Mr. Gladstone's first ministry. During the past thirty years he has been actively engaged in political warfare, and he has won the esteem of all parties in the British House of Commons.

In taking a phrenological view of the photograph the character reader can easily discern wherein lies the secret of his success. The temperament is mental-vital, a combination which gives many desirable qualities of mind and body.

Sir Henry has an exalted and amiable type of mind, his geniality shows itself in all his work. Although he cannot be classed among the great leaders of thought, especially in the political arena, namely, the late Mr. Gladstone and the Earl of Beaconsfield, yet he is

capable of showing considerable tact, amiability, and cautiousness in directing the affairs of his party; and by the force of his intellect, reliable judgment, and far-seeing sagacity he will not fail in winning the golden opinions of his many followers. He has the suavity, magnetism, and perspicuity vivacity are strong traits in his character.

He can be non-committal, and is never in a hurry to show his hand; he looks well ahead, watches his opportunity, and acts with precision at the right moment. These characteristics will always help him in getting out of



THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

which are essential to all leaders of men, without which many fail in positions of responsibility. There is a considerable amount of force in his character and executive ability, indicated by the breadth of his head through the middle lobe of the brain. Shrewdness, industry, moral courage, energy, and a difficulty or in healing any breach among his party.

He is quite resolute in dealing with a difficult problem, will not hesitate in standing to his guns, and in an emergency will show more pluck and fixedness of purpose than some will give him credit for.

He is active, prompt, and versatile, can quickly divert his attention from one subject to another, yet holds persistently to any course of action determined on.

He has inherited many excellent qualities from the maternal side of the house, principally his affability, warm-heartedness, geniality of temper, and his strongly sympathetic nature; his whole soul is in his work, he is always on the alert, and is fully alive to his surroundings; his feelings are deep and strong, he will take a warm interest in philanthropic measures and in all subjects that have for their object the amelioration of the poorer classes of the community. He takes a comprehensive view of all matters brought under his notice; his abilities enable him to look at a subject in all its bearings, and his opinions and decisions are based upon his sense of justice and equity. He possesses versatility of talent, and those faculties are strongly marked which indicate the statesman and diplomatist. He has a strong sense of humor, and can say an unpleasant thing in an agreeable manner without wounding the fine susceptibilities of an opponent; these are characteristics which make for popularity, in which Sir Henry will excel.

He is quick in thought and ready in giving expression to his ideas. His strong imagination gives him high conceptions of beauty, style, and imagery; his public addresses will contain much food for reflection; he is not satisfied with skimming the surface of any great subject, he will go to the root of the matter or let it alone. His mind is clear and distinct in its workings; he is not dry, tedious, or prolix, neither is he deeply philosophic. He is quick in analyzing his facts, in contriving and devising ways and means and in making himself fully acquainted with a subject. He will show great ingenuity in carrying out his plans, and brilliancy in unfolding his mind before a critical audience. His force of character lies in his amiability, ready sympathies, tactful methods, moral integrity, and sense of humor. He is not egotistical, proud, nor overbearing, and his character is quite unassuming. He is a Scotchman, and the Scotch characteristics of industry, independence, and frugality are well portrayed in the photo. He has a splendid stock of vitality to draw upon after any special exertion, and is so organized, generally, as to fully enjoy life and to throw a pleasing or genial influence around him.

D. T. Elliott.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Notes and Comments

By Dr. M. L. Holbrook.

THE ART OF REASONING.

To reason correctly requires that one should have the facts on which to base a sound argument and also that he should know how to use these facts. Both are important. Few of us try to reason correctly, mainly satisfying ourselves in making out a case, whether right or wrong. In recently reading a sketch of Benjamin Franklin, from an English point of view, I was struck with the pains he took to train himself in the art of reasoning. Here is an account of it:

"But, above all, he trained himself as a logician; making trial of many successive systems with amazing zest,

until he founded an unpretentious school of his own in which his pre-eminence has never been questioned. He traversed with rapidity all the stages in the art of reasoning, from the earliest phase, when a man only succeeds in being disagreeable to his fellows, up to the period when he has become a proficient in the science of persuading them. He began by arguing to confute, 'souring and spoiling the conversation,' and making enemies, instead of disciples, at every turn. 'I had caught this,' he wrote, 'by reading my father's books of dispute on religion. Persons of good sense, I have since observed, seldom fall into it, except lawyers, university men, and generally men of all sorts who have been bred at Edinburgh.' He next lighted upon a copy of Xenophon's 'Memorabilia,' and, captivated by the charms of the Socratic dialogue, he dropped the weapons of abrupt contradiction and positive assertion, and put on the humble inquirer. He grew very expert in drawing people into concessions the consequences of which they did not foresee—especially people who were not familiar with Shaftesbury's 'Characteristics' and Collins's 'Discourse on Free Thinking.' From his own study of those works he had derived conclusions which made it safer for him to proselytize the Boston of that day by a process of suggestion and induction than by dogmatic exposition. At length he found that his friends grew wary, and would hardly reply to the most common question without asking first what he intended to infer from the answer. Then he once more changed his style of conversation, and this time for good. Keeping nothing of his former method except the habit of expressing himself 'with modest diffidence,' he refrained altogether from the words 'certainly' and 'undoubtedly,' and from the air of aggressive superiority which generally accompanies them. The phrases with which he urged his point, and seldom failed to carry it, were 'I conceive,' or 'I apprehend,' or 'It appears to me,' or 'It is so, if I am not mistaken.' He made it a practice, likewise, to encourage his interlocutors to think that the opinion which he aimed at instilling into them was theirs already. If, as he pleased himself with believing, he had learned these arts from Socrates, the teaching of the academy had for once borne an abundant crop of Baconian fruit; for it would be hard to name a man who, over so long a space of time as Franklin, ever talked so many people into doing that which was for their own improvement and advantage."

Probably in our day we can improve on Franklin, not because we have more facts on which to base arguments; but he had one advantage over most men, for he had a very large, well-integrated brain, disciplined by training and long experience. The phrenologist, of all men, ought to train himself to reason well. After he has stated an argument he should look it over carefully, see if it is well considered on every side, find out its weak points, and dash it to the ground if it in any way fails to meet every requirement. It is very demoralizing to the mind to reason falsely, and the practice should be cured, if already formed. Every parent should try and aid his children in correct reasoning.

AN HYGIENIC FORECAST IN DRESS.

By Lizzie Baldwin.

Part II.

"I am so glad I didn't live in those troublesome times," I said. "Just see here what funny hats the women wore, they are like the pictures of Indians, only the Indians stick the high feathers in their hair while the white women have them in those ugly shaped hats. I am almost ashamed that my ancestors were barbarians like that."

My grandma smiled, and opened another fashion page, saying, "See, here are hats and bonnets covered with artificial flowers."

"And were these ladies so lacking in artistic taste as to arrange these sham

flowers as if sprouting out of the tops of their heads, looking like so many small imitations of flower-beds!"

"It was really true, and just notice these uncomfortable, skin-tight sleeves."

I turned over to another page and questioned again,

"Did these ladies have big swellings on their arms so they had to wear these great wide sleeves?"

My grandma laughed at my question.

"It was only an extreme change of style from the tight to the wide sleeve; no doubt they would have had swellings on their arms if it had been the fashion. At one time they had ear-rings pierced right through the flesh of the ears. And they wore narrow, high-heeled shoes that made them suffer and caused painful corns and bunions on their feet, and twisted their spine and put them in a bad way generally."

"Just look at these slim, stiffened, board-like waists, couldn't the ladies make themselves grow to any better size than that?" I queried.

"The women would naturally have grown to a respectable enough size, but they squeezed their waists with a vice-like grip inside of a machine called a corset," replied grandma.

"And did these women think pinched-up feet and waists were pretty?"

"Possibly some did have such vitiated ideas of beauty. Those distorted, cramped waists produced serious ill-health and irritating tempers. But the women only did what dame Fashion decreed."

"Why didn't somebody kill dame Fashion!" I cried, stamping my foot in indignation.

"Everybody stood in awe of her decrees until the dress-reform came; then women declared themselves strong enough in character and possessed of enough high moral purpose to throw off the shackles of this and other tyrannous customs. I am happy to live in this present time," said grandma.

"And so am I," I responded as I turned over some more of these yellow, aged fashion leaves, until again in wonder I spoke.

"Here is something awful, the women have humps on their shoulders and their sleeves are gathered full and high to cover them. And on this other page is one with a huge hump on her back that makes her walk in a bent, waddling way."

"That was called the Grecian bend," remarked grandma, "and over on these pages you see those wide-stretched skirts as if an immense barrel or balloon were under there; that was the time of the hoop-skirt rage, which was followed by a style of slim skirts drawn so tightly back and tied so that it was difficult to run or take long, easy strides in walking."

"How glad I am that we don't exist under the reign of dame Fashion. We live in an age of freedom now, don't we, grandma?"

"Yes, dear," answered the fine old lady. "This is an age of the highest freedom to intellect and correct living.

"You are a noble preacher, grandma, and grandpa is a great physician, uncle Ralph a professor, and aunt Grace a sculptor, and she is teaching me to chisel out such lovely figures, and besides my other education I am going to be a sculptor like her; I delight in it. Papa is a wonderful architect and mamma instructs in music so beautifully."

"And your mamma is an expert home-maker, also," added grandma. "All the people in these times know how to have healthy, happy, charming homes."

"And everybody is something. How deplorable it must have been in the age of Fashion when many parents trained their children to be nothing, and often were only very small somethings themselves," I said.

And grandma answered,

"It has indeed effected a marvelous change in society since provision has been made for the best education and training of all children, even the poorest, for what they are best adapted.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

JOYOUS AND SENSITIVE.

By Uncle Joseph.

The Child Culture department this month lends excellent opportunities to students of physiognomy who desire to see the correspondence between the study of the face and head, and as we are anxious to help our readers of this department, we are glad that the facilities are at hand for answering the request from J. S. P., Brooklyn.



NO. 507.

No. 507.—Leslie Fulenwider, eight months old, is a character full of meaning; his brain is a very responsive one, and it reveals in such a clear and unmistakable manner what he is thinking about. There are some people who can hide their thoughts, or apparently do so, from others, but this little chap has a mind that is as clear in its expression as the sun at noonday. One very striking characteristic which gives us a comparison between the head and the face is in the organ of Mirthfulness; look for a moment at each corner of the upper portion of the forehead where Mirthfulness is located and you will find a large development of this faculty. Compare this development with the corners of the eyes where the lines are drawn upward, and you will see the correspondence of location for this function.

What kind of disposition is expressed by those who have large Mirthfulness? Answer.—A capacity to enjoy fun, humor, and a willingness to give and take a joke; a display of good humor in debate or arguments of any kind, and a willingness to meet people half way in receiving what they have to say in a good-natured manner. Persons without this faculty take everything in earnest, and are as serious as a church mouse. Their food does not digest or assimilate readily, and they make their troubles about double what they ought to be through living them over and over and over again. Through a little good cheer and a willingness to laugh off mistakes one is ready to take the work of the day as it comes, whether the pill is bitter or sweet, and it is astonishing what this organ of Mirthfulness will do for the individual. Another faculty

noticeably large in the head and expressed in the face is the organ of Hope; it is located each side of Veneration, about two inches from the parting of the hair. Here we see a definite development of the faculty and an equal expression of its development around the corners of the mouth. The organ affects the facial muscles, and when it is large it elevates those around the mouth. It gives a sparkle to the eye and an intensity to all parts of the face and a depth to the center of the eye. Question.—What does this faculty give? Answer.—It expresses joyousness and gives sanguineness and light to the countenance. It looks as though there were many sunbeams that were lurking about and this faculty collects them. A person without Hope looks sad and dejected, and the corners of the mouth generally are very long and drooping in appearance. Another faculty that is largely developed in the head and shows a correspondence in the face is Comparison, which is situated in the brain and shows in the head along the central portion of the forehead. It is about two inches upward from the root of the nose and stands out quite prominently in our little friend. Physiognomically, it is seen in the under part of the nose from the tip to the part that touches the face above the mouth. Question.—what power does this give to the intellect? Answer.—It gives the child the ability to illustrate his ideas in speaking or in conducting business or buying material.

Thus we might go on and compare other Organs, but these three will perhaps suffice for one lesson in physiognomy. Nature has designed him to be a healthy boy and we can look forward to the time when he will become a man and then he will have lost none of the attractiveness of his present features, but he will have added dignity, experience, and culture to the face as well as activity to his brain. He appears to have force in the lateral portions just behind and above the ear and the qualities here indicated will work with his intellect in such a way as to enable him to handle men, to become industrious and show a ruggedness of character that will enable him to carry all before him. His sympathies being strong through his large development of Benevolence will make him much sought by society and business men. We bespeak for him an active future life.

No. 508.—Young Modesty.—Negative by E. E. Seavy, New Castle, Pa.—We have selected this photograph as it is a contrast to Master Leslie Fulenwider, and our physiognomical friends will have an opportunity of answering the query why one face is sad, another joyous; one serious and dreamy, another full of fun. The little girl whose picture is now before us is a beautiful embodiment of wonder, modesty, seriousness, anxiety, and spiritual insight, which are not characteristics that are represented in the boy's picture to so full a degree. Both faces are full of beauty, and in the eyes as well as the drawn expression of the mouth we find the true interpretation of Spirituality and Cautiousness. Spirituality, we must remember, is an inch in front of the organ of Hope, while Cautiousness is on a line with Causality on the outer edge of the back of the head, half way between the ear and the top of the head. This head is very high and particularly well developed in Approbativeness, which faculty is located directly above the organ of Cautiousness and gives a fullness in the outer posterior part of the top-head on either side of the central line; this faculty gives to the child a very sensitive regard to surroundings and rather overincreases her susceptibility of mind and intensifies her desire to please others and gratify her friends. She is a very clinging child, and will need launching out into the world in an independent way, but care must be taken not to wound her by the process. All of the faculties along the top of her head are well developed; these carry her up above the ordinary level of subjects, hence she will be dreamy and imaginative. She will enjoy hearing Hans Christian Andersen's fairy stories, and

will have many original quaint sayings of her own and ways of describing things. This child is too precious to be put through the ordinary mill, but should be drawn out and have scope given to her to act, to work, and to write as her fancy dictates. The poetic talent, which is a combination of several qualities, namely, Spirituality, Ideality, Sublimity, Human Nature, and Comparison, is strong. Many beautiful webs will she weave! and many castles will she build in the air, and many books will she write, like "Alice in Wonderland." She will be very timid and probably afraid to be left in the dark, or afraid of the cows when she goes to visit her uncle in the country, for they have a certain knowing look which has the effect of frightening a child. She will not want to venture in untried paths until she has tested herself a little, thus she will have to be led and not driven hastily. She can be reasoned with, and her large Conscientiousness will make her a monitor wherever she is. She has apparently a very loving nature; the mouth, lips, and chin indicate a desire to encourage affection. Notice the difference between the chin of this little girl, which gives pliability and tenderness of mind, with that of the little boy, who has a square, round chin; he will be affectionate and very enduring, but he will be a master man and will show strength of character rather than represent the morning glory that twines itself around some other branch or tree to gather support.

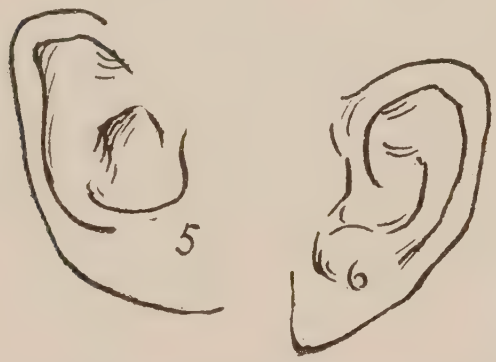


"YOUNG MODESTY."

What Can We Learn from the Study of Ears?

PART II.

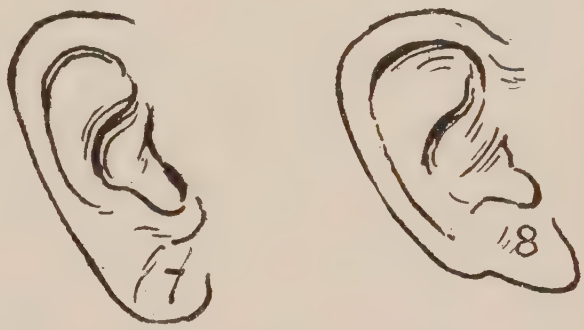
In our fifth illustration we find that Miss Winifred Emery has a wide opening, and therefore a quick appreciation for sounds, which is joined to an exceptionally long lower lobe, indicating long life as well as capacity to enjoy it as it passes. It is united to a remarkable self-appreciation and capacity to carry out a purpose or line of thought, and denotes talent, intellectuality, and keenness of wit. It is not as beautiful an ear as that of the Princess of Wales, for it is so irregular in form, but it evidently belongs to one of marked ability.



NO. 5.—MISS WINIFRED EMERY.
NO. 6.—SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON.

No. 6 is that of Sir Frederick Leighton, and in some respects it resembles the one just described, particularly in the sharpness of the angle of the internal curve of the helix at the top of the ear; this indicates in both characters delicacy of mental perception and shows a keen discrimination for all the arts. There is self-confidence expressed in No. 6, which is opposite in form to that of the Marchioness of Londonderry (No. 4). It will be noticed that the point at the bottom of the ear is very distinct, while that of Gladstone is broad and long; it is not enough to have simply a point at the end, for that does not indicate longevity, but we must have fullness, breadth, and depth as well. Sir Frederick Leighton set himself to hard work without considering sufficiently his condition of health. It is not always the plump ear which accompanies the vital temperament, like the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's ear, that indicates the longest life, for sometimes the most delicate of persons who have delicately shaped ears, may still show a healthy lower lobe. Thus persons like Cardinal Manning and Father Ignatius live to a good old age.

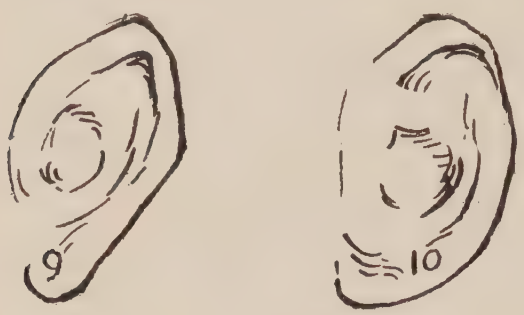
In No. 7 (Burne-Jones) we find the long and rather narrow illustration of delicacy and refinement. It is very different in outline to No. 6, and Burne-Jones, the idealist in art, must have shown a very different character to M. Jean de Reszké. The ear is well proportioned, but we seldom see one that is so even in its width in all its parts, as well as long from top to lower lobe. Its division above the orifice is noticeable, and this corresponds with his artistic appreciation. In No. 8 (M. Jean de Reszké) we get the greatest width in the upper portion, which indicates intellectual ability and keenness of criticism in dramatic and artistic attainments; the lower lobe is much narrower than that which is represented in the ear of Burne-Jones, and is much more tapering than that of the Duke of Devonshire and John Millais; he has



NO. 7.—BURNE-JONES.
NO. 8.—M. JEAN DE RESZKÉ.

not such an even temperament as that of Burne-Jones, but rather one of special gifts.

No. 9 (Edward Lloyd) is one that is useful for illustrating several points in our present argument and again illustrates the high intellectual point with the rather narrow lower lobe. It is not



NO. 9.—EDWARD LLOYD.
NO. 10.—LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

a beautiful ear to look at, yet it is accompanied by many expressions of strength. No. 10 (Lord Randolph Churchill) introduces us to one who died before his time, though he was brilliant, witty, erratic, and uneven in the formation of head and equally so in the expression of his ideas, which at one time gave so much promise of future attainment, but which he was unable to justify by continued hard work. In this ear of Lord Randolph Churchill we get too small a lower lobe to indicate long life and vitality, and all the strength of the ear seems to be in the upper region above the orifice. It will be noticed that there is quite a distinct curve upward pointing toward Self-esteem, while it makes a distinct contrast to that of Burne-Jones, both in its helix and anti-helix. Thus the ear cannot very well tell a false story with regard to talent or disease, and the more attention we give to the study of this important branch of physiognomy the more deeply we become conscious of the various important facts that are presented to us. The aurognomist is a person of the future, rather than of the past, and when we have given all the illustrations that we have collected on this subject we hope that many will take up the subject for themselves, as well as study their own ears.

J. A. F.

A Family Resemblance.

Presently she stood beside me.
"Who's that in the hall-way, Grace?
Some one passed"—my tone was eager—
"I thought it was your mother's face."
"Mother?" Quick she flew to greet her;
Did not guess 'twas all a joke.
"You mean boy!" she cried returning,
Tear-drops starting as she spoke.

I was sitting in my study,
Lost in pleasing revery,
Conning o'er Life's many blessings
In a dreamy, idle way,
When my wife, a comely matron
Of some thirty summers past,
Going through the hall that moment
Was reflected in the glass.

"Mean? Of course I mean it,"
Said I, laughing at her tears,
"Saw your mother pass that door-way,
Younger though, by twenty years."
Then I led my good wife wondering,
To the pier-glass, face to face,
"There she is—or some one like her,
You're your mother's image, Grace."

L. C. S.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, MAY, 1899.

Character Indicated by Vibration.

The French are very ingenious investigators, and we have to thank them for many discoveries in science. This time a celebrated scientist, Dr. Baraduc, of Paris, has recently taken several photographs of vibrations which have emanated from human bodies. These photographs are said to show the varying conditions of the system. From the calm body the vibrations are represented as tranquil, those that emanate from the body in a state of cerebral or cardiac activity resemble the normal atmosphere of the sun, and those which emanated from a body in a state of excitement resemble the solar tempests as they have been photographed by astronomers, hence the theory advanced by him that man is a miniature sun and is surrounded by an incandescent atmosphere. If Dr. Baraduc's theory concerning the vibrations of the body prove correct, will it not be easy to interpret the various emotions of the mind, such as that of sympathy, disgust, joy, and sorrow? Dr. Baraduc bases his assumption that every human being is a miniature sun, because he claims that each person is not only influenced in the same manner as the sun, but also influences others around him, as the sun influences the neighboring celestial bodies, and by means of his photographic reproductions of vibrations he hopes to tabulate the various emotional conditions of the body. Great interest, it is said, is being taken in the subject in Paris, and one writer goes so far as to say that, "If the results reported by Dr. H. Baraduc can be obtained by other scientists who are equally trustworthy, we have at once before us the greatest discovery, a discovery which is certainly more remarkable than that of the famous X-rays." The cry of the age is for something new, but while these photographed vibrations give but one emotion at a time, Phrenology can interpret over forty emotions from one photograph. While we should be ever ready to accept new discoveries, let us not discard the older and valuable ones.

A MISTAKEN NOTION.

When the graves of Voltaire and Rousseau were opened, the measurement of their two skulls resulted in some interesting comparisons by the French doctor, M. H. Muffang. It is stated in the "Humanitarian" that he was amazed that such great men should have such small heads. He evidently did not take into account the quality of the skulls or the anterior development of the two heads. He said the skulls were two different types, the dolichocephalic and the brachycephalic, and these types were always found in violent antipathy. Commenting on the above, the "Humanitarian" says:

"This is interesting, for according to such a theory we cease to be responsible for our likes and dislikes."

This is a mistaken notion and a fatalistic conclusion to draw. Phrenology does not lead to such ideas, but rather to the encouragement of further development when the faculty is small. "Knowledge is Power," and knowledge brings responsibility, therefore where a head is narrow there is no reason why the developments should remain inactive, for by culture and use each faculty can be increased in size. We are, therefore, responsible for our likes and dislikes, and all should do their utmost to study themselves so as to bring about a harmony of function.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

A great deal has been said lately on the unnatural forcing of children's minds and the over activity of their brains; the agitation comes none too soon. Children of tender years are not only expected to state how many two and two make, but they must give the process and the formula for the same. Our opinion is that Phrenology should be in the hands of every teacher, so that children could be placed in the right grades and under the right kind of instructors.

In a school in Chicago (one of the most successful in the city) a superintendent separates the children by its aid. Some he places under female, others under male teachers, and he secures the best possible results thereby. A gentleman remarked the other day that if Phrenology was understood by all our teachers it would revolutionize the present methods. All children come to a period when they stand at a fork or junction in their lives, when to do the right thing, to take the right turning, to secure the right training, is essential to the success of the future man or woman; but oh! how many square pegs get into round holes, and there they remain all their lives to the discomfiture of themselves and friends.

ELECTRICITY AND THE INVENTIVE FACULTIES.

In the electrical world the advancement in invention has been just as truly wonderful. The use of the electric current has not only been increased in all mechanical operations, but has been applied most successfully in chemical industries—it now produces one-third of the pure copper, iron ore is now converted directly into steel, and its immediate application for motive power has been wonderfully extended during the last twelve months. The horseless vehicles have become quite common in our streets and the work of supplanting

the cable by the trolley is well under way. The new electrical contrivances and improvements of the old are almost without number during the last year. We find that Edison has applied the electrical current to the extraction of commercially valuable iron from refuse ore. In both England and America experiments have been successful in transmitting pictures by wire.

The world has been astonished by Nikola Tesla's wonderful oscillator, by which he has been able to produce electrical waves or radiations which are received through the earth, water, or atmosphere by suitable apparatus on a far distant moving body, which can, from the central station, be controlled in its movements. The revolution of copper balls in the field of Tesla's oscillator suggests that electricity may play a very important part in the harmony of the spheres, and observations support the theory that electrical energy has to do with the influences of the Pleiades, etc.

The explorer has been hard at work and busily engaged during the past year. Discoveries have been made in Mexico, as we have indicated, by William Niven, and in Central America and Peru, all of which have been most fruitful in the discovery of the remains of great cities and the evidences of an extremely ancient civilization, and numerous skulls have been exhumed.

MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS—CAUSALITY.

Professor J. G. Goodchild, President of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, has made some calculations on the age of the world, and has determined that 93,000,000 years have elapsed since the beginning of the Tertiary Period. Seven hundred million years since the beginning of the Cambrian Period, and that the beginning of life on the earth was likely 700,000,000 years before that, and yet he concludes by calling the world young.

EXPLORATIONS—LARGE PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES.

In Arctic explorations we have had the Wellman expedition, which sailed from Norway, the expedition in search of André, and Captain Sverdrup with Nansen's Fram started on his way to discover the northern limits of Greenland, while Lieutenant Peary is now amid Arctic ice. Successful surveys have been made in regard to the Nicaragua Canal, the great waterway which is promised us. Of inventions alone in the United States 24,000 patents have been granted, and it is said that they cover every conceivable improvement within the range of the department, from the meteorological kite above to the deep-sea sounding apparatus below, and from a complicated combination of electricity, photography, and clockwork that measures time to the one-thousandth part of a second to an ingenious hat-pin.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such **New Books** ***as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.***

"Old and New Psychology," by W. J. Colville, Banner of Light Pub. Co., Bos-

ton, price, $1.00. This is a book well calculated to satisfy the earnest inquiry of many who are interested in the subject of mind and its composition, and which subject is one that has come before the public more distinctly of late years, and it is likely to be one that will engage even more of the thought of the future. Although there are many works on psychology, yet few have been written in such an exhaustive manner as the present one. It emanates from a writer of deep thought, of broad principles, and enlightened intellect. It is not within the possibility of every one to hear this eminent speaker and eloquent lecturer deliver his ideas on psychology, but a volume of this kind when placed in the hands of his wide circle of friends and admirers, will largely take the place of his lectures. He has become so well known to the general public through his writings and lectures that pertain to the science of health, thought transference, and mental suggestion that we are sure his object in publishing the book will be thoroughly carried out, namely, to increase interest in the workable possibilities of a theory of human nature, in a thoroughly optimistic and at the same time profoundly ethical way. Several chapters are devoted to improved methods of education; hence teachers, parents, and guardians will have ample scope to call into play his various methods of the treatment of morally weak and mentally afflicted children, and this is a very important work among our educators. His chapters on "Music, Its Moral and Therapeutic Value"; "The Power of Thought, How to Develop and Increase It"; "The Concentration of Thought and What it can Accomplish"; "Heredity and Environment"; "Memory" and "A Study of the Human Will"; at once appealed to the mental curiosity of all truth-seekers. Did we but know more about mental and moral healing in the light of certain new aspects of psychology, we should all be the better for that knowledge in the formation of character. A mind is paramount and the care of the brain is of vital necessity, and we are glad to meet with one who is so broad minded and who is such a liberal thinker who takes up the subject from more of a phrenological standpoint than most writers on this subject. The book is well printed and will have a wide circulation when it is thoroughly known.

"Why I am a Vegetarian,'" by J. Howard Moore; Frances L. Dusenberry, MacVickar's Theatre Building, Chicago. This is a helpful little brochure on a subject of great importance. Men and women are more and more coming to accept the thought that too much meat is eaten and at a time or period of life not suited to their constitutions. The writer says he cannot hope in half a hundred minutes to rinse from our brains sand-bars that have been ages in depositing, and, further, that it is no holiday matter to emancipate one's self from an old inveterate slavery, for that is a task so formidable that few do it without help, but he speaks of his own personal experience in such a way as to raise the possibility in other people's minds that what he has done others may be able to copy. He says, "I have been considerable of a vulture, and for some time after eliminating flesh from my menu I had a desire for it, but gradually that desire faded and there came in its stead a growing horror of flesh. The grinding of the tissues of my fellow being seemed horribly akin to the chewing of the emotions of my friends." The moral that he draws from his vegetarianism is that it has the standpoint of economy, which ought to appeal powerfully to every one possessed of undoubted sanity. He is also a vegetarian because cannibalism is unnecessary, and he believes in the theory not of "to live and let live, but to live and help live." Every one will be the better for reading such a treatise; it is gotten up in a modern style, printed on hand-made paper, and has a cover of light green printed in darker green and tied in the center with green silk.

"Teaching Truth." by Mary Wood-Allen, M.D., Fowler & Wells Co. This booklet is what its title indicates and is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the truth it wishes to explain. Many persons will receive hints from reading its pages, as it contains just the suggestions that are wanted.

"Home Sanitation." A manual for housekeepers, by the Sanitary Science Club of the Association of Collegiate Alumni. Pub. by Home Science Pub. Co., O. As an authorized body the Sanitary Science Club is well qualified to issue a pamphlet of this nature; the chapter alone on "Sanitary Work for Women," is in itself worth the price of the book, as every woman should have a knowledge of sanitation at her command. There are questions and answers on Ventilation and Heating, on Drainage and Plumbing, and it appears to us that no family should be without it.

Journal of Proceedings of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress, held in Columbia University Hall, Washington, D. C. As the name indicates, the various departments of the Congress are fully explained, such as the agricultural, the scientific and medical, and the trade organization, and the development of pure

food as well as its adulteration is thoroughly and exhaustively treated. These congresses are calculated to do a vast amount of good, and we are glad that so much vitality is thrown into them; their proceedings could be studied with profit.

"Maternal Impressions," a study in child life, by C. J. Bayer, Winona, Minn. This is a second and enlarged edition which has just been issued at $1.25 per copy; it discusses a subject of vital importance to mankind in language that is chaste, simple, and instructive. It tells why good parents often produce imperfect offspring, and gives practical help to the unenlightened.

Will any one who owns and will sell any of the old publications of Joseph Rhodes Buchanan, send prices of same to Chas. T. Parks, 1,271 Broadway, New York City."

OUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Communications have been received from the following correspondents, and will be answered as opportunity allows in the pages of the JOURNAL. We must ask our correspondents who send us photographs for short sketches to be patient, as we can only insert a certain number each month, and we have to take them in turn as they are received:

F. C. W., Taunton, Mass.; H. S. W., Denver, Col.; J. R. Ocheyedan, Iowa; G. W. T., Hinkley, Utah; I. A., New York City; M. W. M., Strathroy, Ontario, Can.; J. M. M., Rockford, O.; E. D., Rockford, O.; Z. A. C., Rockford, O.; A. M. Condon, Oregon; J. F. G., Nanaimo, British Columbia; T. J. S., Rainy, Okla. Ter.; F. B. Spearville, Kansas; J. B. Spearville, Kansas; A. B., New Brighton, N. Y.; A. G. C., Highlandville, Mass.; L. W. S., St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. P., North Creek, N. Y.; J. W. B., Palmyra, O.; S. G. St. John, New Brunswick, Can.; E. L. H., C. M. K., Greeneville, Tenn.; B. K., Greeneville, Tenn.; E. B. S., Bridgeton, R. I.; F. B. A., Charlestown, Mass.; K. L. H., Corning, N. Y.; J. R. H., Pleasant Plains, Ia.; A. R., St. Thomas, Ontario, Can.; C. W. O., Farmland, Ind.; M. A. A., Hammond, Minn.; S. M. W., Dayton, Va.; M. W., Hammond, Ind.; R. W., Hammond, Ind.; T. W., Monica, Ill.

No. 422.—F. C. W., Taunton, Mass.—You live in the fore part of your brain and enjoy intellectual work better than any other. Your temperament is mental-vital, hence you are not one to worry much over unnecessary troubles; you are rather more placid and self-contained, genial and hopeful, and know how to impart a healthy influence to others. Your head is high in its anterior lobe, but rather slopes in the crown, hence you care more for success than popularity. You should be engaged in professional work, and a physician's life ought to suit you.

No. 423.—H. S. W., Denver, Col.—This little boy has an exceptionally large head for his age; he is a very active little fellow and will turn out to be a very influential man. He will want to be engaged in a large and comprehensive business, and shows now a very inquiring mind. He is quite ingenious, and could turn his ingenuity to mechanics, engineering, or practical literature, such as the editor of a paper in a large city; he has a very sympathetic, loving, and affectionate disposition, and will carry sunshine with him wherever he goes.

No. 424.—J. R., Ocheyedan, Ia.—Your little girl, who is eleven months and nine days old, is a well-developed infant for her age; her weight of 22 pounds, and height 27 inches, and chest 21 inches, with a size of head 18½ inches by 12¼, betokens a considerable amount of maturity; you will have to keep her back rather than press her forward; she will show great ardor and intensity of mind, consequently will be brimming full of life, fun, and humor; she will catch you at all turns, and you will hardly know whether to be serious or take her in the spirit of fun; you had better adopt the latter plan, or else she will be getting into hot water a good deal of the time. She is apparently fond of music, and should, we think, be able to develop musical talent without much trouble.

No. 425.—G. W. T., Hinkley, Utah.—You possess a good, practical intellect and see everything from a perceptive standpoint, and work by the eye, and consequently know how to use up material in many lines of work. You are in your element when you are full of work and have to hustle to get through it; you possess the motive temperament in predominance, and do not sit at ease much. You ought to be actively engaged where you would be out among men and not confined too much to the house, for you are essentially a worker and can think and act at the same moment. You have a good memory of faces and places, and should be able to remember people you meet with remarkable accuracy. You will enjoy traveling highly, and if you travel you will pick up a great deal of useful information.

No. 426.—I. A., New York City.—In some things this boy will be remarkably shrewd; in others he will appear to a little disadvantage. He has evidently a foreign type of head and cast of features. He has a good development of the perceptive intellect, and if he should take to music or have opportunity to develop his

own talent, even by himself, he will show a very quick perception of sounds; he is very quick to catch even whispers, and it would not be surprising if he could play by ear and remember tunes well. He is a little slow to show to a good advantage, but he will wear well and be capable of supporting himself in mechanical work or in invention; he needs careful training and should be led rather than driven.

No. 427.—M. W. M., Strathroy, Ont.—You have sent us some very pretty pictures, but your hair is too much in evidence for our purpose, therefore we can only be governed by what we can see. The opening in the front of the forehead indicates that you are very capable of forming distinct opinions of your own and will not hesitate to express them, and as a teacher or writer you could use your Language to a good account and make everything that you say interesting and instructive. You are very intuitive, and possess a keen intellectual outlook which will not be easy to beat anywhere. You could write or teach well, and are sure to become an active member of society.

No. 428.—J. M. M., Rockford, O.—This photograph indicates a person of great determination of mind; one who prefers to mark out his own work and be his own master; he is a combination of sympathy and severity, although he may not realize that he is ever the latter; he needs a wide area to work in. The lips are cool and calculating, as well as reserved and tactful. Therefore he will not commit himself unnecessarily. He is not wanting in scientific ability. The dimple in the chin shows that he knows how to call out admiration and will appreciate it.

No. 429.—E. D., Rockford, O.—There is a good deal of wide-awake and enterprising spirit to this gentleman, consequently he will be in his element when surrounded by an active and progressive undertaking; were he to use his Language and Sublimity in acting he would produce a good impression and would know how to express his ideals with more than ordinary composure and accuracy; he lives in the ideal, part of the time and is therefore anxious to reach a further state of development to what he has already attained. He could succeed well in a business where he had to do the buying and attend to the enlargement and scope of the business; he has strong characteristics and these will be noticeable when he comes to take his place among men.

No. 430.—Z. A. C., Rockford, O.—The photograph of this lady indicates that she has more than ordinary taste, and we should expect to find that she was well able to understand how to beautify her surroundings, and in dressmaking or millinery she would be well able to use her taste from the decorative standpoint rather than to be inclined to sit down and sew all day for her living. She has a very distinct character, and this will give her tact and power to manage her own affairs. She will not be inclined to depend on another.

No. 431.—A. M., Condon, Ore.—The motive temperament predominates in your character, and, therefore, you should show considerable muscular activity and capacity to work with your muscles; you need some one to push you on a bit and make you feel your worth; you are a little too easy and do not think quite enough of yourself, and therefore may sometimes shirk responsibilities and leave others to suppose you cannot follow them out; do your best under all circumstances and you will excell and far exceed your present anticipations. You hang back rather too long and are influenced by circumstances instead of influencing circumstances. You could succeed in mechanical engineering, in railroading, in metal work or in the hardware business.

We wish that our contributors would secure the best photographs possible for this work, for, although we use a strong magnifying glass yet the photographs do not always come up to our ideal.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The American Institute of Phrenology held its last lecture of the season on April 5th, when Dr. C. O. Sahler gave a address on "The Mind and the Five Senses." Miss Fowler in introducing him said that she was glad to introduce to the audience a physician who was thoroughly progressive and high minded, and one who was a disciple of phrenological principles. She believed the time would come when all medical men would accept Mental Science and stand on the same platform as those who were now bold enough to state their views in favor of it. Dr. Sahler had heard a lecture by Professor Sizer, in 1877, before medical students, and it was the means of awakening in him the grand possibilities of results that could be obtained in the cure of the sick by having a knowledge of the mental faculties. She was glad that Dr. Sahler was not ashamed to advance these principles to his patients, as he had been able to do a considerable amount of missionary work in this way. Dr.

Sahler treated his subject in a thoroughly scientific manner and said, "I think that Phrenology is of the greatest assistance in unfolding the subject of mind and the five senses; man stands as the greatest of all God's created work and the climax of creation. We go into the Rocky Mountains and see the grandeur of the scenery there, but what is scenery compared with the beauties and the wonders connected with the life of a human being. The colleges teach of the dissected man instead of the whole man. We see, therefore, a man of muscle, of bone, a man with a circulatory system and a man of nerves, but we do not see a perfect man after all; the greatest part of man is not there; it needs the life to make the man complete. In life we have 70 per cent. of water and 30 per cent. of solid matter, but when we consider man as a perfect being we find that every part is permeated with spirit and that spirit is from God Who gives of His divine life and thus makes the human being a complete man. Without the senses we could not live; they have, therefore, been given to us for a wonderful purpose.

"Man possesses a sympathetic ganglia of nerve power and a cerebral spinal system. The former is the mortal condition which becomes weary and dies, but the second never becomes weary for it is connected with the spirit which is breathed into it from above by God Himself. Death is but the passing away of the mortal mind, simply putting away the wornout tissues of the body, but the spirit passes upward to continue its life. Through the phrenological organs we can understand the division of the perceptive and reflective mind. There are faculties that act as sentinels and are always on guard. In order to influence the subjective mind the objective mind must be put under some control, consequently it is easier to influence a patient whose sense of sight is not in its normal condition, for the very reason that the subjective mind cannot then reason so clearly on what it sees, and is under the obedience of the operator. I can make the various senses subservient to my command; for instance, the sense of hearing, sight, feeling, touch, and smell, which show that the mortal man does not control the body when under the inffuence of the spirit which acts through the whole man and governs it. This knowledge taught me that the mortal man is nothing without the spirit. The subjective man reasons through deduction; he has given over his thought to the one who gives him suggestions, while the objective mind or mortal man reasons out theories; to illustrate this, we find that a telegram received while eating disturbs the natural course of digestion and takes away or destroys the appetite, if the telegram contains news that is distressing; take, for instance, the case of a person who hears that a dear friend has been taken seriously ill and is not expected to live, but at a subsequent meal a reversed telegram is received which explains that the case was not connected with the friend, but of some one else. In this case the mind is filled with joy and the condition of the body again carries out its regular function. Take the case of hay fever which so many people are troubled with, and physicians as a rule advise a patient to go away from the surroundings that caused the sickness. Through the treatment of mental suggestion a person can be cured without leaving home. I once had a very interesting case of a lady who had been troubled with this affliction for many years; her uncle was a medical man but was unable to cure her. She was so debilitated that she had to have help when she came to my office, but in seven days she went home cured and has not had any return of the trouble. This and many other cases I could give you of the benefit of mental suggestion where no drugs are given and no operations are necessary. A great deal depends upon the susceptibility of the patient and the perfect confidence of the operator; many people misunderstand the method of treatment and become positively afraid to see operators of this kind. Some think that the devil himself has something to do with the cure, but it is only the mortal mind that is a deceiver; but those who thoroughly understand the method of treatment have no feeling of this kind." At the close of the lecture Miss Fowler examined two members of the audience; one was an elderly gentleman with a well-preserved constitution and an active brain, the other was a lady of unusual character and capacity; both subjects lent an interesting means of discussion on Phrenology. She said she felt so sure that mind was capable of exerting such a distinct influence over the body that she believed that the principal treatment of the future would be mental suggestion. The only danger that she feared was that it might be used by persons who had not the highest moral and spiritual natures. They all ought to have high heads like Dr. Sahler and then the subject would be treated in a thoroughly safe and scientific manner. Human magnetism was as old as human life itself, and sufficient proof existed that explained that it had been used in all ages with success in curing the sick. She thought that persons could have a much better control over their thoughts and actions if they only studied auto-suggestion more than they did. A time for quiet reflection was needed every day, even if it was only ten minutes

at a time, by every one. Miss Fowler regretted that this was the last of this season's lectures, as she would have liked to have introduced several more lecturers, but she was glad this series had been so well attended, and she trusted in the autumn to see again all who were present that evening.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT, LONDON.

On March 11th Mr. D. T. Elliott gave a lecture on Phrenology before the Nazareth Institute, Hackney, to an attentive and appreciative audience and was invited to pay them another visit.

Miss I. Todd, F.F.I., addressed a meeting of the literary society at the Murphy Memorial Hall, S. E., upon the subject of "Pursuits," phrenologically considered, and was heartily thanked for her services.

At the Fowler Institute, on March 22d, Mr. James Webb, of Leyton, gave an able lecture on "Concrescency of Brain and Skull." Mr. Eland, F.F.I., occupied the chair. The lecturer dealt with his subject in a very able manner. The lecture was a conclusive reply to those who argue that phrenologists are unscientific. An interesting discussion followed and Mr. Webb received a hearty vote of thanks for his lecture.

Mr. Eland, F.F.I., lectured on April 26th.

The following candidates were successful in receiving diplomas and certificates at the Fowler Institute, London, at the winter examinations: Mrs. E. Hart, diploma; the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, diploma. Certificates: Mr. H. J. Young, Miss K. Alder, Mr. W. W. Jackson.

FIELD NOTES.

Professor George A. Payne, F.A.I.P., is permanently located at Rochester, N. Y. We wish him great success.

We hear in a recent letter from W. G. Alexander the following: "Times good in general. The Presbyterian pastor said in his pulpit, Sunday, that he thought I had done more good last week than all the preachers this year."

Mr. David McKenzie, Fellow of the American Institute of Phrenology, writes: "I have been in Hepworth, Wiarton Fara, Chesley, and am now in Hanover, a town of about 2,000 inhabitants. I will be here another week and will then go to Walkerton, which is the county town of Bruce, a place of about 3,000 of a population."

Mr. A. J. Snell, Principal of the High School at Wiarton, whites: "From my acquaintance with Mr. Mackenzie, of Owen Sound, I believe him to be a man worthy of the confidence of the people with whom he comes in contact. He fully realizes the great responsibility resting upon him in the important work in which he is engaged. As a Phrenologist and Physiogonomist he is thoroughly scientific and consequently accurate to an extent one would scarcely expect when he considers the many points that must be carefully weighed in the delineation of character.

"The science of Phrenology is of vast importance and the services of one who really is master of it must be of great benefit."

W. S. Jamieson, Methodist minister of Tara, Ontario, says of Phrenology: "Having read Professor Fowler's works myself, besides giving a great deal of attention to the study of human nature as a public school teacher and minister, I may be considered, at least to the extent of my ability and opportunity, to state that Mr. David McKenzie is a first-class phrenologist and thoroughly understands his business. Moreover, I am of the opinion, from knowledge, experience, and observation, that there is a good deal in Phrenology, that it is a science that may not be laughed out of court, and that if its laws were better known and understood the tendency would be to a higher type of morality and manhood."

Miss Fowler gave an address at the Packer Institute, on Tuesday, April 11, and made a number of examinations at the close. On Thursday, the 13th, Miss Fowler was invited to address a social gathering in the parlor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, New York. She was kept until a late hour, examining the friends present.

On March 29 Miss Fowler delivered a lecture on "Woman, Phrenologically Considered," before the Science Department of the Woman's Club, of Orange. She had just been elected a member of the club. She took with her two human and a number of small animal skulls, and pointed out the different developments of the typical man and woman and she examined a number of well-known club ladies at the close.

Mr. Moses W. Dodd, the founder of the Dodd & Mead Co., passed away at his residence on Saturday, April 8th, in his eighty-sixth year. He was interred in Bloomfield cemetery, N. J., on Tuesday, the 11th. Mr. Dodd was the founder of the well-known firm of Dodd, Mead & Co., a business which he commenced in 1836. He was a man of exceptional individuality and possessed sterling qualities for business

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED WITH

THE ENGLISH

PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE,

ESTABLISHED 1880.

DEVOTED TO

ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATION, MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, HYGIENE, AND TO ALL THOSE PROGRESSIVE MEASURES WHICH ARE CALCULATED TO REFORM, ELEVATE, AND IMPROVE MANKIND, SPIRITUALLY, INTELLECTUALLY, AND SOCIALLY.

EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS PORTRAITS AND OTHER ENGRAVINGS.

VOL. CIX., OLD SERIES—VOL. LXI., NEW SERIES.

DECEMBER, 1899.

NEW YORK:
FOWLER & WELLS CO., PUBLISHERS, 27 EAST 21st STREET.
1899.

LONDON:
L. N. FOWLER & CO., 7 IMPERIAL ARCADE, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E. C.



"Quiconque a une trop haute idée de la force et de la justesse de ses raisonnemens pour se croire oblige de les soumettre a une experience mille et mille fois répetee ne perfectionnera jamais a la physiologie du cerveau."—GALL.

"I regard Phrenology as the only system of mental philosophy which can be said to indicate, with anything like clearness and precision, man's mixed moral and intellectual nature, and as the only guide short of revelation for educating him in harmony with his faculties, as a being of power; with his wants, as a creature of necessity; and with his duties, as an agent responsible to his Maker and amenable to the laws declared by the all-wise Providence."—JOHN BELL, M.D.

Contents from July to December, 1899.

A

Advice, A Bureau of 220–253
Africa, Present Crisis in South... 247
Age, a Disease? Is Old 296
Agents 368
Alcohol, The Influence of 255
American Institute of Phrenology, The 305
American Institute Notes 338
Annual, The 369
Arch, and some Naval Heroes of the United States, Memorial... 351

B

Baby, Dosing the 294
Babies Think? Do- 335
Baby, The Crying 359
Birds as Teachers 361
Bonner's Look Ahead 350
Brain, the Organ of the Mind, The 229
Brain Rest 333
Brain, X-Rays on the 339
Buchtel, Rev. Henry 395
Business Men, The Influence of.. 273

C

Child Culture, 225–258–292–324–356–391
Children, Answer Your 226
Children, Physical Culture of..260–325
Children's Hands and Feet 261
Chins and their Significance 360
Conformation, An Important 299
Correspondents, Our..235–268–302–336–370–407
Counterstroke, A 254
Crime, The Science of 314–348
Crime and Insanity 367
Criminals, Hygienic Treatment of 222
Culture, Ethical 211

D

Dewey, A Sketch of the Man, by John Barrett. 366
Dreyfus, The Letters of Capt..... 302
Dreyfus, Capt. Alfred 312
Dyke, Rev. Van, of Brick Church. 213

E

Ears, The Care of the 325
Education, an Introduction to its Principles and their Psychological Foundations 327
Editorials....233–265–299–333–367–403
Electricity in Medicine 222
Exercise, Over 298
Eyes, Our Characteristics Told in Our 317

F

Faculties, A Talk Upon the 244
Farmer, Sarah J. 240–241–243
Field Notes... ..238–276–305–338–372
Foods of Different Peoples,
Italy 297
Swiss and Spanish 322
Scandinavian and French 354
Foster, Sir Michael 383
Fowler Institute..230–271–305–338–373

G

Geographical Studies 316
Girls as Farmers 339
Green, Mrs. Hetty 344
Greenacre 239
Gridley, U. S. N., The late Capt. Charles V 352
Gymnastics for the Blind 298

H

Health, Schopenhauer's Views on. 296
Health of Body and Mind 302
Health, Average Standard of..... 323
Height and Genius 257
Here, There, and Everywhere.... 271
Horse, Digestion in the 256
Hygienic Notes and Comments... 321

I

Indigestion 355
Inheritance, A Fortunate 224
Insanity, Saw Cured 315
Intellectual Effort, Capacity for.. 354

L

Lara, Miss Adeline de 319
Law in Education 375
Lectures, Evening 367
Lessons by Mail 368
Library 235–268–302–369–405
Life, Worth While, To Make this. 366
Lipton, Sir Thomas 307
Living, The Art of 346–367
Low, Seth 207

M

MacDonald, Rev. F. W..... 341
Manye, Charlotte M 289
McLean, D 259
Mouths, Large and Small..... 359
Mothers, Hints for 227–325

N

News of the Month 326

O

Observe, Knowing How to..... 321
Occupation, Choosing an..... 321
Orton, Edward 385

P

Parker, Dr. Joseph, Autobiography of 369
Peach Snow and Peach Betty.... 325
Peach Pudding, Custard and..... 295
People of Note 287–319–350–383
Perosi, Dom Lorenzo, Italian Composer 289
Personalities 227–262
Philosophy Vedanta 296
Philanthrophy, Women in..... 218
Philippine Islands, The 295
Phrenological Counsellor, A 386
Phrenology, How to Study..... 380
Phrenology? Shall we Make a Study of 233
Phrenology, Who Should be Interested in 265
Phrenology, Is, True? 267
Phrenology, The Opening Exercises of the American Institute of 328
Phrenologist, A, in Error 334
Phrenotypes and Side Views..213–279–311–344
Presidential Address by William Brown 373
Prize Offer 306–339
Progress on Educational Lines... 368
Psychology and Education 277
Physiognomy 317
Publisher's Department 4

Q

Question, The Open, by Elizabeth Robins 365

R

Reverence, The Organ of.. 264
Reviews 228–261–295–327–366
Rockwood, George G 205

S

Samoa 316
Science of Health, The...222–254–296–321–353–388
Science, Early Chapters in, by Mrs. W. Awdry 261
Science, The Ass. and A.D. of.... 318
Self-control 306
Singing and Health. 257
Soldiers, Physiognomy of 353
Sparks 340
Stella Birmingham 292
Subscribers, To New.... 236–269–302–337–371–405
Suggestion, Philosophy of 223

T

Thursby, Emma, Character Sketch, and her Bird Mynah... 284
Trall, Dr., and his Work 281

V

Vitativeness, The Organ of....215–249

W

Whopper, U. S. N., A Study of Capt. 331–264
Wit and Wisdom..... .238–272–340
Woman, will be a Peacemaker, The Ideal 306
Worry, Don't 306

Y

Young, Plan for Educating the....359

Illustrations.

A PAGE

Animals, Photos of, by Rockwood . 209
Arch. Memorial 352

B

Becker, Maurice Lund..... 325
Bismarck's, Prince, Chin 360
Bonner's Look Ahead... 351
Bordereau, The Original..... 312
Bradford, Dr. Amory H..... 397

C

Cable's, George E., Chin..... .. 360
Cappiani, Madame, Chin..,..... 360
Columbia, The..... 309
Children's Photographs by Rockwood 208

D

Demange, M..... 312
Depew, Chauncey M..... 400
Dewey's, Admiral, Chin.... 360
Dreyfus, Capt..... 312
Dreyfus, Madame 312

F

Farmer, M. G 243
Farragut, Admiral David..... 352
Fife, William, jr... 309
Foster, Sir Michael..... 383

G

Galliffet, Gen. de. 313
George, Henry.... 206
Gignoux, Mrs. L. F..... 380
Gladstone's Chin..... 360
Greenacre..... 243
Green, Mrs. Hetty 345

H PAGE

H., L. T..... 371
Hazard, Miss Caroline..... 384
Hut of Natives, Samoa 316
Hughes, Alistair William 258
Huntington, Daniel 400

I

Ingersoll, Robert G..... 279

J

Jackson's Chin, President.. 361
Jones, Hon. S. M.. 288

K

Kerns, jr., J. W. 358
King Malietoa and Staff..... ... 316
King, Late, of Samoa..... 316
Kruger, President..... ... 248

L

Labori, M..... 312
Lala, Ramon Reyes 295
Lara, Adeline de..... 320
Lauterbach, Edward 399
Lee, Fitzhugh, Gen..... 207
Lipton, Sir Thomas..... 309

M

MacDonald, Rev. F. W., and Grandfather and Father..... 343
Manye, Charlotte M..... . 290
McKinley, President..... 361
Mercier, Gen.. 313
Milner, Sir Alfred..... 248

N

Neely, F. Tennyson..... 217

O

Orton, Edward..... 385

P PAGE

P.. a, New York..... 324
Perier, Casimir, Ex-President.... 313
Perosi, Dom Lorenzo, Italian Composer 289
Picquart, Lieut.-Col..... 313

R

Richardson, David Lord..... ... 225
Robins, Elizabeth..... 369
Rockwood, George G. 205
Roosevelt, Gov..... 207
Ruskin, John 228
Russell, Prof. Isaac Franklin 377

S

Shamrock, The..... 309
Shafter, Gen..... 207
Shaw, Miss Ellen..... .. 219
Sikes, Ethel..... 356
Sikes, Hattie..... 356
Souter, Hal M., Michigan..... 293
Stella Birmingham..... 292
Stevenson, Residence of R. L.... 316

T

Taylor's Chin, President. 361
Telford, Mr. Frank..... 274
Thursby, Miss, and Mynah..... 285
Tomb of Stevenson..... 316
Tracy, Benjamin F.... 206
Trall, M.D., T. R 282

W

Waring's, Col., Chin 364
Washington's Chin..... 361
Wheatley, J. C 269
Woodford, Gen..... 207
Woodruff, T 207
Wheeler, Gen. J..... 207

Y

Younans, Rev. E. H..... 401

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

VOL. 107—No. 6] JUNE, 1899 [WHOLE No. 726]

Mr. Lewis Edson Waterman.

A PHRENOGRAPH FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

That "the pen is mightier than the sword" is an oft-repeated truism, and the inventor of one is a greater man than he who produces a gatling gun.

Many men are great, not because they are large in build, tall in stature, or above the average in head measurement, but because they are harmonious and know how to draw upon their strength without exhausting it, and balance their desires according to their reserved energy. Other men are considered great, and are even credited with being talented, when in reality the largest part of the work is done for them; Phrenology is then often considered at a discount because it cannot point out the supposed innate talent, while a person with a small head possessing great tenacity, energy, force, and pluck, will often outstrip the man who has an overamount of talent, but no push. The leader of a political party fills the eye of an indulgent and indifferent public and lights up the horizon, because he absorbs the entire field and stands so close to one that he appears colossal and excites awe, while the finest natures need study and appear small, because they are so far beyond the average public gaze and will not obtrude themselves; and Phrenology has sometimes to go into into the byways to find the power that moves the world.

Mr. Waterman is one of the latter class of men and is of a retiring nature, but, strange to say, is to be found in the busiest part of the city, in one of the finest thoroughfares of the world; he is so full of work that it is difficult to find a moment that he can devote to interviewers. Fortunately, we were recently able to talk with him for a short time before his desk closed. He appears now to have just commenced to live, for, instead of being surrounded by the noise of three typewriters and living in a room on the ground floor, with low ceilings, lighted with gas all day, he has now a room on the sixth floor, which contains all the modern conveniences of ventilation, heating apparatus and telephone communication below and elsewhere, and is away from the din of business. We mention these facts in passing, with the hope that other men may imitate the wisdom of preserving the equilibrium of life by adopting similar measures. The photograph (which has been specially taken by Rockwood

for us will show the reader that we found in the man himself a constitution that was remarkably wiry and tenacious. He has not spared himself in his work, and his work now rewards him for his diligent attention and scrupulous care, while the public is the gainer for his persistent efforts to produce a thoroughly good pen.

Most people are considered philanthropists who give a thousand dollars now and then to charity, or who endow a college or erect a monument to some great man or woman, but is not a man a benefactor who uses his brain to produce a useful article that every one needs daily? An article that will spare him the trials of a quick and exacting temper? Can we name a better friend than a fountain pen, that writes easily, that does not get out of repair, and serves you everywhere?

Mr. Waterman is not a man who was blessed with a robust constitution at the outset of his career, but he has some of that element which many people do not always possess, namely, common sense.

As a young man he went to hear O. S. Fowler lecture when he was too ill to sit up like the rest of the audience, but so persistent was he that, rather than miss the lecture, he lay full length on the floor outside the door, for the hall was too crowded for him to recline on a seat inside.

He sought the professor's advice the next day, and has since been acting on the hints he then received. He is improving in health in a wonderful degree and bids fair to live to a ripe old age. He has none too much arterial blood, and a little more would be an advantage to him, but his nervous and muscular systems keep him mentally and physically occupied, consequently he has less time to think over the conditions with which he has had to battle.

His head is long, rather than broad, hence he will never cease to investigate subjects or probe things to their core. He will be known more as a specialist than as a generalizer.

It may not be known that a fine quality of organization is more to the benefit of an individual than a large head without it. Mr. Waterman has the advantage of possessing wiriness and a fine quality of organization; the organ of Vitativeness is also large, which gives him wonderful recuperative power. Doctors do not all know that this faculty of the mind often enables a patient to recover from sickness when the physician himself has given up all hopes of his restoration to health. We know of many persons who have recovered from serious accidents and illnesses who were considered hopeless invalids, but who possessed the "staying power" of Vitativeness. Think what a help it would be to a physician to know what faculties he could depend upon and call out if he only studied the development of mind from a phrenological standpoint. We are glad, however, that as mental suggestion is being studied, medical men find they can strengthen the various deficiencies of the mind and help the memory when weak, and stimulate Courage or Combativeness when inactive. In the character of Mr. Waterman we found that the above faculty of Vitativeness was joined in action with Combativeness and Firmness, hence he is tenacious, plucky, and persevering. It is necessary to analyze the mind by comparing different parts of it and to see how the faculties combine in their action before one can interpret the full force of the character. For instance, Mr. Waterman has an active development of Destructiveness and Combativeness, but they work with his perceptive and intuitive faculties and yield an abundance of energy, executiveness, and courage to overcome difficulties, but he has not hardness, harshness, severity, or that spirit that "plunges into war because it loves the scent of blood." He uses these qualities for the purpose of accomplishing his work, and where another man would fail, he will succeed. This has been noticeably true of him in all his various occupations; he was known at school for picking out the solution of puzzling problems which others could not do; here he used his intellect with the faculties just men-

tioned, together with his Comparison. He would interest the scholars who had previously been the bane of the school, so that they became the best scholars in the school; here he used his Human Nature and Firmness, and also his basilar faculties, which gave him his energy to undertake the task that had baffled his teachers. When he became a man in business, he brought into requisition the same qualities in selling a larger number of books in counties where other agents had given up the work; hence, he made a way that was blocked to others.

He interested men in insurance whom other life insurance agents had found immovable, and in the matter of pens he has solved the difficulty of a fountain pen by a series of improvements. He can so bend his energy as to do two days' work in one, but his Approbativeness and Sublimity, though active, do not make him waste energy in unnecessary talk or fuss about what he does. He prefers his work to speak for itself, while another man would stand in a public thoroughfare with hands in his pockets blowing his trumpet and sounding his praises over his success.

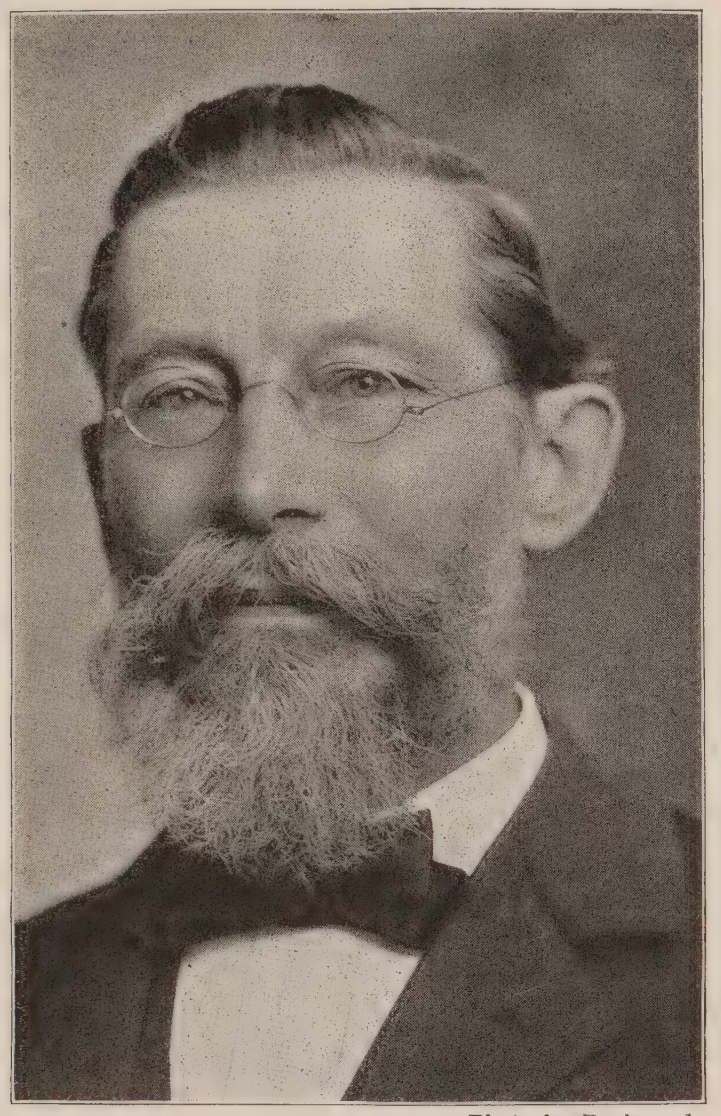


Photo by Rockwood.

MR. C. E. WATERMAN.

He values property for what he can do with it, more than for a desire to accumulate it for its own sake to store up or put away. He wants to do some good with it as he goes along, and does not like to see anything wasted. This characteristic shows in his case in the economy of moments, as well as of pence and knowledge. As a lad he was a studious boy, more given to books than to

play. When he went to school he was industrious and used opportunities well. While sawing wood for the winter's fire, in the evenings, he would study his day's lessons by the light of a tallow candle, and worked out many a difficult problem between the halts in his sawing operations. It was in this way that his sense of economy became based on principle and the exercise of his large Conscientiousness. Many persons would conserve their energy, force, time, money, and words by understanding the principle upon which these are based. It is not the amount of money that a man has that makes him generous, but the "something" behind that prompts the giving and the economy in systematic ways that often makes him rich.

His Cautiousness gives him an intensely watchful and anxious mind that looks into everything with a close scrutiny that enables him to predict the probability of success or failure before the indications are noticed by others. He can tread in the apparent steps of danger because he knows how far to go with prudence, yet without showing fear or excitement. His Cautiousness acts with his intellect in the same way that the beacon lights at Fire Island, Sandy Hook, Plymouth, Gibraltar, or Sydney Harbor warn approaching vessels of danger. When passing through the Suez Canal the powerful searchlight at the head of the foremast throws its rays forward for a long distance and enables the officer on the bridge to see if the way is clear or whether he must give orders to "tie up" to allow another vessel the "right of way."

The object of our sketch is an emergency man, and knows what to do in times of danger. Were he where there was a mob or riot, he would consider the best way of dispersing it, and if he found that the only way would be to throw on the water from a fire hydrant, he would do it and gain his object and cool off the angry crowd. He is a counsellor to the young, and must have helped many young men in life.

He cares more for the character a person possesses than for his reputation; he has very little vanity or pride excepting that which belongs to the earnest competitor who works to win success in his undertakings. He appreciates honest criticism and commendation alike, and is ready to be benefited by both, but is not carried away by flattery or compliment. He is so particular over his work that he sees more faults in his own efforts than in those of others, and does not rest contented until he has succeeded in perfecting everything he handles.

It is said of Kipling that he was so dissatisfied with his Recessional Ode that he threw it into his waste-paper basket, and it was only through the foresight of his wife that his manuscript was preserved.

Mr. Waterman at the outset of his career had to be strongly urged to use his ingenuity to make a pen that excelled every other pen that he had sold for years. His Self Esteem was not strong enough to enable him to see his own ability until some one else pointed it out. This is the case with many who are phrenologically examined; they do not know what the maturity of their powers may bring them until it is shown them. He is not so dignified as independent, and must have always preferred to do his own work in his own style and be where he could have an independent course, to where he would be curtailed and held down by a check rein.

He is like a work of adamant when he has made up his mind to any course, and this power, which starts from Firmness, is influenced largely by his Conscientiousness and his sense of duty and obligation to others, but he takes time to make up his mind in the first instance. He would not force men to agree with him, but he would win them over to his way of thinking by the force of his practical arguments. He goes his own way, and helps others who come to him, but he does not feel inclined to fight a duel with a man who does not agree with him and gives another what he takes himself, namely, freedom of thought on all matters of conscience. He is not much of a speculator, and it is likely he prefers



safe, even if small, returns rather than a fluctuating investment; his optimism goes more with honest effort than with Wall Street securities. He can afford to be more sanguine with regard to his own efforts.

His organ of Spirituality is larger than his Hope, hence he received inspiration from two sources; from Human Nature, and from the faculty of faith or Spirituality; he would rather trust than suspect a person any day, and it is not strange for him to get honesty out of a rogue who would as soon "steal the honesty out of heaven to serve the devil in" as not.

His Benevolence works with his perceptive intellect and makes him inclined to help those who are willing to help themselves, rather than assist the loafer or beggar.

He is a man of great taste and sense of appropriateness in arranging matters and things, and it is not wonderful to find Ideality put to the test in the making of the fountain pen which has been the most successful, though there were over two hundred fountain pen patents and many pens were in the market when Mr. Waterman brought out his; but there was no other that used capillary attraction, pure and simple, as its principle of feed at that time. Success in any line brings a number of imitators close to its heels, and over one hundred fountain pen patents have appeared since, but none equals the Waterman, or supersedes it, in the market.

He seldom imitates others, but many have imitated him. He knows how to adapt himself to others when traveling and can understand travelers at first sight; he therefore becomes popular wherever he is. He is not given to wordiness in speaking, and can condense his meaning into a short sentence or two. He believes that silence is golden when by much speaking you only waste time.

He is a very orderly man, and his capacity to plan out his work ahead is marvellous. It would not matter whether he had twenty-five or fifty clerks under him, he would have everything go with clockwork regularity. As it is, forty to fifty employees, including salesmen, clerks, typewriters, bookkeepers, etc., are engaged all day attending to the city trade, performing the routine office work and filling the large number of orders constantly pouring in from the thousands of agents scattered all over the world.

His Locality being very large, it works with his Order and enables him to bring system out of chaos. He is a man who likes to have a place for everything and has everything in its place. The perceptive faculties, as a whole, take in at a glance everything practical and useful, and he has now become the leading expert on fountain pens.

He was born in Decatur, near Cooperstown, in Otsego County, N. Y., November 20, 1837, and was the oldest of three brothers. His father, Elisha, was the most successful and prosperous carriage builder in his vicinity; he died when Lewis was but three years old and his mother became the village tailor and held the position for three years, when she married again and the family went to live on a farm. Lewis attended the district school winters and improved his time, for he was more fond of books than play, and when fifteen went to Charlottesville's Seminary for a while, and after leaving there commenced earning his own living by teaching school. When eighteen he went with his stepfather to Illinois; here he taught school in the winter and did carpentering in the summer. The change of climate, however, did not suit his health, and he was obliged to make a change in his work. He commenced traveling and selling books for Fowler & Wells, of New York City. He later represented the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and he has been sixteen years in the fountain pen business.

He comes from revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Daniel, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his great grandfather, Elisha, was in the revolutionary army in the regiment which took the field in 1776 under General Schuyler. Through his grandmother, Waterman, who was a Young and of a very energetic and industrious race, his ancestry traces back to Rhode Island.

On his father's side he traces his ancestry of Marshfield, Mass., in 1638, to

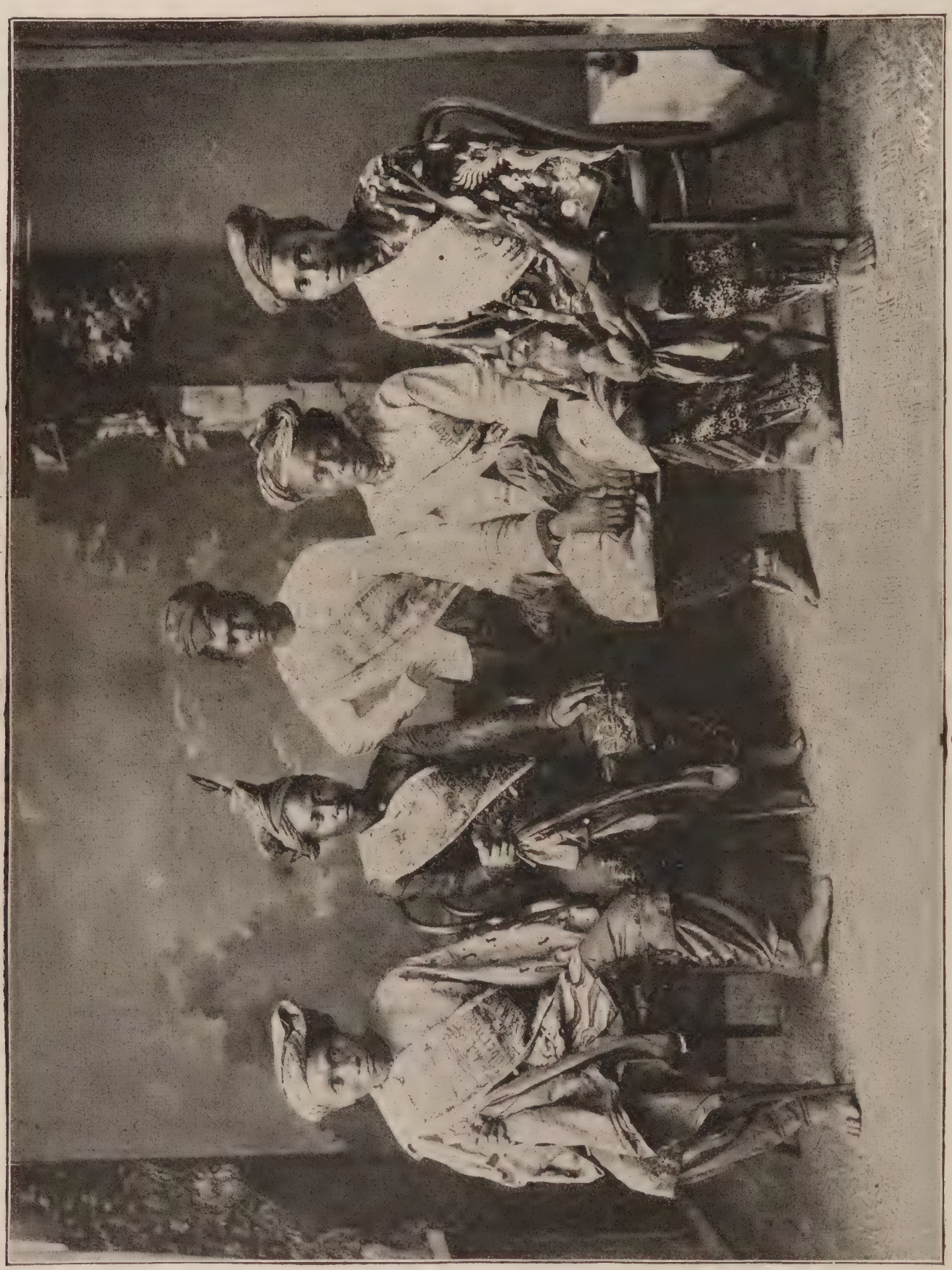
Robert Waterman and his wife, Elizabeth Bourne, whose father, Thomas Bourne, came over in the Mayflower. It is not difficult to see, therefore, how he came by and inherited his habits of industry, of persistency, of tenacity, etc., if we believe at all in heredity, and we certainly do. F.

American Possessions in the Philippines.

GEOGRAPHICAL STUDIES.

The portraits that we present with this article represents the civilized Indians of the Philippines; they are Malay chiefs of Mindanao. It is said that on the best Spanish authority that the number of these civilized Indians is now over six millions; two hundred thousand mestizos—people of mixed blood, Spanish, Italian, Chinese, and Indian—are associated closely with the Indians and are their natural leaders. The civilized Indians are rapidly increasing in numbers, and this is accounted for in recent years by the cessation of the wars between the Moros of Mindanao and Sulu. The introduction of steam gunboats by the Spanish put an end to the plunder that was previously indulged in, consequently the civilized Indians have rapidly increased in numbers. The Philippine Indians are much like the civilized people of Java and Celebes in appearance; they are brown in color, with coarse, straight, black hair, and little or no beard; many of them show a decided Chinese characteristic about the eyes; they are somewhat larger and stronger than the people of the pure Malay type, to the south; their physical appearance, as well as their language shows their close relationship to the savage tribes still existing in the islands. The portraits in this group show a difference in the depth of color of skin and the fineness of features; the one at the extreme left having a decided motive temperament; his neighbor next and the third on the right having the development of the vital added to the motive, while the fourth shows the development of the mental temperament in the delicacy of his features and the superiority of his mental development, while the fifth portrait indicates again the motive temperament and shows a strong perceptive intellect. All appear to possess large Comparison and three at least show the high cheek bones, the broad nostrils, the protruding lips, the intense power of the eye of the Malay tribe; their language is a large mixture of Malay words, and they are considered mixed races of Malay and Negrito stock, with perhaps some infusion of Chinese and Japanese blood; their origin and relationship to the Malay race is a part of the great race problem of the Pacific; they are separated by their languages or idioms into several tribes. The chief of these are the Tagalos inhabiting Manila and Central Luzon, and numbering about a million and a half, and the Visayas, numbering over two millions and occupying the central and eastern islands. Five other idioms are spoken by from two to three hundred thousand people each. These tribes are not only alike by having adopted the Christian religion, but are so similar in dress and customs and appearance that the casual visitor cannot separate them. The Tagalos are considered the superior race. The differences of language naturally give more or less rise of jealousy and mistrust. The Philippine Indian is simple in his necessities and his tastes; his clothing consisting of a shirt and short trousers, the shirt being invariably worn outside the trousers; he generally goes barefooted, but wears on his head when in the woods and fields the salacot, a round, bold-shaped, black hat made of narrow strips of some fine species of rattan. This is of several thicknesses and is impervious to rain and serves passably well

in case of need as a helmet or a dish to hold water or food. The women wear a short loose jacket or camisa and a saya, it serves as an umbrella in case of need. Sometimes two women will shelter under one hat as they cross the street in



Kindly Lent by the "Scientific American."

MALAY CHIEFS, MINDANAO.

a piece of cloth wound round the hips and the corner tucked in at the waist to secure it; the hat is made of palm leaf, or rattan, but with a broad brim, so that the rain; the hat also serves as a basket, and in the market the women display their fruits, flowers, or fish upon it, placed on the ground before them. The

women in the picture before us indicate the process of weaving; they have a peculiar physiognomy, which strongly resembles the masculine type; they might also be taken for men; they are intelligent, yet not much inclined to study or develop their reasoning powers; they are well built, are strong in physique, and know how to command themselves in active work.

The method of building houses perched above ground is more or less common among all the races with Malay relationship, and may have grown out of the habit of the Malays of building over the water.

The food of the Philippinos is chiefly rice and fish, eaten with the fingers. The national dish is tuba, palm beer, made by cutting off the points of the



Kindly Lent by the "Scientific American,"

VISAYAS WOMEN WEAVING.

The Indians seem to have little desire to learn; those who desire an education being Mestiza, and work their way to the schools and colleges in Manila. It is estimated that about twelve per cent. of the population are able to read, nine per cent. can read and write, two and one-half per cent. speak Spanish, while eight per cent. according to the expressive Spanish statistics, "no saben nada," do not know anything.

great flower stems of the cocoanut palms and collecting the sweet juice which flows from the wound. Bamboo cups are hung in the trees to collect the juice, and long bamboo poles are laid from the crown of one palm to another, so that the tuba gatherer may pass from one tree to another without descending to the ground.

The Indians, with their prominent brows, are able to fish well, and make

good hunters of wild swine and deer with their dogs and lances.

They also gather the wild honey, gums, rattan, and timber from the woods. They also make good sailors.

The women aid in the care of the fields and sometimes in the fishing. In the central islands they show great skill in weaving, using silk imported from China and the fibre of pineapple to mix with the native cotton and the finer kinds of abaca. The engraving showing the women weaving was taken from a photograph taken in the Philippine Islands, and the above facts of a descriptive character were collected by Professor J. B. Steere, who has visited the islands, and were published in the "Scientific American."

The engraving No. 3 shows some of the houses and buildings erected by the native population. These are generally as simple as their clothing, and made of palm leaves and split bamboo and tall poles of durable timber.

The American enterprise, justice, Christianity, and political administration, working with American conscientiousness and thoroughness among the semi-civilized islands, with their sharp and unscrupulous Chinese merchants and hucksters, their undeveloped mineral resources, their down-trodden industrial serfs, their rich tobacco and sugar plantations, their spacious harbors, and the incomparable strategic position which they occupy on the war map of the world, will work wonders in the islands. The majority of the natives of these islands, it is said, can read, write, and figure. There are a few vices that the native does not know and need not be taught—the vice of blasphemy; he is not accustomed to using swearing language; he is not quarrelsome; is generally respectful to those who are in authority, and is obedient in the execution of his duties; but he possesses the Malayan craftiness and cunning, and love of display.



Kindly Lent by the "Scientific American."

CIVILIZED INDIANS POUNDING AND CLEANING RICE, LUZON.

He possesses normal intelligence, a good memory, and an aptitude for mechanics. He is, generally speaking, a good workman, but where no motive or incentive is before him he lapses into idleness.

The Brain the Organ of the Mind.

By D. T. Elliott.

One of the fundamental principles of Phrenology is that the brain is the organ of the mind. As phrenologists, we maintain that this is an incontrovertible fact which few in the present day will attempt to deny. Phrenologists believe that the brain is the material organ of the mind; and we believe this, because we think the fact is unquestionable, or may be proved as satisfactorily as any other doctrine in physiology. Mental manifestations are never evinced without corporeal parts; we uniformly find the mental powers increase and strengthen with the growth and energy of the body, and with the decay of the corporeal system, dwindle and disappear. The question we have to discuss is: Is it the whole body or a part of it that is so intimately connected with mind? To such a question we are able to give a satisfactory answer. The human body consists of an assemblage of organs, each of which has its separate and determinate function. Besides the organs which we consider necessary for the manifestation of the mental powers there are others which experiment and observation prove to have been formed for very different purposes. We have organs of digestion, absorption, circulation of the blood, respiration, secretion, motion, sensation, and reproduction. Now, it would be absurd to suppose that any of these organs are directly concerned in the manifestation of mind, and this conclusion is strengthened if we bear in mind that these organs have their ascertained functions, which have no relationship to the phenomena of mind. Many of these organs may be removed from the body without impairing the mental faculties, and those which cannot be removed without destroying life are found existing in the fullest development in many of the inferior animals whose mental capacities are of the lowest order. Some opponents of Phrenology have questioned the truth of this position, and asserted that we have equal reason for believing the other vital organs to be organs of the mind, as we have for arriving at that conclusion regarding the brain. They say: "We can no more think without the lungs or heart than without the brain; the heart and lungs are mental organs, as well as the other." We think such conclusions are inconsistent with the known operations of the animal economy. By the same kind of argument we may prove the heart to be a respiratory organ, for by removing it from a living animal respiration instantly ceases; by similar reasoning, we may prove that all the vital organs are united in performing one function, for by destroying one vital organ all the others soon after cease to act. Those who have studied the laws of physiology know that, though all these organs are linked together and conspire to effect one great end, the continuance of life, yet they also know that each organ serves a determinate purpose in the living system, for which purpose it was formed and for no other. The lungs are a respiratory and the stomach a digestive organ. They are as necessary for our existence as the air we breathe and the food we digest, but we would no more ascribe intelligence to these organs than we would ascribe intellectuality to the air or food. But it is quite different with regard to the brain. Throughout the whole of nature mind

and brain are never found disunited. Wherever we find brain there also we find mind, and in proportion to the development of the brain, do we find a corresponding development of intellectual power. There are no exceptions to this general law.

What are we to think, then, of those cases adduced by the opponents of Phrenology, in which the brain is said to have been lost without affecting the intellectual powers? No man who has studied physiology would be so credulous as to believe such a statement. That certain parts of the brain have been lost and the person afterward recover, with the use of his intellectual faculties, cannot be doubted, but this can be satisfactorily accounted for without affecting the fundamental principles of Phrenology. The brain is double, and all the organs of which it is composed are arranged in pairs, like the organs of sensation. We may lose an eye, but vision still remains; or an ear, without hearing being destroyed; so, likewise, although an organ of the brain be injured, or even lost, if its fellow of the opposite side remains unaffected, the functions of the organ must necessarily remain.

I do not think there is a case on record in which both organs have been destroyed and the functions attributed by phrenologists to the parts afterwards continued. That the mind is directly connected with the brain is indisputably proved from the effects of cerebral diseases and injuries of the brain upon the intellectual powers.

An Interview with Mrs. Cynthia M. Westover Alden, the Editor of the Woman's Department of the New York Tribune.

From the West many bright and intelligent women have come to positions of prominence in New York. Their charming, unconventional ways, mellowed by the refinement and culture of the East, manifest a beautiful blending of strength of body and mind which is rarely found among the women who have been born and bred here.

The custom of the present age to interview well-known people leads to many strange and interesting experiences. The one that took me to the city the other afternoon was one of special note. It is not often that one interviews a woman in the tower of one of the tall buildings in the city, and therefore when we mounted stair after stair and were ushered into a little sanctum where we could look right over the beautiful City Hall Square to the Hudson beyond, and examined at will the contents of the streets below, one is naturally refreshed with such a change from the luxurious apartments of other lady friends who live in the midst of style and wealth. This little room was the center of culture and intellect, and as it had been the room from which had emanated considerable thought on the questions of the day relative to womankind, we gladly breathed the atmosphere and proceeded with our interview.

Previous to our entry into this little sanctum I should say I had been introduced to the staff of women assistants, who, to use a figure of speech, were up to their ears in newspaper work. When our hostess suggested that she wanted all her faults revealed, I replied, "Yes, it would be well to make as much of your failings as possible, for when one comes to a character that is so near perfection, people will think we are flattering you if we do not also see some weak points."

One of the first remarks I made concerning Mrs. Cynthia M. Westover Alden was that she took after her

father. "Oh, yes," she replied, "every one thinks that I resemble him, and having been brought up with him and being associated with his work in the West, no doubt I have absorbed much that belonged to him in character." It was not, however, from any knowledge of her father that I made this remark, but simply from Mrs. Alden's own inheritance, which, phrenologically, was to be seen in the outline of her head.

I was very much interested to know that my father, L. N. Fowler, had examined her head as a child, and that she still retained in her memory many things that he had said during the interview.

Here was a woman who had the strength of character, the indomitable will, the capacity to fight with circumstances, and the most valuable ally to intellectual work—deep and searching criticism—which marked her as a woman of special ability and talent. In these points we found that she possessed, in a large degree, the organs of Firmness, Combativeness, and Comparison.

Another characteristic that was noticed was her wonderful hold on life and her inability to succumb to sickness, which comes from her large Vitativeness, an organ which enables her to recuperate her strength when exhausted and resist disease. She has a wonderful constitution, is tall and commanding in presence, and combines the masculine strength of character with her womanly grace and bearing.

Another point in her character is her utter want of fear. Her organ of Cautiousness manifests a prudential regard for the future, but she cannot know what it is to be intimidated. She ought to show special power to act in times of emergency and could direct what to do when others were paralyzed with fear. Another of her mental developments showed itself in her large Intuition or Human Nature; it is like the third eye which penetrates into everything, namely, into character, into occult subjects, and into mental phenomena of all kinds, consequently she should be very shrewd in understanding the characteristics of other people from a



MRS. C. M. WESTOVER ALDEN.

Photograph produced for the first time.

scientific point of view, and this development has probably assisted her very considerably in her pioneer work. She would be able to select people for various offices and make a wise choice in each case, and succeed well in understanding the idiosyncrasies of men and women and know how to treat each in its turn.

I noticed another characteristic which somewhat surprised me, and that was, for a woman, she had very little Acquisitiveness. Women as a rule are economical and saving, and when they have an opportunity to acquire property or means they do so, as is so well exemplified in many business women to-day; but in this characteristic, as in many others, she has taken after her father, and is more of a philanthropist than a miser.

She has hardly enough of the personal ambition that causes one to look after her own interests; feeling no fear and possessing so much of the sympathetic nature, her desire is more to do what good she can in the work she does than to think of the dollars and cents attached to the work; hence she will never be a millionaire if she has to look after her own money matters. If she were a rich woman her wealth would not give her so much pleasure as the opportunities she would have of distributing her riches on those who needed her help.

Another interesting feature of her character manifests itself in the action of her Self-esteem. It gives her a very independent spirit and enables her to assume responsibilities, but she has no false pride to interfere with her work; she does not rule with the spirit of authority, but rather with the rule of reason, keen penetration, and criticism. Her Self-esteem takes more the form of great independence, and is united in its action with Firmness, which is its near neighbor; this faculty is the largest in her head, and amounts to great determination of mind and will-power. If there were a cause to defend she would do so as earnestly as Joan of Arc in former days and with as little fear as Joan showed; consequently for the privileges of her own sex, for the needs of the great total abstinence problems, she would rise to any occasion and be equal to any demand made upon her.

Just here Mrs. Alden remarked that Mr. Fowler said she was stubborn, and asked if that was indicated in my remark.

I said, "Yes, you are immovable as a rock when there is a purpose before you for which to act, think, speak, or write, and it is this power of your mind, joined to your large Conscientiousness, that indicates that you have come from Puritan stock." To which Mrs. Alden replied:

"I am of Dutch origin, and that is probably the reason of my Puritanical strength of mind."

I remarked that as a child she must have taken the burdens of older children on herself; she would feel like a mother or older sister to many around her, for she would quickly defend life or save it when others would be frightened and inclined to take a straight line and run in the opposite direction. Mrs. Alden said: "If you had been with me in my childhood you could not have come nearer the mark, for my experience with my father gave me many opportunities of seeing Western life."

I further remarked that she was not one to build air castles, that her work always had a solid foundation; she could not be a hypocrite and appear to be what she was not or what she did not feel, and upon this characteristic, which must have been a strong point in her father's character, she builds much of the charm of her own. She is so thoroughly sincere that it is quite refreshing to hear her outspoken, frank, and candid denials or acceptances of certain ideas.

Her head indicates that while she has all the necessary geniality to make her an acceptable society or club woman, yet she has none of that artificial pride which so often creeps into the character of those who have any prominent work to do; in other words, she cannot be

spoiled, for she is not of spoilable material. Her Approbativeness and Agreeableness are differently poised from what we generally find in most women, and this is one more point which makes her character more like her father's than her mother's, and her bringing up was fortunately of that character that enabled her environments to be those of a natural kind rather than of an artificial character.

While she is thoroughly womanly in her tastes, ways, and manners, yet she has no uncontrollable weakness for the things that seem to stand so prominently before the lives of many women as being necessary to her happiness; for instance, I will let you into the secret of one of her experiences. When she became Mrs. Alden, in 1896, she did not drop her work in order to enjoy her marriage, but counted it as one of the things that would fill the day's work. In the afternoon, after she had done her usual round of duties, she left her office to be married. There may be a sprinkling of women who would do the same thing, but the large majority look forward to their marriage day, their fine clothes, the scent of orange blossoms in the church, the carriages to and from their residence, the breakfast and reception, followed by the honeymoon as a sine-qua-non of a woman's life. Her husband, being in the literary line of work, appreciates her talents, and where the two can help each other they do so to the fullest extent.

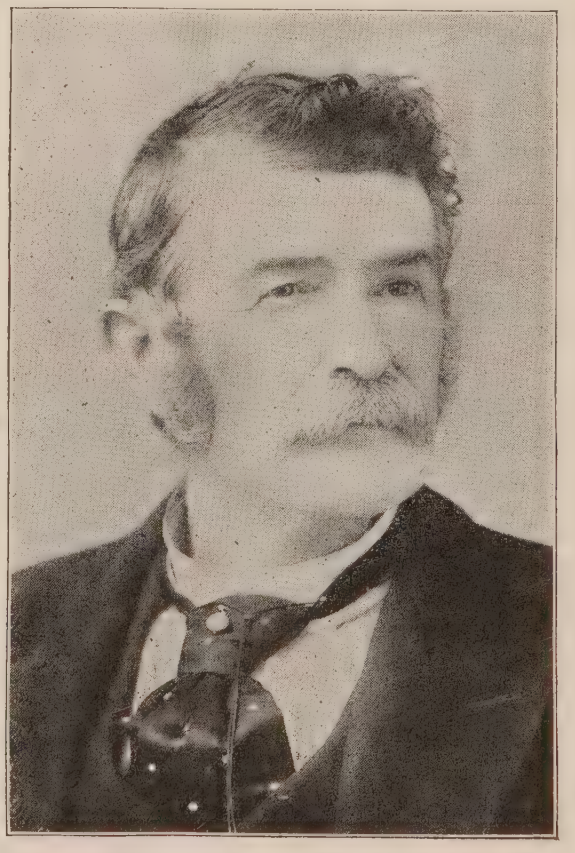
Her head shows great versatility of talent, and this is manifested in several ways; one through her small Continuity, which enables her to quickly pass from one subject to another; secondly, on account of her active perceptive intellect, which takes note of everything that is going on around her; and thirdly, from her ingenuity and practical skill in making use of her knowledge and capacity to use up materials, whether they be of textures or ideas; and fourthly, because of the size and quality of her brain, which is above the average in both respects; in fact, her versatility is so great that had she not a strong development of Firmness she would digress too readily from one line of work to another.

She has indications of possessing strong musical talent, not of a mechanical order, but of an expressive kind, and with her originality and her creative ability she is more likely to show her musical qualities in an original way than in an artificial and stilted fashion.

A SHORT SKETCH OF "MISS WESTOVER'S" LIFE.

These facts will verify some of the points which we made concerning her, prior to any knowledge of what childhood experiences she had had.

She was born at Afton, Ia., and she is the daughter of Professor O. S. Westover, of Santa Monica, Cal. Her mother dying shortly after her birth,



MR. O. S. WESTOVER.

her father moved to Colorado. He is best known by his profession as mineralogist and mining inspector and through his great activity as a temperance worker. In his early life in the Rocky

Mountains he organized temperance lodges wherever he went, and his name is known and reverenced throughout that entire country. It was when little Cynthia was only seven years old that she accompanied her father over the Rocky Mountains and through those wild and mountainous districts which she has described in her life and adventures in her work called "Bushy."

As may be imagined, her early education was of a somewhat unique, desultory character; although at seventeen she undertook the charge of a district school ten miles from Denver, where her father had moved after leaving Central City. Seven times in those days did little Cynthia and her father cross the mountains with trains that passed over a route infested with savages who captured the children or attacked any other unfortunate who proved to be venturesome.

A fearless feat of hers was, when a lighted lamp fell from the hat of one of the miners and was making its way gradually toward a quantity of powder, to throw herself upon the lamp and crush out the light. She also killed a black bear, that would have attacked her, with nothing but a stick, kept hungry coyotes at bay for a mile, and saved herself from the more savage fury of an armed drunken man by diverting his attention with a ready tongue and practical wit.

Her light foot carried her over the crusted snow, which would not have borne the heavier weight of a man, as she went with a supply of food to some miners who were snowbound. When teaching in a Colorado country school she came off as conqueror in a tussle with a big half-breed boy one day, and won over his father, a notorious character, by her grit in sending him word that he would be treated in the same way if he made trouble, and the boy was sent back to school.

She prepared herself for the normal department of the State University of Colorado, where she was graduated, and afterward took a full course at the Denver Commercial College.

She has acquired an excellent knowledge of the modern languages, and translates freely from three of them, which knowledge has been of great service to her since she came to this city.

Her love for music made her devote herself to its cultivation under very trying circumstances, having to learn from a tuning fork when she had no money to hire a piano, and although this may seem a very curious style of cultivating her musical talent, yet it proved of much valuable service to her in singing church music with a large orchestra. She accompanies herself on the piano and can delight her listeners with Spanish fandangos or cowboy and miners' songs on the guitar; thus her repertoire is somewhat varied. On coming to New York she sang in St. Michael's Cathedral in Jersey City and at other well-known places. But her ambition was not fully filled as a musician, so she passed a civil service examination early in 1887, and received the information that she had been appointed an inspectress at the Custom House. The work was trying and irregular, but it gave her an opportunity to devote several hours a day to the study of languages, which she liked.

One practical method which she adopted to perfect herself in this respect was to arrange to live for varying terms in families where no English was spoken, thus she learned French, German, Spanish, and Italian. She sought assignments to ships wherein hundreds of foreigners of all races were to arrive, and made her work useful in her study. Her shrewdness led to three or four important seizures in the custom service, and here her large Intuition came into exercise.

She was next appointed to a position in the Street Cleaning Department, in which hundreds of Italians were employed, and as they are always having trouble about their pay, their hours, or conditions of their work, Miss Westover was able to talk to them calmly in their own language, and made them understand that they were not being victimized, and more than once saved

what might have proved a serious riot by her practical reasoning; she became known to them as the poor man's friend, and her influence with them was almost unlimited. Her ingenuity was here put to a practical test, for she invented a new form of dump-cart, now in use in many European cities, which won for her a gold medal. She wrote a guide-book of New York, and for a time was employed in the Museum of Natural History. One of her first efforts, however, in journalism was an article which she wrote on the silver question. Being a Colorado girl and full of the question from a Western aspect, she was able to furnish practical points to the late George William Curtis, of "Harper's Weekly." From her experience in this direction, namely, newspaper work, she decided to do further work as a reporter. This led to a position which she accepted in connection with the "Recorder" in 1895, where she was put in charge of the woman's page. When that newspaper suspended publication the woman's page was transferred to the "Tribune," with which Mrs. Alden is now connected. It was while on the "Recorder" that Miss Westover was married to Mr. John Alden, one of the lineal descendants of the Mayflower "John," who is a well-known editor and journalist. She was appointed by Mayor Strong as a member of the board of lady commissioners to the Tennessee Exposition.

At the Atlanta Exposition she represented seven of the largest woman's clubs of New York.

Her guide-book of Greater New York was the first that was published on the subject. It is considered the best guide-book of the city. As editor of the woman's department of the New York "Tribune" she holds a very important position; it is the largest and most successfully conducted woman's department in any daily newspaper in the world. It consists of one page each day, with three on Sundays, and employs a complete staff of reporters, artists, and writers, all of whom are women.

Her versatility of mind, with her wide experience of men and things, fits her to be where she can be daily consulted by women of all classes; in fact, you have only to mention a subject in which women are interested and she knows all about it.



Suggestion as an Aid in the Training of Children.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

By M. L. Holbrook, M.D.

Within a few years an old subject, that of hypnotism, formerly called mesmerism, has received new attention, under the name of suggestion, or, in medical language, suggestive therapeutics. It was used in a rude way by Mesmer in the cure of disease. Later it was used much more effectively by Braid and others for the same purpose, and especially for the prevention of pain in surgical operations. Want of space forbids our going into any extended historical detail as to its application for these purposes, but a few points will be consid-

ered which bear on our subject. It was found that where a person had contracted a bad habit, as, for instance, smoking or drinking, it could often be broken up by placing him in the mesmeric sleep and telling him he would no longer desire to continue the habits when awakened, but would even loathe them. By the repetition of this treatment any bad habit could be eradicated. The habit of sucking the thumb, a bad temper, lying, stealing, dullness, and lack of ambition, etc., were amenable to this treatment. To illustrate: A boy, fifteen years old, always at the foot of his class, was put into the hypnotic sleep and told that he would be able to study harder and learn his lessons better, so as to go to the head. This was continued daily for several weeks, and, sure enough, he accepted the suggestion and outstripped every scholar in his class and kept at the head so long as these means were used; but, unfortunately, when they were discontinued, he relapsed into his first state. The suggestion had not been given sufficiently thorough to take deep root, and become a part of his nature, as might have been the case by a better knowledge as to how to use it. So long ago as in 1892 Dr. Bérillon, editor of the "Revue de l'Hypnotism," read a paper before the Second International Congress of Experimental Psychology, in which he stated that he had observed the beneficial effects of hypnotism in education in some 250 cases, including nervous insomnia, night-terror, sleep walking, kleptomania, stammering, idleness, filthy habits, cowardice, and moral delinquency. He also stated that other observers had had similar experience. My friend, Dr. R. Osgood Mason, of New York, working in the same lines, has had similar experiences.

A GIRL CURED OF EXCESSIVE BASHFULNESS.

I will quote a few illustrative cases from him. The first is of a "schoolgirl, fifteen years of age, a pupil in one of the grammar schools of New York—intelligent in many ways; a good reader of such books as interested her—history, biography, and the better class of novels—but for the routine of school studies she had no aptitude; and she was constantly being left back in her classes. She could not concentrate her mind upon details which did not specially interest her. If she succeeded in learning a lesson, she could not remember it, or if she remembered it until she arrived at the classroom, when she arose to recite it, it was instantly gone; her mind became a perfect blank—she had not a word to say, and was obliged to sit down in disgrace. She could write a good composition, but could never stand up and read it before the class. Teachers had been engaged to give her special lessons, so as to enable her to pass a preliminary examination, which would allow her to come up for entrance to the Normal College. After months of effort, they reported to the mother that it was utterly useless to go on; it was impossible for her to pass her preliminary examination, and they did not think it right to take her money without any such expectation. She was then brought to me to inquire if anything could be done to help her. I proposed hypnotic suggestion. It was then March 30th—the first examination was in May. I commenced treatment at once. The patient went into a quiet, subjective condition, with closed eyes, but did not lose consciousness. I suggested that she would be able to concentrate her mind on her studies; that her memory would be improved; and that she would lose her excessive self-consciousness and timidity, and in their place she would have full confidence in herself and be able to stand up before the class and recite. She was kept in the hypnotic condition one-half hour at each treatment, and the same or similar suggestions were quietly, but very positively, made and repeated at intervals during that time. She at once reported improvement in her ability both to study and recite. She had six treatments, and on May 25th she reported

that, greatly to the surprise of her teachers, she had passed her preliminary examination with a percentage of 79, which entitled her to come up for the college examination. In June she passed her examination for entrance to the Normal College with a percentage of 88—entered the college, and is at present doing well, though the suggestions have not been repeated since May."

NIGHT TERRORS.

Another case by the same author is one of night terrors in "a little girl, five years of age. She went soundly to sleep when first put to bed, but after two or three hours she awoke screaming and trembling with terror, on account of the hideous black man whom she saw in her dream. The impression of the dream was vivid and persistent, and her screams kept the household aroused and alarmed for hours every night, and this state of things had already continued for months. One day when she was perfectly bright and happy I placed her in her high chair in front of me, put my hands gently upon her shoulders, and asked her to look steadily at a trinket easily in her view, and quieted her with passes and soothing touches until her drooping eyelids denoted the subjective condition. I then commenced in a gentle, sing-song manner to suggest that she would go easily to sleep as usual at night, but that she would have no frightful dreams, that she would see the dreadful black man no more, but would sleep quietly on the whole night through. It was repeated over and over in the same gentle manner.

"That was a year ago—she has not seen the black man since, and her sleep and health have been perfect. There was no repetition of the treatment."

From these few cases, and many not quoted, it appears evident that we have in hypnotism, or suggestion, a possible agent which when fully understood will be a great aid to parents in the early training of children. That it should be used wisely, no one will gainsay.

PRAISE OF THE APPLE.

The old Scandinavians believed that the gods subsisted wholly upon apples, and that it was through the peculiar properties communicated by this queen of fruits that they acquired the wisdom which they imparted to men.

The acids of apples are exceedingly useful through their stimulating influence upon the kidneys, whereby poisons are removed from the body, and the blood and tissues purified. The acids of apples are all highly useful as a means of disinfecting the stomach, since the ordinary germs that grow in the stomach, producing biliousness, headache, and other troubles, will not grow in fruit-juice or fruit-pulp.—Editorial in Good Health.

DAILY HEALTH HINTS.

Are you anxious to live to be one hundred years of age? If your ambition lies in that direction, here, according to a physician, is the outfit you require:

The right parentage. You must have parents and grandparents who lived long.

A body of medium size, fairly plump. Good chest capacity is more important than height.

A quick, springy, elastic step.

A bright eye and clear color.

A symmetrical head of medium size, set erect upon a firm neck.

A regular, even circulation of the blood. You shouldn't be troubled by cold hands or feet.

Slow, inaudible breathing, without nasal obstruction.

Sound sleep, without frequent dreams.

A clear voice, neither rough nor hoarse.

A keen appetite, which is nevertheless satisfied with a moderate quantity of food.

Perfect digestion, shown by freedom from headache, giddiness, heartburn, or such troubles.—Daily Mail.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

By Uncle Joseph.

No. 509.—"The Bargain Counter" of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York.—From a photograph taken for the "New York Times Illustrated Magazine" Number, and reproduced in the "School Journal."—The above is a pathetic little picture of brains and clothes. Nos. 3, 5, 7, and 8 are distinct in their arrangement, and we can read considerable of their characteristics, while the rest simply form a mass of human beings which represent life in a novel position; they might be so many large dolls in baby clothes, but instead we may have here future senators, business men, doctors, lawyers, and ministers. In choosing any one of these one would need to take a knowledge of Phrenology along with him in order to make no mistake in the selection. When persons are thinking of adopting a child and do not know more about it than what is told to them they are liable to make some serious mistakes unless they have a scientific knowledge of their characteristics. We have helped many in the task of selecting one to suit the family, and we are always glad to be able to put people on the right track.



THE BARGAIN COUNTER.

No. 510.—G. M. Deane, Dallas, Tex. —There are some children who seem to have been born happy, while others appear to assume the responsibilities of gravity and inherit the care-worn expressions of their parents from the outset. These seem to have no childhood in a measure, but are born old to start with; they have to learn to grow young, and the pleasures of life come to them as fairy tales more than through actual experiences; they really have lost one part of their lives, and that one the earliest part, before they have properly learned to appreciate it.

The portrait before us indicates a child who has not known what it is to suffer pain and agony of mind and body, but is fully capable of carrying

out the functions of childhood to their fullest extent; he has not the pinched face of the little paper boys you see in the street; he does not know what it is to have a dissipated parent come home and disturb the family. He is one of nature's best productions, and has the making in him of a fine man if not spoiled and allowed to be wayward or indulged with having his own way. All the features of the face are expressive of meaning; his eyes are eloquent appeals for love and keen intelligence. The nose is not fully formed, but indi-



NO. 510.—G. M. DEANE.

cates a trustful, open-hearted mind; the lips are full of a generous sympathetic character, while the chin denotes strength of will, considerable determination of mind, and decision of character. He has distinct lines of hospitality, which run from the side of the nostrils, while the lower part of the nose indicates inquiry and enthusiasm, though not a disposition to melancholia as the drooping noses always have. Reaching the forehead we see considerable breadth between the eyes, and he will find it easy to recollect forms and outlines, and will quickly put things right in a matter of design or architectural drawing. Were the hair pushed back from the forehead we should see a very comprehensive intellect, one capable of filling many positions in life without becoming weary and without a tendency to conceit. Too many children are spoiled early in life because they have not then strength of mind enough to recover from the reaction of a spoiled childhood. What is more beautiful to see than an innocent unsophisticated one. He appears to be broad, too, in the temples, hence he should have a rich and eloquent voice for singing and speaking. His vital temperament prepares him to be able to express himself in song, while his sympathies will be easily drawn out, and will show in a remarkable manner He will have artistic taste and power to surround himself with all the beautiful things of life as far as means will allow.

TWENTIETH CENTURY EDUCATION FOR OUR CHILDREN.

By W. A. Williams.

Phrenology, more than any other science, has perhaps caused more excitement in scientific, philosophical, and religious circles than anything else in the century that is now drawing to its close. It has been received in different and various ways. Some have heaped upon it unreasonable abuse; others have accorded it an almost equally unreasonable welcome. Some have accepted it on account of its harmony with scientific testimony of one kind or another; some have rejected it because of its seeming discordance with facts of science. Some have looked and are looking upon it with suspicion and are unwilling to investigate it lest they should be led to forsake certain landmarks they reverence as sacred; and some are prejudiced in its favor, but lack the learning and capacity, or, the energy and concentrativeness to seriously inquire into its merits or demerits; however, we have every confidence that if the unbeliever in the science and art of Phrenology brings an unbiassed investigation and reasoning cast of mind to bear upon its man-unfolding principles and man-ennobling laws and teachings, he will find that, apart from the science of Christianity, there is no more powerful aid to the education and regeneration of humanity than that found in Phrenology.

The science of Phrenology (using the term in its broadest sense) throws a new light upon the subject of education. It shows that man is, and should be, far more fully a creature of education; that his education is, and should be, his regeneration, if it has in it the completeness demanded by the constitution of his mind, i. e., when it appeals to and educates the whole man.

If we look at the constitution of the mind as revealed and explained by the geography of Phrenology, we find its constitution made up of several groups of faculties and feelings, divided and subdivided. The faculties and feelings related to each other in function are in intimate relation to each other and marvelously grouped together, arranged, and located by the Divine Architect, and in perfect harmony with the law of mental development, and as we look in amazement at this wonderful arrangement, and the sublimity of its accord with the heavenly law of order, we become keenly conscious of the incompleteness and insufficiency of our present-day systems of education and the great need of a regenerative system

based upon the constitution of the mind as revealed by Phrenology, and superior in all respects to those in vogue to-day.

The method of our popular systems of education appeals only to the perceptive and retentive faculties and artistic and aspiring sentiments, and that method, when intensified, is called "cramming," a most reprehensible and deplorable method of educating which does not strengthen the mind (especially the understanding), and which is more likely to cripple and exhaust it, and create a distaste for studies.

On account of this unnatural method, which is almost universally adopted by teachers, extraordinary incentives have to be resorted to, in the form of prizes, scholarships, certificates, etc.

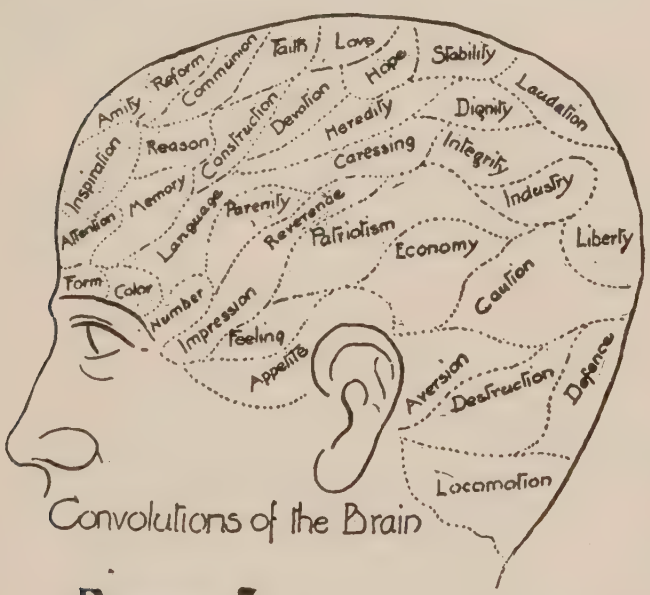
By the standard of this method the best crammer is considered to be the best scholar, when such is not the case, with the result that we are fast becoming a race of diploma holders, copyists, and observers rather than thinkers, men and women who live in the natural, rather than the rational and spiritual states of the mind.

"Which is It?"

It is now over a hundred years ago since Dr. Gall called out the wrath of his opponents in Vienna, which caused him to move into wider circles of thought. He traveled throughout the Continent, and finally settled in Paris, and wrote, lectured, and made further researches in connection with the subject of craniology.

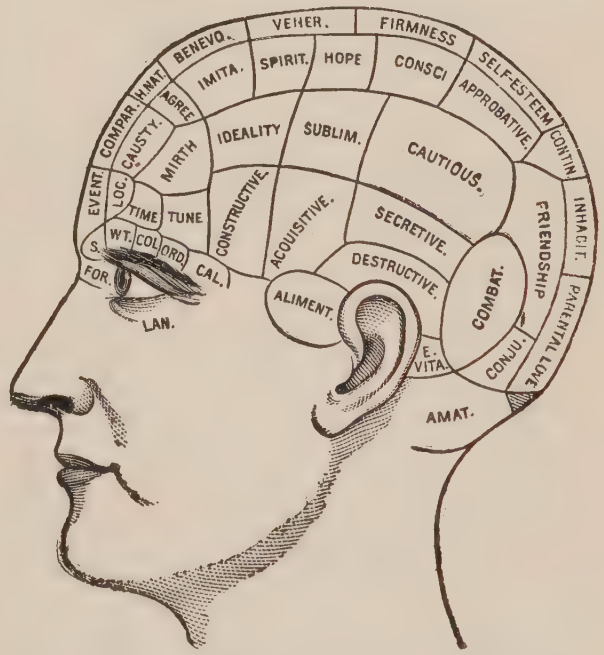
faithful grand jury examines all evidence that is submitted to them, and when they have reason to believe that other evidence within their reach will explain away the charge, they have power to have such evidence heard, whether the District Attorney wishes such a proceeding to take place or not.

Truth is the Grand Jury that exam-



·Figure 3·

A FANCIFUL OUTLINE FROM THE "COSMOPOLITAN."



A SCIENTIFIC LOCALIZATION, ACCORDING TO THE EARLIEST FOUNDERS OF THE SCIENCE.

Since that period the subject has never ceased to possess able exponents, because it is based upon truth. Truth cannot be expunged any more than can the laws of the Medes and Persians. A

ines evidence relative to the principles of Phrenology, and it explains why it will stand forever; why it will become more and more a factor in our school and college curriculum; why it will be

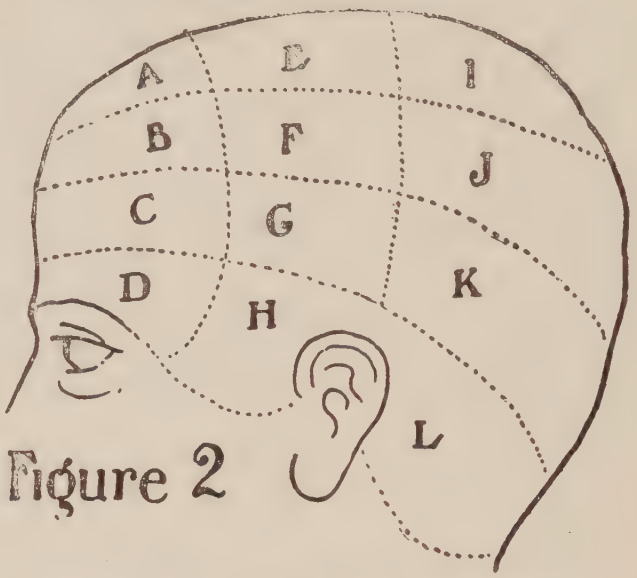
used by our business men in selecting employees; why it will be recognized by our juries and judges, and trying technical cases of insanity or mental derangement, and why it will be effectually handled by medical men.

In an article in the "Cosmopolitan" under the heading of "A Glance at the Dark Arts," of the portions describing Phrenology, on pages 90 and 91, we have nothing to which to take exception, but the cuts that accompany the articles, and their explanation, that appear on pages 91, 92, and 93, are so misleading that we have been asked regarding them. On considering the best way of replying to our correspondents, we have considered that the only plan before us was to compare the cuts drawn by F. W. Fitzpatrick with similar ones of the recognized phrenological localization and correct outlines of the convolutions of the brain, as given below. One opponent has tried to point the finger of ridicule at the imperfect knowledge that phrenologists have of the brain, as explained in No. 3, and we were obliged to reply that his knowledge of Phrenology should have told him that the designer of such a head showed that he had no accurate knowledge of physiology or Phrenology. Dr. Gall is our authority for the localization of brain functions, not the fanciful outlines in the article, though we are told, on page 94, that Fig. 2 is a most comprehensive chart.

We would ask our readers to kindly compare Fig. 3 with the one that follows, and they will immediately see that the basic conditions of each are materially different.

We have never been able to obtain any reliable or authentic source for this outline.

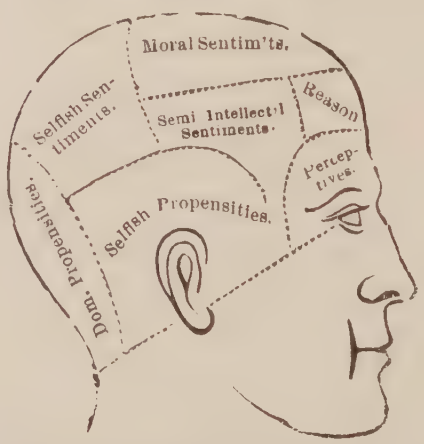
Fig. 2 is another anomaly which is as greatly confusing as it is impractical. In Fowler's new work on "Mental Science," will be found two engravings of the outline of the skull and brain, and the scalp and brain, which represent cerebral topography, according to Dr. Ferrier, and to which we now refer, as an authority for our rejecting the outlines of Fig. 3. Fig. 2 marks off the supposed divisions of the head and groups of organs of the brain.



SUPPOSED DIVISIONS OF HEAD.

Fig. 2 makes us think of how the contents of the druggist's shop would appeal to the sense of taste if a drop or two of each ingredient were put into one vial—Acon.; Belladonna; Nux Vom.; Ammonia, White Rose, etc.; or of the effect upon the ear of the sense of sound if forty-three instruments were to play the Wedding March, each instrument commencing one note after the other. So our sense of sight is mortified by this strange grouping of organs.

The mathematics of Phrenology are all right when properly used. But in Fig. 1 "A, B, C, D," are not found in



THE PHRENOLOGICAL GROUP OF FACULTIES.

any book on phrenological mathematics, we should expect the conclusions and examples given for the guidance of students would be entirely misleading.

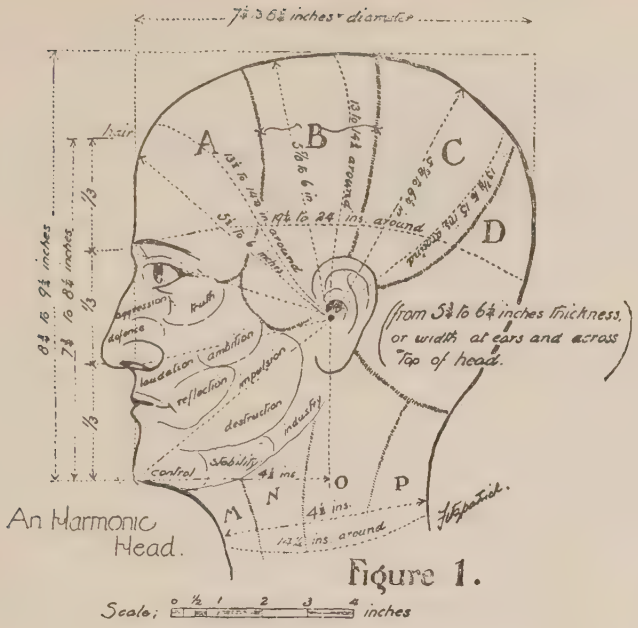
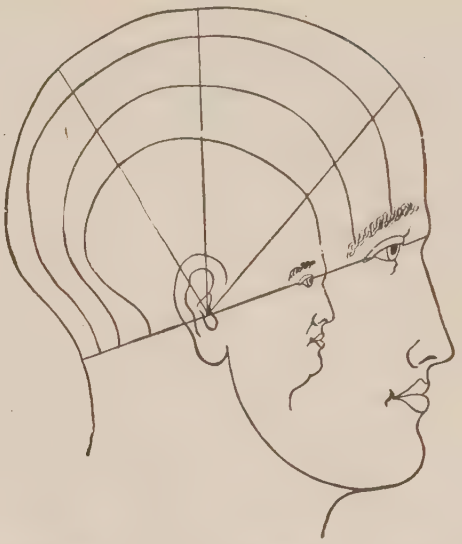


Figure 1.

An Harmonic Head.

FANCIFUL DIVISIONS.



RADIATION OF FIBRES FROM THE BASE LINE IN SMALL AND LARGE HEADS.

Think for a moment if the beautiful harmony of the heavens were for one night to be disturbed through an order being given for the constellations to change their position. That the Great Bear, Orion, and Cassiopeia were to mix themselves with the Pleiades and planets. What should we think of the scientific plan of the Great Architect, if that were the case?

What we claim for Phrenology, according to Gall's theories, is that it is supported by the experiments of scientists in their localizations of motor centers. The speech center, the gustatory center, the center for fright, and the imitative center, are all proofs that Dr. Gall's conclusions were not brought about by any effort of the imagination, but by hard study, close observation, and innumerable comparisons among human beings and crania.

A Bureau of Advice and what it Accomplished.

By Phœbe Bird.

CHAPTER I.

Coming home to dinner one cold winter evening, Willard Winston found his little wife curled up demurely on the hearth-rug in the little parlor of the flat where the young couple had first set up housekeeping, six months before. His own easy chair was drawn up invitingly near, while house-jacket and slippers were all ready to be put on.

"How late are you, Willard," said his wife rising to greet him with a pretty frown. "I'm afraid the fritters are quite spoiled. But never mind, dear boy, come and warm your icy fingers. Why, how very cold you are!" she exclaimed, hurrying to stir the ruddy coals into a brighter glow.

"Yes, a trolley-wire broke about a half-mile from home, so I walked the rest of the way, and as the car never passed me I suppose it is standing there yet. But what have you there, Dora? That's a new sort of an embellishment," said her husband, withdrawing his red fingers from before the fire in order to shade his eyes that he might read the large illuminated motto that rested on the mantel-piece.

"Oh,. yes," said Dora, springing up gayly to light the gas, "you shall see what it is this moment."

"Well, it's a work of art, surely. But

what does it mean, Dora? 'Bureau of Advice.'" He read the sign slowly. '

"It means, dear boy, that I have gone into business, and have hung out my sign."

"I see."

"Well, come along to dinner, for I hear our small maid clattering the dishes, and while I tell you all about it you will be so interested that I am sure you will never know whether the fritters are spoiled or not.

"You see, dear," went on the little woman, impressively, while she poured the chocolate, "when I married you I had to give up some of my sublimest aspirations."

Willard bowed his head humbly.

"And one of the greatest of these was the hope I had of using my knowledge of Phrenology to an extensive degree. I would have made a splendid lecturer, Willard."

It was his turn to get even, and he looked up mischievously and said:

"Oh, yes, I never saw a woman who could equal you in that."

The young wife blushed, and bit her lip vexatiously, but, nothing daunted, she proceeded to unfold her plan.

"Well, at any rate, there is not a day passes when my knowledge of Phrenology is not called out by some one to help decide some perplexing problem. Why, it appears as if Phrenology applies to everything; and there isn't a woman among all my friends who has not fallen into a habit of coming to me with every little family jar, and every love affair, not to speak of the new-born babies and the prospective sons-in-law. And that's all right, but when it comes to being called upon to decide upon the acceptance or refusal of young church pastors, and the style of winter bonnets, I have concluded to draw the line, or else make something out of such weighty decisions.

"You didn't observe the little ebony box with the slit in the lid that stood just below my sign on the mantel, did you? Oh, of course, you did not. Well, that's for the fees. Hereafter when any one comes here to take up my valuable time in applying Phrenology to some of their personal affairs that don't concern me a penny's-worth, I shall politely request them to contribute something (whatever they think the advice is worth) to that fund."

Willard laughed good-naturedly.

"Oh, you'll get rich before I do, I fear. But what may your novel means of raising money be for?" he asked. "I'll venture it's to pay the expenses of a next summer's outing that you are looking forward to."

"Indeed, it's not," replied his pretty wife, indignantly. "It's to be devoted to the purpose of purchasing a new organ for our Charity Mission Sabbath School."

"Well, that's a noble cause, I am sure," responded Willard, and so the matter was laid aside.

The next evening on coming home Willard asked his wife merrily, as she met him in the hall, how many contributions she had had to her fund.

"More than you think, dear boy," she replied, triumphantly. "Mrs. M—— called with her nine-year-old son to ask me what she should do to have her boy learn to like music. The boy is deficient in Time and Tune, and I told her she had better get him a fine tool-chest and let him make music with a hammer and saw, rather than to keep him pounding on a piano two hours each day. The boy has large Constructiveness, Size and Weight, and also Order and Ideality, and would make a splendid cabinet-maker, but a musician, never.

"Well, she herself asked about the sign, so I modestly told her of my plan, and she dropped something into the box that sounded like a quarter of a dollar."

"Pooh! that was little enough."

"But if it had been last week, Willard, before I started my Bureau of Advice, I wouldn't have got anything," retorted Dora.

(To be continued.)

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, JUNE, 1899.

"When the Milk is Spilled."

A capital editorial appeared recently in the "New York Tribune" on the above subject. It stated, among other things:

"'Blessings brighten,' Young reminds us, 'as they take their flight.' His often-quoted line is only one version of a saying Protean in form but always indisputable in truth. It is the thing that is lost that we prize—the faded flower, the spilled milk, the neglected opportunity. Folk-lore and literature are crowded with expressions of the fact. The poet might have gone further, could his muse have put the additional truth into verse, and have told us that most of all do blessings brighten as they take their flight through our neglect to keep them, or when we ourselves actually drive them from us. That, too, is truth, the always realized but never acted upon truth. Men are forever crying over spilled milk and at the self-same moment spilling more."

This is exactly what the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has been upholding for over fifty years, and yet there is need for further warning. The square peg still gets into the round hole, and people do not see how this state of things could be altered until it is often too late to make a change; therefore the milk is spilled, and yet men do not see how they can prevent losing any more until some sudden thought awakens them to the fact that they are wasting all the cream of their lives, when they might be utilizing it for better purposes; then they endeavor with great effort and the expenditure of large sums of money to make up for lost time. The article goes on to say:

"For years this city pursued a consistent policy of destroying, or at least diminishing, its small parks. One of the fairest and most needed of all it suffered to be altogether abolished. It covered a large part of another with ugly buildings. It let a third be disfigured with elevated railroads. And then it awoke to a sense of its loss, and has since at enormous cost been striving to repair its self-inflicted losses. Once many of the streets were lined with graceful and beneficent shade trees. They were wantonly destroyed, and now appeals and efforts are made to replace them. Once the moun-

tains and the whole country were clothed in due proportion with forests, which kept the springs full and the streams steady in their flow. Men recklessly destroyed the forests, and the springs have been dried up and the streams now alternate between trickling rills and raging torrents. And now movements are being organized at great cost to replant the forests which should have been preserved. Once brooks and rivers were pure and sweet, but men made them receptacles for sewage until they became unutterably foul, and now they are wondering how to purify them again. How vastly better if the parks had been preserved, and the shade trees protected, and the forests maintained, and the streams kept pure! Men see it now, and lament their folly."

Now although, phrenologically speaking, we are not demolishing small parks or disfiguring the city with elevated railroads, or ceasing to line the streets with graceful shade-trees, or demolishing the forests, or polluting the brooks and rivers with sewage matter, yet what we are doing is fifty per cent. more important, and that in the wrong direction, namely, we are allowing our children to grow up and pollute their minds with wrong thoughts of life, with wrong surroundings, with wrong ambitions, and with poor culture for the vocations for which they are best adapted.

The article says:

"But men go right on committing the same folly over and over again. We have had in this metropolis hitherto an atmosphere more pure and transparent than any other large city in the world has known. That has been one great source of native pride and of foreign admiration. Yet now men are deliberately, wantonly polluting it and bringing it into the smoky, murky, suffocating state known hitherto to less favored cities. They are doing this openly, flagrantly, insolently, in defiance alike of natural decency and of statute law, and actually with the assent if not the connivance of the sworn and paid officers of the law whose duty it is to arrest and punish them as criminals."

So in the training of character we have the best expression of talent to start with, but we do not preserve it, care for it, train it, and discipline the young lives to take care of themselves when thrown out into the world alone, and consequently there comes a failure in their characters, yet by a thoughtful understanding of Phrenology could have spared them the waste of half their lives. Give a boy a fair education, say some, and turn him out into the world to shift for himself, is the edict that goes out from many a family; but Phrenology says if a boy is to be a practical engineer, train him for one; if he is to be the best lawyer in the land, give him the aspirations to start with; if he is to be a successful business man, let him learn what commerce means, but do not waste his time over studies that have no practical bearing on the work of his life, though if a man had six lives he might fit himself in the studies of a philosopher, scientist, barrister, physician, and artist, as well as a merchant or trader.

A little further on in our quoted article the moral is pointed in the following words:

"And one of these days, when the mischief is fully done, when our once pellucid and crystalline atmosphere is transformed into Chicago reek, and Pittsburg smoke, and London fog, men will begin to realize what they have lost, and will hold conventions, and pass resolutions, and enact laws, and spend great sums of money for the undoing of the mischief and the restoration of our atmosphere to its original state. When they have spilled the milk, that is to say, to the very last drop they will cry over it and try to scoop some of it up from the gutter or

seek another cow from which to procure another pailful. It is a great thing to be wise after the event. And what can be wiser than to cry over milk which we have wantonly spilled?"

Can we not, therefore, draw a lesson from this trenchant article and spare ourselves the unnecessary waste of time that misfits in society are daily showing us that they have done, by a more careful examination of ourselves and our children? How can we do this, you ask. We have one very practical solution to the matter and one that has proved of benefit to hundreds of our countrymen who have attested to their use of the method here suggested. There exists in the city of New York what is called the American Institute of Phrenology; many do not know of this institution, and therefore we give it a word of publicity at this important period of the year; you hear on every side the question asked, "Where are you going for your summer holiday?" We are anxious that those who go away to a shady corner in the country or in the mountains or by the riverside shall consider the question as to whether a course at the American Institute of Phrenology will not enable them to reap a benefit in regard to their future business or profession which no other training is capable of giving in the same way. We consider that much spilt milk might be saved, or, better still, energy conserved and talents developed which would put men and women on the right road to attain their highest possibilities; and were all our friends of progress to take with them a synopsis, which has just been issued, of the purposes of the forthcoming autumn term they would be able to examine for themselves the full particulars of what the curriculum consists. Our appeal is to all, do not spend half your lives and leave the remaining years to regret that it has not been more productive or spent in different channels, when by a fuller knowledge of original talent the mischief might have been averted. In a future number we shall take the occasion to explain more fully the purposes of the course here indicated, but in the meantime we trust that all who wish to shape their lives by the best scientific methods will send for "Human Nature Library No. 40," which contains just the information they will want.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted*

"Baby," by Frances Sheldon Bolton, editor of *The Mothers' Journal*, published by *The Mothers' Journal* Company, New Haven, Conn. Price, 50 cents. This little booklet contains a series of chapters on babyhood, and contains twenty-five practical demonstrations of babyhood, and many valuable hints are scattered through every chapter, from the first chapter on "Baby's Mother" to the last one on "What Makes Baby Cry?"

It appears to us that this little book with its cover of white linen and blue type must find its way where it is most needed, namely, in the nursery. It is written in an interesting manner, and from practical experience. Although every mother more or less has her own theories about how her baby should be treated, brought up, managed and fed, yet there are many young inexperienced mothers who will gladly hail such a book as this, and so will many nurses who often have more to do with the bringing up of the children than have the mothers themselves. The more books we can have

of practical experience on these matters the better it will be for the future generations.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

H. W., Washington.—It should be remembered that every boy should have his head, heart, and hand well educated. By the proper education of his head he will be taught what is good and what is evil, what is wise and what is foolish, what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of his heart he will be taught to love what is good, wise, and right, and to hate what is evil, foolish, and wrong, and by the proper education of his hand he will be enabled to supply his wants and to add to his comforts and to assist those around him; as you seem to be an earnest father, anxious to give your boy the best opportunities possible, we would say that the highest objects of a good education are to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind. Everything that helps us in attaining these objects is of great value, and everything that hinders is comparatively worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head and love in the heart a man is ever ready to do good, order and peace reign around him, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown.

G. G.—You ask what inclinations of character we consider the most highly favorably, and what unfavorable to the beauty of one's singing voice. We certainly consider that a vital-mental temperament is one of the most favorable conditions to expressiveness and exalted emotion in singing and the development of such faculties as Ideality and Benevolence with a full degree of Friendship, Approbativeness, Imitation and Agreeableness, and further means of inducing the voice to produce certain pleasing effects, but do not forget that different kinds of music require different faculties to express them, as for instance the ballad music requires a large development of the social qualities; religious music calls upon the moral faculties to be well represented, while the comic songs require quite a different development of mind. However good a voice is we must remember that there are certain conditions which have to correspond, before we can get any real effect in singing.

Mme. Luisa Cappiani once told me that many pupils spoiled their voices by running from one teacher to the other, taking in as they flatter themselves the essence of every teacher's method, and so finish with breaking their own voices to pieces, and thus the unfairly treated teachers get the blame without having had a chance of getting a result from his or her skill. In regard to the teacher a straightforward one will treat the amateur pupil the same as she treats the professional pupil, that is, giving the pupil all she is able to give in the time assigned for the lesson. She said: "A pupil of mine once brought a friend of hers to me who had just returned from Dresden; she desired to take lessons of me. I replied, 'Vacation is near; I can only give you ten lessons. Will you be satisfied?' 'O, yes,' she said, 'that is just what I would like; I have studied two years with ——.' 'Never mind who was your teacher,' I said, 'without wasting time in conversation, we will get to work at once. Please emit this tone.' (Giving example.) The handsome young lady, without opening her mouth and only showing two rows of pearly teeth, brought forth a real mosquito tone. 'Please open your mouth, and sing this tone like I give you an example,' I said. No better attempt was made from the pretty mouth. 'Please put down your chin and give this tone of medium loudness, like example.' No better result. 'Please drop the jaw.' In vain. 'For heaven's sake, open the mouth that something can come out of it; a vibration; a tone. Did I not understand you had two years' tuition of ——, and you cannot open your mouth?' 'O yes, madam, and he did all he could for me. At the second lesson, when he saw I did not like to open my mouth, he said, "Well, Miss A., you will learn just the same in taking every day a lesson from sitting in my room to hear the others." And so I did, and then he escorted me home and regularly took dinner with us; really, he did what he could for me.' 'Humph, I see, but I do not believe in these conversational lessons. I want my pupils' attention for half an hour all to myself, and the pupils want my undivided strength and enthusiasm, and this is what I call a straightforward lesson,'" said madam, and we think she is right.

Addie B. Johnson, North Danville, Ill., writes: "I want to tell you that, while I am greatly interested in all that is in the JOURNAL, I am *very* much so in all the writings of the Rev. Charles J. Adams. I have a copy of Dr. Adams' "Where Is my Dog?"

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS. —*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

Communications have been received from the following correspondents which will be answered as soon as possible in the pages of the JOURNAL: C. M. K., Greenville, Tenn.; B. K., Greenville, Tenn.; E. B. S., Bridgeton, R. I.; F. B. A., Charlestown, Mass.; K. L. H., Corning, N. Y.; A. R., Ontario, Canada; C. W. O., Farmland, Ind.; M. A. A., Hammond, Minn.; S. M. W., Dayton, Va.; M. W., Hammond, Ind.; R. W., Hammond, Ind.; L. W. S., St. Louis, Mo.; C. H., Rossland, B. C.; M. J. L., Brownton, Minn.; I. V. E., Low Moor, Ia.; J. D. P. W., Natimuk, Victoria, Australia; W. H., Carmi, Ill.; W. S. L., Cleveland, O.; M. J. K., Sabine Pass, Tex.; M. P. R., Atlanta, Ga.; L. A., Newcastle, Pa.

No. 432.—J. F. G., Nanaimo, B. C.—Your photograph indicates that you are a man of keen sensibilities and have a wide- awake nature, one that is ready for any pull upon your strength or intellect; you are apparently well balanced, but would rather give your time to intellectual work than that of a physical character only; you are adapted to office work, and could make an excellent accountant, secretary, bookkeeper, librarian, and linguist, as well as a good lawyer.

No. 433.—T. J. S., Rainy, Okla.—The mental temperament predominates in you and gives you a keen interest in all that pertains to study and mental work. You are quite a hustler, and if you could superintend and manage others you would be in your right place; you are enterprising and always have something new on hand. You talk fast when you allow yourself to entertain company, and almost carry people away by storm because your ideas flow so quickly. You have quite an artistic turn of mind.

No. 434.—F. B., Spearville, Kan.—We give no charts with this examination. You have a good deal of the orator in you and would be excellent in offhand speeches at election times. You can work hard when you work and enjoy yourself when you lie off; you do nothing by halves. You are adapted to active, executive work; outdoor as well as indoor occupation would suit you better than close confinement; you are quite cautious in looking ahead, but have very little fear when danger is near. You should be a master man.

No. 435.—J. B., Spearville, Kan.—You must think we have a powerful magnifying glass to increase the distinctness of the pale photograph you have sent us and also be able to see underneath your hat. You have a powerful frame of body, which corresponds with your large perceptive intellect. No task will be too hard for you in a way, but you must cultivate more confidence in yourself and take all the responsibilities that come along in your path. You are worth about double the price that you put upon yourself; you ought to work by the eye readily, and would make a good mechanic, carpenter, or farmer, particularly if there was building to be done on the place.

No. 436.—A. B., New Brighton, N. Y.—You must try and mix up more in society and give off your sparks of wit and encourage yourself as much as possible; you take things rather too seriously and are dreadfully in earnest over the small as well as the large and important things of life. You are rather dreamy, and find yourself thinking and pondering over a subject even when you want to be doing something else. Refresh your memory, and do not allow yourself to be talked to all the time, but do some of the talking yourself. You live upstairs more than in the basement of your brain, consequently are good in theory, mathematics, and the philosophy and literature of the languages.

No. 437.—A. G. C., Highlandville, Mass. —You have a bright and intelligent mind, and have improved your perceptive intellect considerably since childhood and have lost none of your mental inquiry. You are full of questions and kept your mother busy answering them as a youngster. You have a keen mind for electrical engineering and ought to succeed well as a practical electrician. Get all the education you can and you will justify this remark and find yourself drifting into inventions of various kinds. Thanks for sending your mother's and sister's photographs for us to look at them.

No. 438.—A. E. P., North Creek, N. Y.—You have a very anxious character and look as though you had all the children of Israel to manage; you use your Cautiousness and Causality to plan and think ahead and sometimes see doubt and difficulties which never occur. Try and take life more as it comes and allow your mind to affect your body in a beneficial way by building it up instead of laying too

much stress upon unnecessary anxieties. You are a good discerner of character and will seldom make mistakes in your ideas of people whom you employ. Try, however, to get into the habit of allowing others to help you in your work instead of shouldering too much responsibility yourself. You never leave any stone unturned that would be to the benefit of your family if you could by extra effort help them in any way.

No. 439.—C. A. P., North Creek, N. Y.—This lad is an honest and straightforward young man; he can be trusted thoroughly as a banker or in any responsible position where he would be subject to temptations. He will carry a steady head on his shoulders and be able to work with older people. He takes after his mother in his temperament and his father in his cast of intellect. He should get as good an education as possible and learn a couple of languages, so that if he goes into business he can rise above the ordinary clerk and be the confidential assistant in the office, and gradually work up to be a partner himself. People will like him, and he will succeed in steadily carrying out his purposes.

No. 440.—J. W. B., Palmyra, Ia.—You possess apparently more brain than body, and it will take you to the end of your life to balance the one with the other. You are a locomotive man and are quick to detect any want of industry in others; you are shrewd and far-sighted and think more than you talk, but when you are drawn into conversation you say something that others remember; you hit the nail squarely on the head and do not waste words or time. You must take pleasure in being on your feet most of the time overseeing and managing others, but you would take poorly to being directed yourself. Engineering, mechanics, railroading, or a general store would suit you the best.

No. 441.—S. G., St. John, N. B.—Your head is the best part of you, and in order to make the most of your brains you must lay your foundation firm and sure and try to increase your vitality, not by overdoing your strength on a bicycle or in a game of baseball, but by a regular amount of physical training. You possess a good upper story, and it is sometimes hard for you to come down into the basement and live like other people; you are much more inclined to live for an object of an intellectual character than to make money your object. Your face is long compared with its breadth, and your head is high and long rather than broad. Try and develop your Destructiveness, Combativeness, and Self-Esteem. You ought not to be too much confined to the house, though you would make a good financier for another rather than for yourself. You could also succeed in law, and would be an upright and earnest exponent of it. There would be no misplacing of judgment where you were concerned, and you would know how to convict the right person as a judge.

No. 442.—E. L. H.—Your photograph is not a good one; it does not do you justice we are sure. You do not probably frown as your photograph indicates. You have a good headpiece, but you often hunt around for words to clothe your ideas, and you would rather sit down and work a thing out in the form of a problem than make a speech about your work. You think a little too much sometimes, and it would be well for you to try to be more social and use the back part of your brain a little more than you do so as to equalize your capacity in several directions. You should be good in mathematics, in mental arithmetic, in following things out that require thought and attention. You will not be one who will want to depend too much on your eyesight.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

April 29, 1899.

On Wednesday, April 26th, Mr. J. B. Eland read a paper on "Temper, Phrenologically Considered," which was greatly appreciated. We have had a good season. The attendance at the lectures has been very encouraging and shows an increased interest in Phrenology. The annual meeting will be held May 24th.

D. T. Elliott.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. George Morris is lecturing in North Dakota and doing well. He recently raised $45 for the benefit of the City High School. The large Opera House hall was well filled with the leading citizens of this community. C. H. Roberts,
Superintendent City Schools.

Mr. C. A. Gates, Class '88, has been lecturing in Northeastern Iowa. He is now closing an engagement at West Union, Ia., which has lasted nearly a month, and during which time he has delivered about twenty lectures. He is a pleasant and attractive speaker, and each lecture is full of instruction. His examinations at the close of the lectures are accurate and his private delineation of character are considered correct and truthful readings of human nature.

Mr. A. N. Hobson, Class '69, says he has pleasant recollections of the teachers. He

says: "I believe the time I spent with you to be as well or better expended than any equal length of time in my career."

Mr. George Cozens was lecturing at Winnipeg, Manitoba, the last we heard.

Mr. Knox has been visiting Ottawa, Kan., and expects to remain in that State until the end of June. In June he expects to go to Topeka, Kan., where he has previously lectured.

Norristown, Pa., is the centre round which Mr. George W. Payne has been lecturing.

In these brisk times friends of Phrenology, Societies and Orders will do well to arrange with D. D. Stroup, M. E., 803 Lincoln Street, Milton, Pa., or address through Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st Street, N. Y. City, for his lectures on Phrenology, and a variety of other subjects. The gentleman holds several diplomas, high credentials, and is a graduate of the American Institute of Prenology, has lectured and practiced phrenology for ten years.

Engagements can be made for any State in the Union, or Canada and the Provinces. Arrange early, as this notice may appear only once. Liberal terms.

W. A. K., Forestburg, Texas, writes:

Please send me as many lithographs of the most distinguished phrenologists you have. These pictures are an overpowering argument, and will bring an unbeliever to a halt quicker than any argument I have tried.

Professor Cozens has just concluded a course of eight lectures in Winnipeg, Manitoba—had good houses all the time. The "Winnipeg Free Press" gave glowing reports. This is the fifth course Mr. Cozens has given this city in eight years.

A. H. Welch, F. A. I. P., has been lecturing in Owen Sound.

J. Wesley Brooks has visited Ontario, Canada.

J. A. Baker, has lectured recently in Kingston, Ontario.

John Love, Lincoln, Neb., writes:

Enclosed please find $1 for another year's subscription to the JOURNAL. I think it greatly improved in the last year. It always occupies first place among my current reading matter.

Mr. ——— writes of a family living in Kansas City, who have a family of partly grown-up sons and daughters. They were given Mr. Sizer's "Forty Years in Phrenology," and the family became intensely interested in the subject, and decided to commence the study together, wanting that book first. Later on they propose to have the children attend the Institute. Three boys will go to Harvard, and one girl to Vassar.

Please find one dollar inclosed, for which send me THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and "Science of Health" one year. This is renewal.

If I live to next March, 19th, I will be seventy-five years of age. I hope to take your JOURNAL as long as I live.

A. B.,
Meigsville, Morgan Co., O.

Am always interested in the science, and hope to find time to attend another course at the Institute in the near future.

S. C.,
East Providence, R. I.

Class of '92.

CURRENT NOTES.

On March 29, forty-eight women were graduated from the law class at the New York University. Among those who donned caps and gowns and received their diplomas were Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, wife and assistant of the engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge; Mrs. Henry Siegel, wife of Henry Siegel, of New York; Miss Monroe, daughter of the publisher; Miss Catherine Leonard, granddaughter of Judge Leonard, of New York Supreme Court; Miss May McCrackin, daughter of the Chancellor of the University. The study of this class is sure to benefit the ladies in question, even if they do not continue their studies and become bachelors and doctors of law; it is positively necessary for women to know something of the conditions that enable them to hold property in their own names.

Tesla has a rival, so it is stated, in the field of visionary invention, in the person of a prominent electric specialist now in Vienna. The rival has a record almost as extensive as Tesla's. It includes an electro-magnetic appliance for the absolute prevention of railway collisions. An improved telephone system to carry the voice 5,000 miles, and a wonderful weaving loom that will work automatically. Truly we have great need of the first named invention in order to do away with the great destruction of life that we so often suffer through collisions.

For fifty subscribers to the Journal (a dollar each) a free course will be given at the Institute in September next.

THE CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICANTS.

Which of the civilized nations drinks the most? This is a question certainly not without interest, and on which there has been more speculation than accurate inquiry. British intemperance is notorious beyond either exaggeration or extenuation. It is often contrasted with a "Continental sobriety," which is asserted, but of which there is little proof.

After a close inquiry into the subject, Mr. W. E. A. Axon, President of the Manchester, Salford, and District Temperance Union, arrives at the conclusion that the American consumption, per head of the population, is 1,232 gallons, the Hungarian 2,025, the British 2,447, the German 2,620, the Belgian 3,815, the Swiss 4,918, and the French 8,606. These figures destroy many theories. The French are the greatest consumers of alcohol in Europe, and the consumption is so much on the increase as to be a source of regret and alarm to all thoughtful patriots. The Americans are the most temperate people in the civilized world. They have also more freely and completely than any other nation placed the liquor traffic under popular control. Some of the American States have adopted a full measure of Prohibition, and even where this heroic remedy has not been applied Local Option in varying forms is almost universal.

The Pascal Institute for Manual Training has closed its first term of work for the summer vacation. The work the girls have done is really wonderful, and all help given to the Institute is a public benefaction. The teachers are excellent and very painstaking. Call and see the Institute at 576 Lexington Avenue, corner of Fifty-first Street, New York City.

WIT AND WISDOM.

His Sister Had Her Choice.—Mamma: "Bobbie, I notice that your little sister took the smaller apple. Did you let her have her choice, as I told you to?" Bobbie: "Yes; I told her she could have the little one or none, and she chose the little one."

A Strictly Family Affair.—Mamma: "Did you tell God how naughty you were?" Lily: "No; I was ashamed. I thought it had better not get out of the family."

He Knew Willie.—"Georgie," said his mother, "I will not whip you this time, if after this you promise to be a good little boy like Willie Jones." "Mamma," said Georgie, earnestly, "whip me, please."

Moving out of the District.—A little girl of Los Angeles, whose family was about to move to Arizona, and who had heard that country spoken of as a forlorn and particularly God-forsaken place, was saying her prayers at her mother's knee the night before their intended departure. She said all she had been taught, and then, with peculiar emphasis, she said: "Now good-by, God, for to-morrow we are going to Arizona."

Preparing for Future Need.—Little Edith had the habit of eating out the soft part of her bread and tucking the crust under the edge of her plate. The other evening Edith was detected in this, and her mother said: "Edith, how often have I told you about leaving your crusts? There may be a day you will be glad to get them." "Yes, mamma," replied Edith, promptly, "that's what I'm saving 'em for."

The Uninformed Goat.—"Oh, my dear daughter!" (to a little girl of six), "you should not be frightened and run from the goat. Don't you know you are a Christian Scientist?" "But, mamma" (excitedly), "the billy goat don't know it."

Misjudging Johnnie.—Mother: "Johnnie, I'm shocked to hear you swear. Do you learn that at school?" "Learn it at school! Why, it's me what teaches the other boys."

It's faith in something and enthusiasm for something that makes life worth looking at.—O. W. Holmes.

Character is a garment which the invisible fingers of the soul are ever weaving.—George Eliot.

Happy the man who learns the very wide chasm that lies between his wishes and his powers.—Goethe.

CONSIDERATION FOR HER HUSBAND.

"Mrs. Beasley is always thinking of her husband. She never does anything without considering him."

"Well, that's nice of her."

"Yes, but it seems to me she overdoes it sometimes. When the men came to paint their house yesterday she wouldn't let them go ahead until she had selected colors that would harmonize with her husband's new striped shirts."—Chicago News.

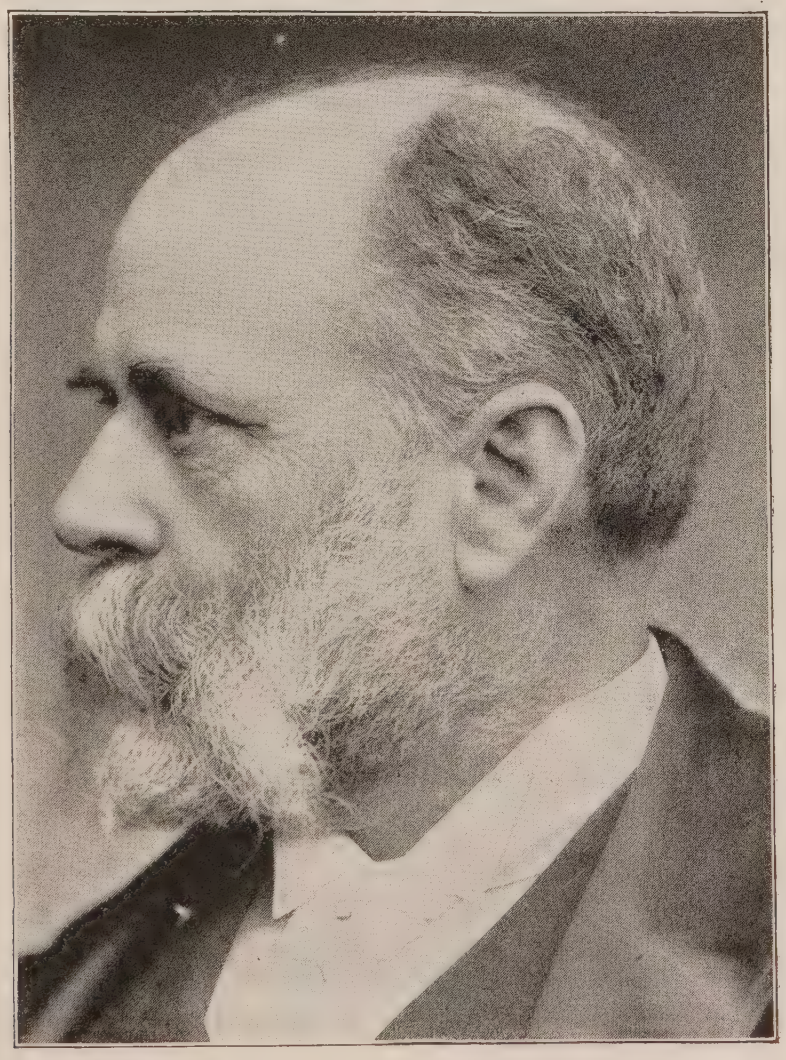
The photographs that appeared in the May JOURNAL of President A. O. Gallup, Chauncey M. Depew, and Vice-President Hobart were taken by Rockwood.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH
PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Vol. 108—No. 7] July, 1899 [Whole No. 727]

Mr. George G. Rockwood.

KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS AN ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHER AND PHOTO-PRINTER —A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.



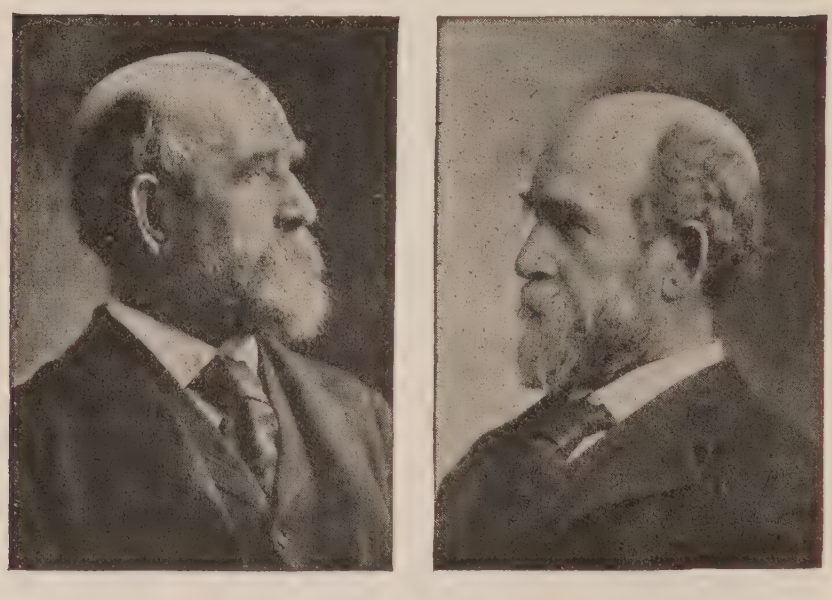
GEORGE G. ROCKWOOD, PHOTOGRAPHER.

The enormous strides that have been made in the art of photography during the past century are in keeping with the progress that has been made in electrotyping and illustrations of all kinds. The art of printing has changed completely to suit itself to the demands of the age for something new and better, but photography has eclipsed many of her sister arts in its adaptation to new branches of work; for instance, to-day what would medicine and astronomy do without the aid of photography?

Painters, sculptors, and artists of all kinds also find in photography a strong ally. We have only to look through the old numbers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for a visible example of the improvement introduced into it. Since the subject of our sketch took up the work of photography and established himself in New York, the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL was the first magazine in this country to introduce illustrated work into its pages. At its inception in 1838, it will be remembered, photography had not made many advances. Niepce and Daguerre's invention was this year brought to public notice, and year by year we have had some new departure in the art of photography, but a true photographer needs many special mental characteristics, and the demand of late years for representations



General Benjamin F. Tracy.



Henry George.

ILLUSTRATION OF MR. ROCKWOOD'S THEORY REGARDING THE RIGHT AND LEFT SIDE OF THE FACE.

of character and all the various shades of expression, need a special study of human character itself; therefore, no operator can succeed behind a camera unless he has a large endowment of the organ of Human Nature; and whether all photographers admit the truth of Phrenology or not, they certainly recognize the difference in the heads of their subjects, and were they to go a little further in their analysis they would find that Phrenology could interpret to them the real character of every visitor to their studio. Mr. George Rockwood, as represented by our portrait of him, embodies a completeness of organization which is exceptional. The saying is often quoted when speaking of a special flower, "such a rose does not bloom on every bush," and with Mr. Rockwood we find that nature has endowed him with not only a large brain and a fine quality of organization, but also a harmonious balance of power, constitutionally



PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRATED MEN, TAKEN BY G. G. ROCKWOOD.

speaking. His physique is equal to a great amount of executive work, and having taken after his mother in his temperament, tone, and quality of organization as well as in many of his mental characteristics, he shows a blending of

power between the masculine and feminine attributes which is naturally the envy of many of his friends. We see in such an organization immense power in several directions. Nature does not seem to have stinted him in any one direction, hence he has even a surplus of power which he could well spare to those who have not sufficient energy, enterprise, ambition, sympathy, or sociability of mind. He is a leader among men with whom he associates and is no less than a general in the art that he follows. He uses his social and intellectual faculties in unison with his work, hence he is able to adapt himelf to the most fastidious taste, the most dignified disposition, the most erratic and restless child and the most lively animal. The accampanying illustrations show the scope of his work. He uses a tender and affectionate nature toward the child who is timid and afraid of having a photograph taken. He is humorous and witty in drawing out the best thoughts and expressions of our celebrated men and women; he is clear headed and prompt to catch any thought or magnetic touch of a speaker and throws it back intensified to the individual. His conversational talent shows that he is a wide reader and one capable of assimilating the news of the day. From his eye there beams a geniality which is indicated by his large Agreeableness and Approbativeness, while Language is a largely represented organ. The height of his head, which is well filled out, indicates



SOME OF ROCKWOOD'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHILDREN.

strength of character, independence of thought, determination of mind in the pursuance of his work, keen sympathies with every side of character, and adaptability of mind from his large Imitation, Intuition, and Mirthfulness, which enable him to say the right thing at the right time and in the right way. The height of his head, however, does not take away from the strength that exists in the base; his head is broad and full around the ears, which gives him courness and Benevolence. He knows how to meet a man half way in argument and debate and tells whether when meeting a stranger he has found a real friend. He is able to take men at their best and make them feel in a good humor. His artistic qualities blend with his Constructiveness and Comparison in making him original and inventive; he is not a copyist, but one whom others have imitated, and his experience in photography fully follows out what his



PHOTOGRAPHS OF ANIMALS BY G. G. ROCKWOOD.

age to say what he believes even if there are not half a dozen men who agree with him in a large concourse of people. He has a reformatory type of head which inclines men to think about what he utters, whether they agree with him or not, but the tremendous force of the base of his brain is held in check and mellowed by his large Conscientious-

head indicates, for he was the first one to introduce instantaneous photography in this city; the first to make carte-de visite pictures in this country, and the first to produce a life-size plain photograph. He has also experimented much in the line of photo-printing and has succeeded in producing wonderful impressions with printers' ink, from gela-

tine surfaces. Although he is a very busy man in his studio and has a large staff of assistants, yet he has devoted considerable time to art in different directions and has written and lectured on the subject of photography and tone productions before many important Clubs, Institutes, and Societies throughout the country.

As we said at the commencement, Mr. Rockwood has a comprehensive mind and is capable of showing talent in various directions, not only in literature, science, and art, but he has special talent in music. The lower front lobe of his head is well filled out, which gives him his capacity to regulate and appreciate the light and shade of musical composition. Tune, Time, Ideality, Spirituality, Benevolence, Veneration, Comparison, and Human Nature are all requisites for a fine singer and this combination is noticeably strong; he could have, therefore, devoted himself to music alone, not only as a soloist, but as a musical director. Such an organization as this indicates that he is and always will be a pioneer in whatever work he takes up or follows out. His programme will never be completed, for he works as though he were going to live a thousand years and he will die with his harness on.

To show the keen insight that Mr. Rockwood always manifests with his subject the following little incident will illustrate our meaning:

Mr. Rockwood said to us when interviewing him, "One morning, Dr. Seth Low came into my office with a very serious expression upon his face. As I wished to catch the geniality of the man, I bethought myself of an idea to dissipate it, by saying 'Dr. Low, have you ever met a man with whom you would exchange personalities—not his circumstances and wealth, but his character and personality?' Dr. Low replied, 'he could not recall such an instance.' 'Well,' said I, 'I never did before, but I do envy you—a man who is able and willing to lay down a cool million of dollars and consecrate it to God and his fellow man!' The effect upon Dr. Low was magical; he showed he understood the appreciation of his work as well as the compliment, and consequently I was able to take a splendid photograph as the result."

We asked Mr. Rockwood what was his ideal of a photographer. "My ideal of the best photographer," said Mr. Rockwood, "is one who is most of a Chesterfield in his manners; a Bacon in his range of information, a Daniel Huntington in his art; a small edition of Shakespeare in his knowledge of human nature, blended with the genial humor of Charles Dickens. As sure as the chamelion reflects the hue of its surroundings, so is the sitter to reflect, in some measure, the mood and personality of the photographer."

We congratulate the readers of the JOURNAL for having Mr. Rockwood's sympathetic interest in the subject of Phrenology, for his illustrations have added largely to the interest of this and other magazines.

THE EDITOR.

Henry Coyle says:

An acorn dropped beside the road
  May rise a mighty tree;
A thought of ours may be the goal
  To immortality.

So let our thoughts be sweet and pure,
  And all the world shall bow
In homage, and they may endure
  Ten thousand years from now.

Ethical Culture.

By Lewis G. Janes, M.A.

Looking at the question of moral education historically, the process in the race has been an exceeding slow one. The recognition of this fact, however, by no means implies that the object is an insignificant or unimportant one, from the standpoint of human evolution. On the other hand, the creation of the human conscience and the building of character appear to be the supreme ends of all evolutionary processes. When these ends are measureably attained, looking back along the road which the race has made and traveled, we perceive that the principle of order which holds the planets in their orbits, and determines unerringly the proportions in which the chemical elements combine, is identical in its nature with that which defines a moral action, and conditions the wonderful chemistry by which human individuals are combined in societies. A moral purpose is thus discovered at the heart of Nature itself.

Every life rightly lived is no less a process of development or evolution than is the building of a world, or the production of biological forms and species. Life is a school wherein Nature herself is the master—a school whereunto we should go in a child-like receptivity of spirit, but the ultimate product of which should be the finest development of manly and womanly character.

In the beginning of human evolution, morality was first born in the family, and thence expanded to the clan, tribe, and nation; only here and there, among the great souls and spiritual leaders of the race, has it yet transcended the national boundaries and been recognized as a universal principle. The result of this gradual process of ethical development has been seen in the methods whereby morals have been inculcated in different ages and among varying conditions of culture and intelligence. Generally speaking these methods have been empirical, aiming to mold the mind and character into some pre-conceived type of moral excellence—the patriarch or chief of the primitive family, or a more general national or racial type in subsequent stages of social evolution.

The entire tendency of biological and social evolution, however, points to quite a different method as the true ideal of moral education. Nature always aims at the differentiation and integration of many diverse types; the free development of the characteristic individual traits of the subject, rather than at his recreation in the image of another. In pedagogical science, the latter method, the method of education instead of instruction, is now universally accepted as the true one, producing by far the most satisfactory results. We have been more tardy in recognizing that it is also the true method in ethical training; but the deepest thought on these problems has convinced most ethical teachers that this is indeed the case. The building of character can only proceed from within. It must aim to draw out the native capacities of the mind by a natural process of unfoldment, according to that method of nature whereby all living things grow, and attain their highest measure of perfection.

By moral instruction it may be possible to cultivate a certain conventional type of character, that fears to deviate from the beaten track of public opinion; that wears its moral sentiments as it does its garments, because they are of the dominant fashion; that has opinions upon the great ethical and social problems of the day, but no firm convictions; that varies with the changing winds of popular prejudice, and waits for the

judgment of Mrs. Grundy before daring to form one of its own. That even this type of social conformity and moral docility has its uses in a growing society cannot be denied. But surely this does not meet the requirements of our high ideal of what a free manhood and womanhod ought to be, in a free republic!

To be a man, one must surely be able to stand on his own feet, and front the world with his own sustained convictions, not merely with the borrowed opinions of to-day's social bias or prejudice. To develope in the highest sense the ever-womanly, one must not be wholly the puppet of convention or the doll of fashion. That which gives zest and interest to life is the individuality of its human units. "All the world's a stage," says Shakespeare; "and men and women are the players." It is because each of us plays his own individual part, because I am really I, and you are really you, and no other; because in your face the glory of God is reflected at an angle somewhat different from that of every other face, that you and I are interesting to each other, can be helpers, teachers, and inspirers of each other.

All morality has to do with the relation between real men and women in a real world; therefore it is in the highest sense important that we have real men and women, and not sawdust dolls for companions. Do we always treat our children wisely, with this end in view? I fear not. Do not dare to make your own development the type and limitation of that of your child. Nobly resolve that he shall not be another you, but if so it may be, something far better, nobler, and more essential to the life of society than you have ever been.

To assure this result, we must remember that our children grow; and as they grow we must gradually trust them with the knowledge and experience that adult life demands. We must place responsibilities upon them, show confidence in them, make them our companions and friends rather than maintain to them always the relation of monitor or critic. We must always be truthful with them, and respect their sacred individuality, not seeking to pry into all their innocent secrets. There are sacred recesses in every human soul wherein it has the right to possess itself, free from the prying impertinence even of father, mother, or dearest friend. We must win the confidence of our children by giving them our confidence; then will they come to us spontaneously for sympathy and help in every time of trouble.

"Be good, and communicate," is the apostolic injunction. Nothing teaches so loudly and effectively as example. As you are rather than as you teach by word of mouth, so will your children or pupils be. There is no new machine-method of moral education; it is the old principle of personal influence and example that is the most vital force for the moral elevation of the race. Through history and story, too, our young men and women are educated rather than by didactic moral instruction. The ethical motive-power of history and story is in the ideals which they inculcate. No literary charm can make a moral tonic out of the modern pessimistic novel, or inspire an ethical patriotism by the story of the subjugation of a race struggling for freedom. What moral inspiration there is in the story of the American Revolution! And what moral inspiration is there in the story of British rule in India? The essence of moral teaching by example in the life of a nation or a people is to

> Put your creed into your deed,
> Nor speak with double tongue.

Moral principle is buttressed on realities, not on idle phrases. It has to do with the whole life of man, not with any separate department of his life. It spurns all pretense and despises all hypocrisy. It demands nothing less than the devotion of intellect and affections, will and emotion, reason and sentiment, to its service. In so far as we enforce its mandates by artificial penalties we should heed also the method of Nature. Nature's penalties always exactly fit the

deed. They are intrinsic rather than extrinsic. They are registered at once on the tablets of character. They follow the lines of cause and effect, and are never arbitrary. Nature does everything for instruction and reform, nothing for vengeance. No soul is omniscient enough to apportion arbitrary penalties to deserts. From the nursery to the penitentiary our method needs to be radically reconstructed in this particular. The suffering entailed by a wrong act should be seen to be the logical result of the act—not the arbitrary infliction of parent, teacher, or magistrate. The subject of the penalty will thus recognize its justice, and the effect will be remedial. The method of arbitrary punishment, whether in the nursery or the penitentiary, perpetuates evil impulses, and weakens the bond of affection between parent and child, as it weakens that between the erring man and the society of which he constitutes a part.

Phrenotypes and Side Views. No. 30.

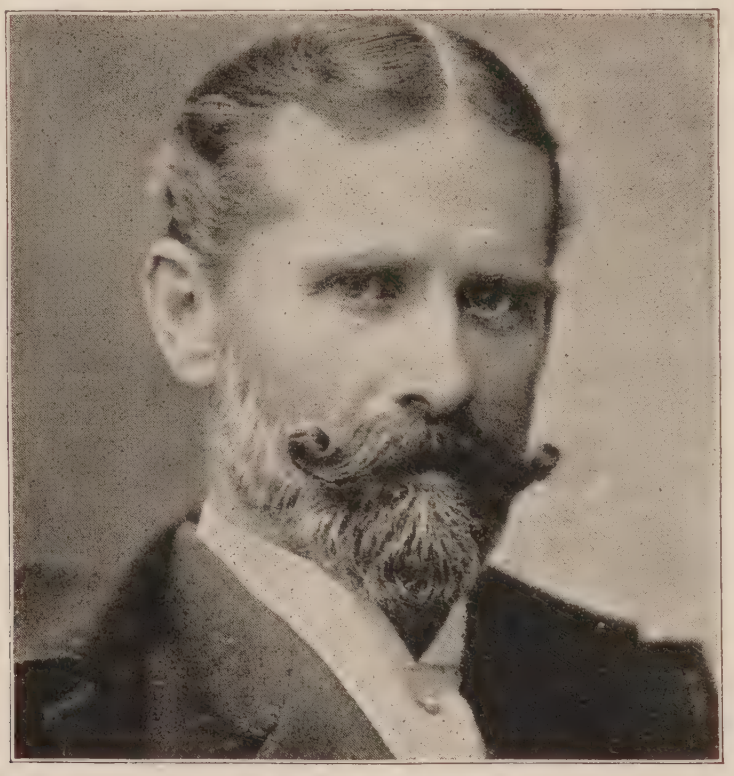
Rev. Van Dyke, of Brick Church, N. J.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

It is Emerson, I think, who says "the soul becomes," and it is he who discourses on "Fate" in terms encouraging that we may not be influenced seriously against large possibilities in the soul's becoming. As a philosopher who has viewed the subject of his reflections on its many sides, and penetrated deeply into motive, pessimistic as well as optimistic, he is far from neglecting fundamental issues. He therefore is found offering reasonable courtesy to the physiologist and to the teacher, and according to their intelligent inferences the measure of credit that honest consideration deserves. In his studies of character Emerson lays much stress on temperament, and refers to the doctors for authority in this respect. But I am sure that we should wrong the Concord essayist if we judged him to be the teacher of limitation, because of his seeing in one's temperament the key of conduct, the cause of success or failure. Not so. It is temperament that gives tone and color to mental expression and has much to do with one's manner of action, and also with one's impression upon others. Yet so multifold are the phases of temperament, were I to say that this quality or property of the human organization is of the highest importance in mind development, the exact truth would be overstated. Success and failure are comparative terms, and not to be analyzed altogether in terms of temperament. Men with the happiest endowment on that side of their nature have proved utter failures. "That vivacious versatility" which Byron mentions as being "merely what is called mobility—a thing of temperament and not of art"—in a certain environment may lead to ruin, while in another environment may just as certainly lead to high success.

No, other things than temperament are necessary to the soul's becoming, the rise and expansion of the man in desirable lines. They who command the "public eye" are not subjects of temperament; being great in good or evil is the effect of conditions personal, and influences external, of which full account must be taken, else our conclusions will be false and superficial. There are certain lines of mind-work that appear to have a special relation to temperament, it must be admitted. There would not have been a Cæsar, a Dante, a Cromwell, a Shakespeare without the operation of a certain type of

temperament. Look at these men and note their differences. In our age, with its increase of physical and material activities, the principle holds just as strongly. The stimulus of purpose, competition, emulation, acquisition draws the best intellects into the every-day channels of business and industry, but certain natures can only find normal expression for that "thing of temperament" in the discussion of ethical and literary matters. The adaptation of faculty to faculty finds thus its easiest exercise, and there is experienced in keeping with the development of the body. The expression in itself carries the idea of excellent balance; of capacity on the part of the vital functions to meet the current demands of the brain activity. The look is healthful. Many brainy men show on brow and cheek the lines of "over-mastering care"; they do not carry their duties and responsibilities comfortably. With Dr. Van Dyke work is healthful, and a thing of enjoyment. He is not inclined to complain of having too much to do. Despite a position of eminent importance,



REV. VAN DYKE.
Photo by Rockwood.

the consciousness the highest satisfaction when the mind is thus employed.

I shall not attempt to compare the gentleman whose portrait appears in accompanying engraving with other men whose organization is similar in type, but merely note the impressions that his physiognomy suggests. What would such a head and face convey to the observer accustomed to study men in the real substance and in the counterfeit presentments of solar reflection? In answer it scarcely needs to be said that the proportions are harmonious above the average, that the head is of good size, yet not massive, or out of as church pastorates go in New York, with the constant demands upon his time that such a position inevitably involves, I can venture the assertion that this gentleman finds time, even leisure, for things not immediately associated with his ministerial functions. One reason for this is that he is a man of organization. His work is arranged; each day has its stint, so to speak, and yet it is not an arrangement with cast-iron corners, or a barbed-wire fence, nothing intimidating to the humblest who would approach and consult him. He is methodical, values time, appreciates order, and believes in the sacredness of indi-

vidual right. Yet his spirit is tolerant and sympathetical in a very high degree. He is remarkably intuitive. I mean that he is gifted with capacity for quick perception and for understanding others. He looks beneath the skin when strangers meet him, and reads their title to respect with remarkable promptness. And joined to this capacity of appreciating character is marked tact in dealing with those who affect him unfavorably. I should consider him as a highly sensitive man on the side of motive, purpose, reputation, and inclined to resent unjust attributions earnestly; yet he is far from being disposed to invite approval, to do or say things for compliment. He never poses for effect, and is not found giving his photograph or autograph to the casual applicant. At such times I judge his engagements are particularly "pressing." No doubt he has a good share of ambition or that crown is not fairly represented in the photograph; but I should not wonder if his ambition has a great deal to do with things that do not find much applause in the general world. That is a broad crown, falling but little from the level of the central mound, and if the doctors are right it has a significance in the life of the man who carries it. In a general way it means tenacity of conviction, and sense of responsibility for opinions held and uttered. In Dr. Van Dyke's case this coronal development imparts a strong regard for the rightness of his cause—possibly, taken in connection with other parts of the organism, a critical and scrupulous consideration of the rights involved in a matter, especially when it involves controversy. Fairness of dealing is a marked element in the religious life of the man. He would show on occasion fine judicial discrimination in determining a question, and be clear and definite in judgment. He is broadly liberal in feeling, however, in his attitude toward non-essentials.

One could not fail to note the breadth of the forehead and its upper fullness, conditions of brain growth that point to original endowment and culture. He is a thoughtful man, ideas abound in his mind that are largely self-generated. His analysis is close, his differentiation fine. In the department of criticism he would make a strong impression, because he is inclined to thoroughness of examination and can employ language with rare fitness in the expression of his meaning. In literature he would take excellent position, because to his critical acumen there is joined taste, imagination, power of comparison, and symbolism. He has high artistic conceptions, which contribute finish and beauty to his phraseology. Such a man could not be contented with a single field of action; despite his scrupulosity on the side of conscience his own nature would lead him to look without, and the world would invite him to do for it services apart from his chosen pursuit. The latter, however, would, under his earnest management, disclose possibilities of expansion for the use of the gifts and acquirements possessed by his active and large mentality. Such an organization early exhibits a bias toward activity and service in lines intellectual and esthetic, but whatever might be the place the chances of life have given him he would always show a spirit of thoroughness, a readiness of understanding, an altruistic kindliness and a conscientious regard for the manner and effect of his work.

The Organ of Vitativeness.

Part I.

It is quite commonly supposed that the love of life, the strength of desire for existence is an exhaustless flame that glows with equal fervor in every human beast, and that, being an instinctive energy common alike to men and animals the desire to live will be manifest equally strong in all. But such is by

no means the case. In fact, this mental feeling will be found to be expressed with the most varying degrees of intensity in different individuals, and that, too, quite independently of the development of other mental faculties, either selfish, moral, domestic, or intellectual. Beyond question, therefore, the love of life must be a distinctive element of the mind, and as such must necessarily occupy a well-defined area in the human brain, upon the development of which area, or "organ," the intensity of this feeling must depend.

George Combe was the first to distinguish this mental faculty, and by the aid of his brother, Dr. Andrew Combe, was able to gain some experimental knowledge regarding it, which made him confident both as to its existence and locality. In his "System of Phrenology," first published about 1825, he declares to the world his belief of the existence of this specific faculty, and cites an interesting case of the dissection of the brain of a lady upwards of sixty, who for many years had been remarkable for continual anxiety about her own death; and of this case Dr. A. Combe observes:

"The enormous development of one convolution at the base of the middle lobe of the brain, the function of which is unknown, was too striking not to arrest our attention. The corresponding part of the skull showed a very deep and distinctly molded cavity or bed, running longitudinally, with high and prominent sides, and presenting an appearance much more striking than any skull I ever saw."

Curiously enough there lies before me at this writing a skull which must be quite similar to the one above described. Large in the selfish and domestic regions my attention was at once attracted on first examining it by the unusual fullness at the point where all phrenological scientists now locate without question the organ of Vitativeness, or Love of Life. Interiorly the narrow fossa in which rests a part of the third temporal convolution of the brain is worn deep, with projecting walls, and on the left side particularly the bone is worn thin, which, being that part of the skull known as the mastoid portion, usually quite thickened, is rather remarkable.

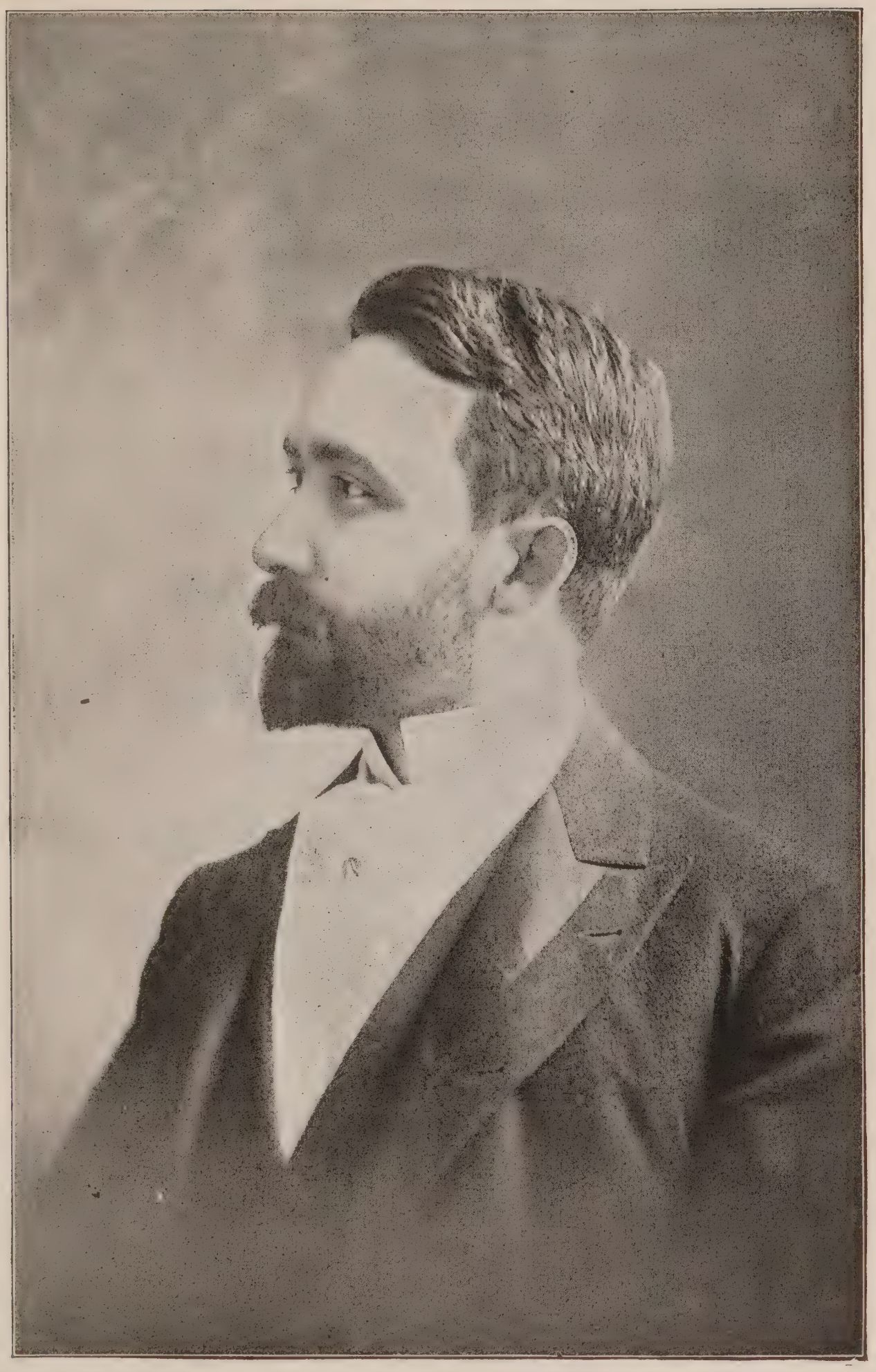
There can no longer be any doubt as to the correct location of this organ, or as to the clear definition of its function. And nearly every phrenological examiner had had his own interesting experiences in the study and observation of this faculty.

Persons who manifest suicidal intents nearly always show a deficiency of development at this location. Such persons value life too cheaply, and are ready to give up the struggle to live too easily. While in sharp contrast there are others who will suffer a thousand deaths, wade through all kinds of tribulations, and perhaps lose half their natural powers, such as walking, seeing or hearing, and yet will cling to life as tenaciously as the joyous youth who walks on beds of roses.

Many dread death as the most fearful evil that can befall, and this too, entirely independent of any religious or spiritual aspirations, or the lack of them. If, along with a large Vitativeness, there is an active religious nature, such persons will enjoy the thought of material heaven, and will picture it very vividly as a happy country in which they shall live in peace and contentment through countless ages. But nevertheless, they will keep a good grip on this life, and the Boatman must linger long to ferry them over the dark river that divides Earth from the Heaven of their hopes.

I have in mind two interesting cases that have come under my personal observation, showing how Vitativeness, being a self-preservative faculty, may under dread of material dissolution, assume such powerful control as to absolutely silence all the other faculties that it cannot bring under its subjection to serve its special demands.

A beautiful young woman, having everything desirable to live for, husband, friends, wealth, and luxury, sustained a severe injury from which she suffered the agonies of a thousand deaths through many long months; yet



MR. TENNYSON NEELY.

all the while manifested the most sublime patience and Christian fortitude; perfectly resigned, seemingly, to meet the inevitable end, buoyed up by her hopes of an eternal life beyond; yet most probably not without strong desires to recover her health that she might be spared longer to her loved ones upon Earth. She was finally taken to a large city, where under the best of medical skill she submitted to a surgical operation, with the hope of having the injury mechanically repaired. But alas! the attempt proved unsuccessful, and two hours after she revived from the anæsthesia she was tenderly informed that her life-force was ebbing away so fast that she had now only a very brief time to live.

Instantly her strong love of life (Vitativeness) was roused into intense activity so that all other faculties of her mind were silenced, and her beautiful spiritual nature which had so supported her before, could no longer be appealed to by her sorrowing friends.

"I want to live! O, let me live!" was her continual cry (the primitive language of Vitativeness), and with every frantic struggle to shake off the chills of death shortening the few last moments she had, her spirit fighting Death on his own battle-ground as it were to the very last, she finally passed away, and passed on, let us hope, to the better, brighter life that awaited her.

The photo illustration of Mr. Tennyson Neely, which has been kindly lent us, shows that he has a fine organization and a strong mental vital temperament. It amply illustrates the context of the accompanying article which is upon the organ of Vitativeness, and is situated between the middle and posterior lobes.

(*To be continued.*)

Women in Philanthropy.

"The Co-Operato."

The old injunction given in the good book that we were to give as freely as we had received is often allowed to pass unnoticed, consequently there is still an inequality of wealth, and those who labor in the cause of philanthropy have ever to use their tactful skill in winning the golden ducats from the pockets of the wealthy.

Adroitly one has to show a patroness that her name will appear among the first of the land in the donation list. Ambition, vanity, and pride have often to be satisfied before honest help is given to the struggling ones. Just how much effort it takes in some cases to win sufficient appreciation of interest in the pet cause, few know anything about, unless they have gone through a similar experience. Is not experience often sent to us for that very purpose, namely to quicken our sympathies for others? Phrenology points out that some persons are therefore specially gifted for this work; some think all that is necessary in the way of essentials is time, money, a private income, and influence with all classes of men and women; but far above these we have found that mental capacity, after all, is the best essential, for if it is rightly used and directed the above will follow as a matter of course (with perhaps the exception of a private income). In order to help those who are honestly striving to preserve their respectability, both through the work they do and the house in which they live, one must have a sympathetic nature to go and examine the actual needs of the case. It is all very well to write checks for a benevolent institution or a work of charity, but such an ideal method calls for no special outlay of intellect, no using of the gray matter, the brain-cells, the responsive thought. All is done with ma-

chine-like regularity, but the true worker has a balanced temperament, a fine quality of organization, a loving nature, which sees that others need words of encouragement and cheer; such a one needs further an ambition to excel in the undertaking so that they will not take "no," for an answer, when they have once been repulsed; they need a persevering spirit and an undaunted courage to enable them to say, "I have been refused to-day, but I will work until I have gained a response." It needs a quick perceptive intellect to catch the practical details that are necessary to be grasped in a work such as we are about to describe and a mind not above examining into the minute figures of expense and receipts of the exchange. Again one needs to have an ever-ready energy to see where the demands for it can best be met.

These qualities seem to be all combined in one individual, and this is the lady whose portrait accompanies this sketch; her wide exeprience of men and things, both here and abroad, has given her opportunity of using her great versatility of mind, hence she is ever on the alert to do her utmost to help the deserving girls, just at a time of their lives when they most need her counsel and help. While some philanthropy is content to give an evening entertainment, or a sail up the river, she comes right down to practical affairs of living and concerns herself in the welfare of the girl who earns but a small salary per week in the multitude of shops, but who cannot afford to pay more than two or three dollars per week for board out of her limited income. This is the kind of philanthropy that has the best results. In the year 1895, through the influence of Rev. W. Wilson, a home was started for girls. When the work had received his impetus, a number of ladies banded themselves together, of whom Mrs. Shaw was a prominent leader, and helped to place the home for girls on a substantial basis. Gentlemen were admitted to the board and now a flourishing home at 348 West 14th St., is under the management of a matron, guided, of course, by the Board of Directors, as the Home is incorporated and bears a plate upon the door called "Co-Operato." The house is a five-story one and is the pink of perfection in the way of cleanliness, arrangement, economy, and comfort; nothing could be more ideal for the amount of good it succeeds in doing every year. We have visited every room of the house from the cellar to the attic and could not suggest any better plan or method of helping young



MRS. ELLEN SHAW.

girls, considering the low amount of their board. The physical needs, however, are not the only ones that are regarded in this home, for the spiritual, moral, and intellectual necessities are watched over and carefully provided for with all that is simple and chaste.

This is not a charity home, for every inmate works daily to her utmost, yet it is deserving of the greatest commendation and public help. It is also international, as it has sheltered girls from almost every land—England, France,

Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Switzerland Denmark, Bulgaria, Syria and nearly every State of the Union. The total number of girls that have been in the Home during the past year is one hundred and forty-three, and thirty-nine is its present number, and the present inadequacy of the Home is unable to cope with the needs of many who seek entrance.

One evening we spent a delightful hour with the girls; we told them something about themselves individually, and showed them by diagrams something of the working of the interior of the brain. They showed their appreciation of our remarks by asking us to visit them again. One girl we pointed out was exceptionally adapted to show taste and we found she was a milliner; another we found was well adapted to make a good doctor, and she said she was studying medicine. Was this strange? It would have been strange if Phrenology were not true.

Another girl has been able to make for herself a fine position in literature through the kindly aid of Mrs. Shaw and the late Prof. Sizer, who was deeply interested in the Co-Operato. Another dear girl comes from the East and has now become self-supporting through the agency of this wonderful work. She is a Syrian by birth and speaks English with remarkably fluency and knows the spirit as well as the letter of her Bible even better than some of her American associates who have had more advantages in their early training.

These are but a few out of many a score who have been given a new interest in life and have been timely rescued from self-destruction and despair.

F.

A Bureau of Advice and What it Accomplished.

By Phoebe Bird.

(Continued from page 196.)

CHAPTER II.

"Well, what else?"

"Oh, young Miss B—— called and incidentally told me she had just had an offer to become a companion to an old invalid lady, and she wanted to accept, but feared she had not enough patience and tact, so, of course, she had come to me to ask about it. I told her I thought she was well adapted to the position, owing to her Benevolence, Suavity, and Friendship, also Hope and Mirthfulness, which would give her especial ability in caring for the sick and feeble. She seemed very grateful, and eventually donated ten cents. All the change she had, you know."

"Well, that's pretty good for the first day, I'll confess," replied Willard, in a tone that quite satisfied his enthusiastic little wife.

Dora Winston's Bureau of Advice soon came to be quite popularly known among her large circle of acquaintances, and it was not long before scarcely a day passed when some coin was not dropped by some one into the little ebony box on the mantel. Even the men-friends of the young couple soon came to see the advantage of an application of Phrenology to their business and social arrangements. The firm by which Willard was employed fell into a way of sending up their applicants for office boys and others for Dora to determine their adaptability for the places to be filled by them. While, more commonly, women brought their growing lads for Dora to decide what trade or profession they should enter. So that at last Dora's pet scheme grew to look as if it might some day be a success—to be able to furnish by her own efforts a handsome new organ to the large Mission School, devoted to the destitute poor of

the city, in which both she and her husband took a lively interest.

One warm spring evening Dora met her husband on his return from work, upon the street below; and as they climbed the three flights of stairs to their rooms she told him, breathlessly, of her latest piece of advice.

"You know, Willard, that old Mrs. Lindhurst, who attends our church and who always wears that shabby old bonnet and shawl, although they say she has plenty of money, and no one to care for but herself? Well, to my astonishment, she called upon me to-day, and opened her troubled heart without any ceremony. She has had a sad life, Willard, and she said my sweet face had attracted her so much that she wanted to know the secret of my contentment and peace, though we were not rich. I told her simply that I thought next to having you it came from doing good to others, and then I told her what Phrenology had done for me and others, too. She seemed so interested, poor old soul, that I took pains to show her a chart and tell her something about the different organs of the brain. Suddenly, she asked me if I thought she had any Benevolence. I put my fingers on her head over the organ, and told her I thought she possessed a good deal.

"'Well, I don't,' she replied bitterly, 'I'm stingy and mean. Everybody says I am,' and her wrinkled lips trembled as if she was going to cry.

"'Sometimes when people get to saying mean things about us it perversely it makes us appear what we are not, even to ourselves,' I observed gently.

"'I guess that's right,' she replied, brightening up. 'It ain't my nature to be close-fisted, but I jest gave and gave of my money fer years, and never got nothing but ingratitude fer it, so I quit givin'.'

"'Why don't you try another plan of giving,' I suggested, but seeing she did not understand, I explained:

"'Why don't you try giving yourself, rather than giving your money? I know a class of people who would be very grateful indeed to have your helpfulness, your prayers and your presence among them occasionally.'

"'Where be they?' she asked, incredulously.

"And then, Willard, I told her all about the Mission, and she was so interested, and promised to come next Sabbath and do anything she could to help. Just as she rose to go she said, rather timidly:

"'Have you got any books or papers about that what you was sayin' about my head?'

"'About Phrenology?' I asked. 'Oh, yes, plenty of literature. Would you like some of it to read?'

"She nodded.

"'I'd like to find out, if I could what I've got in me, and may be it might make me understand, too, what makes other people jest what they are, and more often what they ain't.'

"So I lent her a couple of books and some of my precious JOURNALS, and she went away as pleased as a child."

"And did you tell her about the box?" asked Willard, rather wearily.

"Oh, no, dear, I didn't have the courage to mention money to her, and, besides, I was glad enough to be helpful. But, dear boy, you look unusually tired to-night. Have I worried you with my chatter? Is anything wrong, dear? Tell Wifie all about it," and the young woman nestled down on the broad arm of his chair.

"Yes, little wife, something is wrong, very wrong. Business has been so dull all this winter that to-night our paymaster informed us all that our wages from now on would be docked ten per cent., for all summer, probably."

Dora puckered her brows and began counting slowly on her fingers. At last she looked up, brightly.

"Why, Willard, that isn't bad. We can live very well on that salary, can't we, dear?"

"Oh, yes, we can manage to subsist; but, sweetheart, it means that you shall not go out into the country this summer, as you and I had planned for you to do."

"Oh, well, that's not important. Be-

sides, I don't see how I could leave you and the Mission—and the Bureau of And in spite of his despondency the young husband caught something of her spirit of cheerfulness and laughed with her.



Notes and Comments

By M. L. Holbrook, M.D.

ELECTRICITY IN MEDICINE.

We all desire to avoid drugs and get well by normal means, if possible. The "Electrical Therapeutist" thus sums up the value of electricity, to which we agree, barring exceptional cases, in the use of electricity.

The system is not injured by poisons, as in the use of arsenic, strychnia, morphia, opium, mercury, etc.

There is no danger of fatal results from an overdose, as is frequently the case with many drugs.

Electricity begins its remedial effect immediately upon being applied, and is much more prompt in its action than many drugs.

Electricity avoids the hemorrhage caused by many operations.

Electrical treatment obviates the necessity for an anaesthetic.

Electricity produces a powerful effect on the mind, which in many instances is of great value.

Electricity does not retard the action of any remedial treatment that may be used, as is frequently the case when different drugs are employed.

Electricity will attract and hold many patients for treatment who are disgusted with medical treatment and will not give further medication a trial.

HYGIENIC TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

Criminals as a rule have a hard time, but in the Elmira Reformatory, while they may have a hard time if they do not conform to rules, yet every prisoner when he arrives there is looked upon as a sick man—sick in his moral nature; and it is assumed that since he has not been able to live with society there is some reason for it, either primarily in himself or in his power of adapting himself to conditions, and that defect the institution sets about to discover and remove. To this end the first step is a most thorough examination of a man's person, history, education, and in fact of every detail that will give to those who are to have charge of him a thorough understanding of his case. Then, the defect having been discovered, treatment begins. Is he ignorant? There are schools for him, from the kindergarten, found necessary for especially dull or unfortunate cases, to the advanced academic grades. Is he well educated? He may teach in those schools. Is he without the means of earning a living? There are shops in which he will be instructed in some one of the 34 trades that are taught here. Is he physically defective, poorly developed, or diseased? There is the gymnasium, with a magnificent system of baths, and the hospitals. In short, be the defect moral, mental, physical or industrial, the patient is in an institution thoroughly furnished for the treatment of it.

This is the right method. The treatment of a criminal should be reformatory not retaliative. This is the mod-

ern, the practical method. The present system is in too many respects antiquated and ill adapted to the spirit of progressiveness.

PHILOSOPHY OF SUGGESTION.

The question will naturally arise, how is it that a suggestion to a child while passive or in the hypnotic sleep is more effective than when awake? The answer is not so easy to give, but it is possible that in this state, the subliminal self, the higher self, or perhaps the spiritual nature is appealed to, and as the active every-day nature, the conscious self, is now dormant, it takes this appeal more seriously. Perhaps a quotation from Professor Frederic W. H. Myers, who has given the subject, profound attention, will help to make the subject clearer. He says: "In waking consciousness I am like the proprietor of a factory whose machinery I do not understand. My foreman, my subliminal self, weaves for me so many yards of broadcloth per diem (my ordinary vital processes), as a matter of course. If I want any pattern more complex, I have to shout my orders in the din of the factory, where only two or three inferior workmen hear me, and they shift their looms in a small and scattered way. Such are the confined and capricious results of the first, the more familiar stages, of hypnotic suggestion.

"At certain intervals, indeed, the foreman stops most of the looms and uses the freed power to stoke the engine and oil the machinery. This, in my metaphor, is sleep and it will be effective hypnotic trance if I can get the foreman to stop still more of the looms, come out of his private room, and attend to my orders—my self-suggestions—for their repair and rearrangement."

A SIMPLER STATEMENT.

To make this a little plainer, the subliminal self, the foreman, is the one who manages the machinery of the nervous system and turns out this or that sort of conduct, or behavior, in the child, or the men and women, as he is told to turn out by the conscious self. But in the hypnotic trance this subliminal self can take orders, or suggestions, for other kinds of conduct or behavior; alter the action of the brain so as to make another sort of a creature, for he is not so occupied then but what he can receive their order. As in the kaleidescope, the picture presented depends entirely on the arrangement of the pieces of glass. So, in daily conduct, character depends on the combination and activity of the brain cells. By suggestions in the hypnotic state we are able, to some extent at least, to alter this combination so that new conduct is presented.

METHOD OF APPLICATION.

The question now arises, how can the parent make use of this agent in altering the nature of a child from one that is not desirable to one that is? Probably the best way to proceed would be to take it while sleeping, and make the suggestions then, for ordinary sleep is not different from hypnotic sleep except in degree. As the child is in the act of going to sleep, let the mother, or whoever is to make the suggestion, sit by its side, take it by the hand, and gently soothe it with pleasant words or music in a firm but agreeable voice. Let her say, slowly: "Now you are going to sleep, sleep, sleep; you will soon be sleeping sweetly. How nice it is to sleep and rest our bodies so we can feel well and strong the coming day. This sleep is going to do you a great deal of good. You will not have bad dreams, you will not see ugly faces or wake up with a fright. To-morrow you will wake up good-natured, full of life, and will be a good boy (or girl, as the case may be). Do your best to make mother happy and proud of you; will want to play and enjoy the fresh air and sunshine; enjoy your food, not eat too much," etc., according to the needs of the child. If it is timid and fearful of thunder, or dogs, or horses, or any harmless thing, you can say to it: "Now, you will not be afraid any more of thunder,

but like to hear it." This, like all others, must be repeated several times, so as to make an impression. If afraid of strangers, say: "Now you will not fear men, or persons you don't know," repeating it slowly over and over again. If the child uses bad language, say: "Now you will not want to use bad words any more; well, be careful how you speak." If it has a cold, put the hand over the chest and say: "Now your cold will get well quickly, and not grow worse. If it has the unfortunate habit of wetting the bed at night, even this can be broken up often by one suggestion, and surely by several, repeated so as to take deep root in the mind. This latter is necessary to produce any effect.

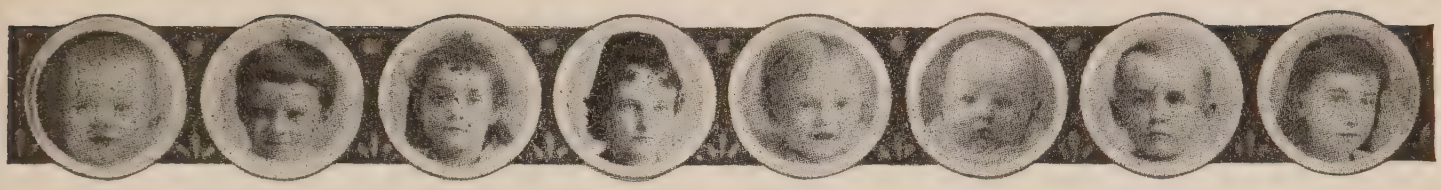
In case of disease, even serious disease when a physician is necessary, suggestion may be used by the nurse, or parents or the physician if he has learned the art, to advantage, but if the parents are anxious or weary, they had better leave it for those who are not weary or anxious, otherwise they may transfer their own state instead of one of health. The state of mind and body of the operator should be a stable, equitable, and a wholesome one.

AGE.

The age at which suggestion may be of use is hardly yet known. Certainly, so soon as the understanding has become developed, it may be employed, though the language should be simplified for the childish understanding. Before that it is of doubtful utility, but some experiments which have been made intimate that good health may sometimes be transmitted from a healthy person to a child by thought transference. Thought transference is the transference from one to another person of some feeling, sensation, or idea. The person from whom the thought is transferred is the active agent and the one who receives it is the passive one. Often this phenomenon takes place spontaneously, as when one is in trouble, or at the point of dying, a knowledge of it may sometimes be transferred to an intimate friend who is in sympathy. In the hypnotic state thought transference can sometimes be induced artificially, and the point here to be considered is the transference to the child of healthy normal sensations to replace the abnormal ones, which may have taken possession of consciousness and caused trouble. The important thing always to have in mind in using psychic forces on children is to instill natural or normal conditions, not unnatural or abnormal ones. To this end the active agent should be a normal healthy person, have good common sense, and live a normal, natural life, to produce the best results. Those with sickly, sentimental, or fanciful notions, if they try to transfer them to the child, can do little good, and may do harm.

A FORTUNATE INHERITANCE.

Thirty million dollars, said to be the value of the property deeded to the Stanford University by Mrs. Stanford, is probably the largest endowment ever bestowed on an educational foundation. Geographically, the institution fronts the sunset, but its glories are of the morning, its arch of light and splendor yet to climb. With that amount of money to spend it ought in the centuries to come to spread its illumination like the sun above it to all lands and climes. When it has existed as long as the foundations of William of Wykeham and William of Waynflete, it may be able to point to a record as illustrious as theirs, and certainly to a line of expenditure many times greater.. Is there another Mr. or Mrs. Stanford who are looking around to find a worthy object to which to devote their fortune? If there is, we would invite their attention to The American Institute of Phrenology, or The Fowler Institute, London, the established centers for the study of Phrenology in the Old and New World. No time is more appropriate than now to aid forward the study of mind, character, disposition, and talents.



" The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

By Uncle Joseph.

No. 511.—David Lord Richardson, Athol, Mass.—This little fellow is a fine specimen of humanity and he looks every inch a general and we wish there were more specimens like him. He makes no apology for his entrance into the world and comes as though he belonged here and looks as though he intended to do good earnest work. He will be in his element when he is fixing things up and clearing out his mother's work-basket and up to mischief of some kind, although he is not more than roguish in his mischief. He will



NO. 511. DAVID LORD RICHARDSON.

carry power wherever he is; notice the completeness of his organization, the fine build that he has, the firm and solid limbs and the way in which he holds himself. He is a boy of action and consequently will be in his element during hay-time in the summer, or maple-sugar time in the spring, or when the leaves are being gathered up in the autumn. When the apples fall in the orchard at his grandfather's he ought to be allowed to take a basket and go out and pick them up, for he will be so much happier when he has some business on hand.

He is a sturdy youth; he will want to be on the move all the time and something should be planned for him to do from day to day. He need not be one of those little fellows who in past history have been known to make a hole in the bellows to see where the noise comes from, if he is rightly taken in hand and things are explained to him. He has his full complement of mental inquiry and will be a great talker, for he will be able to use his knowledge to a good account and will become a very popular man; he cannot very well hide his thoughts and keep silent, for he will always have his opinions to express. He is a very magnetic child, and personally he will wield influence through being able to understand people, and he ought to be where he will have a great deal of responsibility. He will make an excellent scholar, and should be given as good an education as circumstances will allow. If he were trained in medicine he would make an excellent surgeon, if he takes up the legal profession he will be more than an ordinary lawyer, and will rise to the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and will know how to adjudicate matters in quite an impressive manner. His opinion will never be questioned in matters of importance, for he will always give a good explanation along with his opinion. He will not be able to keep the pen out of his hand, unless he allows some one else to do his writing for him on a typewriter; in other words, he will be known in the press and will speak with no uncertain sound on matters of reform, He is in his element when there is plenty of fun on the carpet, and will laugh down his troubles to a great extent. Physiognomically, we would have our readers notice the firm lips, yet the sympathetic as well as the hospitable line around the mouth and nose. The nose will strengthen considerably in form and length; it is now quite a cogitative one and manifests its character in planning out various schemes of work in quite an original manner. He has his full amount of curiosity as well as love, and can be led more easily through his love nature than through his respect for persons, and an older person will have to have the wisdom of Solomon in order to carry conviction to his mind; but he should not be turned over to an uneducated servant to train or bring up, for she needs to be one who is very intuitive, keen sighted, and who will ably comprehend the independence and perseverance in his character. He is a jewel as a child, he will be a genius as a youth, and he will be a philosopher as a man. Ruskin has said that, "It is better to be nobly remembered than to be nobly born;" he appears to be well born, and he is sure to be well remembered, wherever he is. His impulses must be trained, controlled, and guided; his Sympathy, Approbativeness, and Firmness must be regulated through his other faculties; in fact his whole mind should be studied as carefully as the most particular piece of machinery or the most important case in medicine, or the most perplexing subject of debate in law or statesmanship. We want to hear further from him.

ANSWER YOUR CHILDREN.

Education is erroneously supposed only to be had at schools. The most ignorant children often have been constant in their attendance there, and there have been very intelligent ones who never saw the inside of a schoolroom. The child who always asks an explanation of terms or phrases it cannot understand, who is never willing to

repeat, parrot-like, that which is incomprehensible, will far outstrip in "education" the ordinary routine scholar. "Education" goes on with children at home, in the street, at church, at play—everywhere. Do not refuse to answer their proper questions then. Do not check this natural intelligence, for which books can never compensate, though you bestowed whole libraries.—The Family Doctor.

HINTS FOR MOTHERS.

White Sauce.—One cup of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, seasoning. Melt the butter and flour in a saucepan, and the milk (cold), and stir till smooth and thick. Season, and simmer five minutes.

Apple Cream.—One cup of rich cream, one cup of white sugar, beat until smooth, then add the well-beaten whites of two eggs; peel and core some nice cooking apples, steam them until soft, and when cold pour the cream over them.

Cream Toast.—Heat one pint of milk. Stir into it one large tablespoonful of flour wet with a little cold milk. Add one large teaspoonful of butter, and one cup of cream if you have it. Place on the back of stove to keep hot. Then toast nicely some bread, dip into the cream, put into a dish, and when there is sufficient toast pour the cream over it and serve.

How to Cook Onions.—For a long time in our family we wondered why the onions did not look white when cooked, until we found out that it was because the water in which they were boiled was not changed. This must be poured off at least three times in the forty minutes it takes to boil onions, oftener if possible. The white sauce is better made in another pan, and poured over the drained onions when ready to serve.

Dutch Apple Pudding.—One pint of flour, one and one-half teaspoonful of baking power, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Rub one-quarter cup of butter into the flour. Beat one egg light, add to it three-quarters of a cup of cold water, and stir into the flour. Spread in well-buttered shallow pans. Pare, core, and quarter four or five sour apples, place them on the dough, and sprinkle over them two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Bake twenty or thirty minutes. Serve at once with lemon sauce.

Left Over Stewed Tomatoes.—If, as often happens, you have a little stewed tomatoes left over from dinner, this is a nice way of using them: Boil two-thirds of a cup of rice in two cups of water (or steam it in the double boiler), adding half a teaspoonful of salt at the time you pour the boiling water on to the rice. Cook until soft, which will be a half or three-quarters of an hour. Remove the cover and stir the rice carefully with a fork to let the steam escape, and dry off the rice. Heat the tomatoes which were left, season them with salt and pepper, add to the rice a tablespoonful of butter, stir carefully in, and when melted pour over the tomatoes and stir that also into the rice. Serve at once as a vegetable, and you will be surprised to find it so good.

PERSONALITIES.

The death of Mme. Rosa Bonheur the famous animal painter, which recently took place in Thoméry, France, removes from our midst a world-renowned painter. She was indefatigable to the last moment.

Though Aguinaldo has proclaimed himself Dictator we wonder how long he expects to hold such an office.

The Caroline Islands have been sold to Germany, and it is reported that the island of Fernando Po has been also sold by Spain to Germany.

Augustin Daly, who recently died in Paris, was known on both sides of the Atlantic. His remains have been brought back to New York.

Latin scholars in Rome will rejoice in

the issue of a monthly newspaper in Latin. It is called "Vox Urbis," and may become a weekly if it proves of sufficient interest.

The Havana cabman is becoming Americanized very rapidly. He has struck for higher pay, and if he continues will have his cab-rates as exorbitant as they are in New York; and what foreigner does not know something of these?

There is a blacksmith shop in South Africa carried on by women.

Andrew Carnegie has just donated $30,000 to the New York University. It last month held its Sixty-ninth Commencement, when three hundred degrees were conferred. Among the women a number were graduated in law, six taking the degree of Master of Law, one Doctor of Philosophy, and nine Master of Pedagogy.

College Honors at the University of California.—At the Commencement exercises of the University of California the women carried off the honors. The medal was won by a young San Francisco woman, and the second, third, and fourth places in the class were occupied by women.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, June 6.—When the dispatch boat Goeland, bearing the superintendent of the prison and the commander of marine artillery, who were designated by the French Government to notify to Dreyfus the revision of his trial, arrived yesterday from Cayenne at the Ile du Diable, Dreyfus was waiting on the shore. Although endeavoring to maintain his self-possession, he received the official intelligence with a countenance radiant with joy.

The funeral of Johann Strauss, the celebrated composer, who died June 3d, was a great public ceremony, the whole populace of Vienna rendering honor to the dead musician.

The procession was long, including eight cars of flowers. The Burgomaster of Vienna and the municipal authorities, with many distinguished representatives of art, literature, music, and drama, followed the hearse. The body will be finally buried between the graves of Schubert and Brahms.

On February 8.—Ruskin attained his eightieth birthday; he is the last survivor of the great writers of the first half of the present century. It is sixty years since he published his first piece, and throughout the century has come from his pen an enormous amount of sterling thoughts and melodious speech, about one hundred and one things divine and human, beautiful and good;



RUSKIN.

they have covered every phase of nature, every type of art, of history, society, economics, and religion. "He certainly had understanding exceeding much, and largeness of heart, even as the sand is on the seashore," and his genius is recognized by all nations.

REVIEWS.

"Nature vs. Drugs," by A. F. Reinhold, M.D., Lexington Ave., N. Y.—This book, as its name indicates, shows the author's motives in raising a standard of physical healing above the practice of drugs. He gives one chapter on the "Nature of Disease," another on "How Health is Lost," another on "Over Eating," one on "Clothes," another on "Sexual Excesses and their

Consequences," and in chapter 14 we come to the direct section which deals with "Drugs that Poison"; the chapters under this heading, or that follow, deal with "Vaccination," "Blood," and "Diagnosis," and consequently form an important part of the book. On page 249 we have Part Four, as applied to the restoration of health, the cures that are recommended and the methods to be adopted. Many quotations are given from eminent men who are in favor of hygiene, and Dr. Trall's School is highly recommended in the chapter on "Drugs do not Cure." In the surgical department, which commences chapter 24, we have many illustrations of the old methods of surgical treatment and implements and methods formerly adopted. As a comparison to the drug treatment, water cure is strongly recommended as the true system of healing art. He speaks highly of the Priessnitz, Kneipp, and Kuhne schols, and mentions the benefit to humanity by the directions given by these eminent men. On page 407 he touches lightly on faith cure and other methods. The whole purport of the book goes to show that nature must be copied as closely as possible. We should judge that Dr. Reinhold's experience in the world has gone to prove that in order to arouse the attention of the apathetic one must be somewhat dramatic and forceful both in argument and illustration. The average reader needs to be seized from his apathy and often looks for strong statements before he will take up anything that is radically new, hence on this ground we must excuse the strength of many of the arguments held out in this comprehensive book.

The Brain the Organ of the Mind.

Part II.

(*Continued from page 182.*)

"Inflammation of the brain is always attended with delirium, and, so long as the inflammation is in an acute state the delirium continues, and when it terminates in an effusion of serum or pus, which exerts a deleterious pressure upon the brain, the intellect is overpowered and ultimately incapable of being manifested." There are many convincing illustrations on record, bearing upon the effects of depressed portions of the skull. If, through an accident a portion of the cranium is pressed down upon the brain, that instant sensibility and consciousness cease, and as soon as the brain is freed of this encumbrance its functions are restored and consciousness returns. Many illustrations of this fact are on record in phrenological and medical works. The mention of one case will suffice. "One of our soldiers after a battle had a portion of his skull depressed, attended with the usual symptoms of general insensibility and incapability of movement. The surgeon raised up the depressed portion from the brain, and the man rose, dressed himself, talked rationally, and was soon perfectly well." From this and numerous other facts of a similar kind, it appears to be satisfactorily established that the brain is the organ of the mid, therefore, Phrenology has at least some foundation in nature. The man who admits that the brain is the organ of the mind is virtually a phrenologist, for he cannot stop there; he must also admit that the state or condition of the brain must influence the mental powers. Some physiologists admit in a general way that the brain is the organ of the mind, but object to the phrenological view of the subject, that the brain is a congeries of organs through which a plurality of mental powers are manifested. Observation and experience prove that the mind displays a plurality of mental powers, and these can only be manifested through a plurality of cerebral organs. One writer has said:

"There is no internal organ of the body that assumes such a diversity of form in different individuals as the brain." The liver may vary in size in different individuals, but in a healthy state all its parts bear the same relative proportion to each other, but it is not so with the brain, which we know varies in size and contour in different individuals. We frequently find the anterior lobes small, while the middle and posterior are greatly developed, and it is not unusual to find the middle or posterior lobes small and the anterior ones in the greatest development. Some have the greatest portion of brain at the base of the skull, while others have that part narrow and the most expanded portions at the top of the head. Are these diversities of form of no consequence? Is it immaterial at what part of the cerebral mass the greatest development is found? Will a man with a small forehead and an expanded backhead think as profoundly as the man whose greatest proportion of brain is in the forehead? If we study nature carefully, we shall be able to answer these questions in the affirmative. If you observe the head of a man of a grovelling and sensual character, you will find the greatest part of brain behind the ear. If you compare the head of such a character with another of an opposite description, the difference will at once be apparent. The intellectual character has always a large proportion of brain before the ear.

The diversity of talents among men, and the existence of partial talent in individuals, can only be explained satisfactorily on the supposition of a plurality of mental organs. We are aware that the peculiarity of talent and disposition in mankind has been attributed by metaphysicians to circumstances. The mind of the infant has been compared to a sheet of white paper on which any kind of characters may be traced. It is that you may train up a child to be a poet, a painter, or a musician; or you may make him as you please, either remarkable for every good and amiable quality, or for every low and degrading vice. Now, we do not think these views of human nature are consistent with our experiences, there are some individuals who cannot be made poets, or painters, or musicians, not having the mental tools, and there are individuals who have evinced from their earliest years amiable tempers and dispositions, and others who have exhibited qualities of mind directly opposite. If all children have not the same temper and disposition at birth, to what is the difference to be attributed? Not to circumstances, for they have not had time to operate, but to something in themselves. Circumstances can draw forth talents, but they cannot create mental powers; if circumstances could create powers, we could make an idiot a philosopher, but it is impossible, they have not the capacity; favorable circumstances will do much to improve talents that already exist, but they cannot make them. There are men who show a talent only in one way, and beyond their own province are only mediocre. Others there are who have a variety of talents and can do many things well. You will see that it is not a difficult matter to prove that the brain is the organ of the mind. This is the basis of all phrenological calculations, the "foundation stone" of phrenological doctrine. To our opponents, we would remind them of the rebuke administered by Newton to Halley "I have studied these things; you have not."

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The ninth Annual Meeting of the Fowler Institute was held at Imperial Buildings, London, on Wednesday, May 24th, 1899, when W. Brown, Esq., J. P., presided over a large gathering of members and friends interested in the cause.

After a few preliminary remarks, the Secretary read the report, which showed satisfactory progress, and the President considered it a very favorable one.

Miss J. A. Fowler's address, which was then read to the meeting, was listened to with marked interest by all present, who showed their appreciation of her valuable

suggestions by much applause at the close. The President, with the entire acquiescence of those present said the address was full of thoughtful suggestions and hoped they would see their way to give them the attention they fully merited.

He then referred to the fact that a great responsibility devolved on the Fowler Institute to safeguard the interests of the science and to only grant distinctions to those fully competent, endeavoring thereby to increase the standard and status of the Phrenologist. Continuing, he observed, let us put our strength into the work and see we are faithful stewards of our trust and do all we possibly can to push forward the truths of Phrenology and make its influence felt more as it should be.

In order to attain to this, the fellows should be summoned from time to time to meet in Council to discuss the best methods to be adopted—not so much with a view of increasing our numerical strength, but rather by getting those in a responsible and influential position in the medical, political, and educational world, to spread a knowledge of Phrenology, and thus fill the gaps left by the loss from time to time of Vice-Presidents, members of the Institute, so that Phrenology may receive the consideration due to so worthy a cause.

As matters have developed, we are justified in desiring that the Institute should acquire larger and more commodious premises, and the great desirability of every person interested in the Institute having a special and definite work to do in order to bring our work nearer perfection.

A diploma was handed to Mrs. Hart, and also to Rev. J. W. Wilkinson; and the President in handing the certificates to their respective owners, spoke words of encouragement to them and said he hoped they would renew their efforts and so be successful in obtaining the diploma at the next distribution.

The President in his address said: "The body and mind being so intimately interrelated the one could not be affected without influencing the other; in fact, they are co-partners, and that if the best results are expected from the mind, the body must be well cared for, always taking into account that what is nutritive to one temperament is not so to another. Many people come for phrenological advice who think very little about health or food, and the Phrenologist, unless he is competent to advise his clients in matters of food and health, does not do justice to his responsible position. Let those therefore who have given little consideration to this matter, now study it and make themselves more helpful to their clients, and bear in mind that each temperament requires its own variety of food. A very simple formula of the proportions of the requisite constituents of food is: 75 parts water, 20 parts heat or force producers, 4 parts of nitrogenous food and one part of mineral salts. The deficiency of mineral salts in the food of the present day is largely the cause of the great deteroration in the teeth of this generation, as the teeth are not supplied with the necessary amount of salts. The President illustrated the different types of teeth accompanying each pronounced temperament, and said he considered man was partly carnivorous and partly herbivorous, and therefore that a fair proportion of meat was a necessary food.

Miss Dexter, F.F.I., gave a short address and said as members of the Institute we have much to be thankful for. To each other for kindly sympathy and encouragement in mental development, which is often given unconsciously, and to the Higher Cause for having led us to associate with others like minded.

All this should have the effect of making us more earnest in our efforts, and sincerely desirous of searching out for ourselves and corroborating the discoveries already make and putting the knowledge already obtained to the best use. We do not all fully realize that happiness and true wisdom are only to be had by quickening ourselves to enthusiasm, to be lukewarm is to exist only, and being continually inspired with the importance of life and the possibilities of our nature.

She suggested that a list of books to be studied should be made by all at the beginning of every year, and she made the valuable suggestion that the JOURNAL should contain month by month a list of suitable books for the study of the different branches connected directly and indirectly with Phrenology, which the students and others could feel confident they were studying to advantage.

Miss Higgs, F.F.I., in her paper on Food Reform, expressed her disapproval of the consumption of flesh foods, which she holds, and with much reason, to be a relic of a bygone barbarous age, and looks forward to the time when men will regard flesh eating just in the same way as they now condemn cannibalism.

A great reform is necessary to alter the custom of flesh eating, i. e., living by the death of another, seeing that all requisite sustenance is to be derived from the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, without depriving, and that most frequently in a most cruel manner, living creatures of existence. The paper was received with much cordiality.

Miss Russell, F.F.I., gave an interesting

and instructive essay on Tact, which should have stimulated the thoughts of all present. She said a well-balanced mind would necessarily have tact, common sense, or the judgment to know what to say, and when and how to say it; and also, what is more, to know what not to say and when and how not to say it; but that many faculties are influential in making one tactful.

Miss Todd, F.F.I., in her address entitled Religion pointed out that religion was intended to elevate, and that only inasmuch as the individual was influenced in his life and actions was his religion of service to him. Let us apply this to our own selves.

Rev. J. W. Wilkinson, F.F.I., remarked on the "Object of Life," and the control of one's own mind and actions. He exemplified the meaning of his statement that very few people have complete control of their mind, by referring to the fact that one of the most difficult tasks is to sit or stand still, for even a short space of time. He emphasized the fact that the body must be fully disciplined before the mind can be well controlled.

Mr. Whellock, A.F.I., and Mr. Zyto supplemented the remarks of the President.

Mr. Becker spoke at some length against the uselessness and cruelty of vivisection, and pointed out that while physiologists had only located ten centers by vivisection, Phrenologists had long ago located forty-two distinct and separate organs, without causing any pain or suffering. He also maintained that a vegetable diet increases organic quality and health, which he had tested by eight years' experience.

Mr. Desai, an Indian Advocate, desired to testify to the great benefits he had derived from his knowledge of the phrenological organs, with but a limited knowledge of the other parts of the brain or body. The teachings of Phrenology, he assured the meeting, were quite in harmony with the doctrines of Buddha, who taught that man is capable of attaining to the divine ideal if he will always endeavor to cultivate his finer instincts and go forward in the way of virtue and well doing. He expressed a desire that the subject would be propagated in his native land. He said he would also like to say that the people of India had adopted the vegetarian idea many hundreds of years before Christ, and he had no doubt as the Westerners increased in civilization they would regard flesh eating as derogatory to civilization and sound morals.

Mr. Johnson, of Dublin, dwelt with regret upon the tardiness of the Irish people in accepting Phrenology as an important science, and said he was both pleased and sorry to hear at the end of one of the lectures he delivered in that city, one of the ministers present say, words to the effect, that he never thought there was so much truth in Phrenology.

He also said that the period in his life in which he enjoyed the best health was the two years he adopted a vegetarian diet, and was now anxiously awaiting the opening of a vegetarian restaurant in Dublin, so that he might again reap the benefits of a vegetarian diet.

Mr. Elliott, the last speaker, at the conclusion of his remarks, referred to an action for libel which was referred to in a leading London daily as a "Phrenological Libel Case," whereas there was nothing phrenological connected therewith, and pointing out the necessity of guarding our interests against misrepresentation.

After the usual vote of thanks and other formalities this very satisfactory and encouraging meeting terminated.

A. Lyndridge-Wheeler.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The midsummer examination of students will take place at the Fowler Institute on July 26 and 27.

The classes will re-commence on Tuesday, September 19. Intending students should send their names to the secretary, who will furnish full particulars on application.

The Autumn session will commence on Wednesday, September 13, when W. Brown, Esq., J. P., will deliver his presidential address.

SUMMER ENGAGEMENTS.

The Fowler Institute is open daily for consultations from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and later by appointment.

Mr. W. A. Williams, F.F.I., is at Pontardawe; Mr. J. Millott Severn at Brighton; Mr. W. Musgrove at Blackpool; Mr. W. J. Cook, A.F.I., at the Royal Aquarium; Mr. Healy Fash at Glasgow; Mr. J. W. Taylor, F.F.I., at Morecambe; Mrs. Winterburn, A.F.I., at Leeds; Mr. C. J. Harper at Weston-Super-Mare.

Mr. D. T. Elliott writes of the annual meeting: "We had a capital meeting on Wednesday evening, May 24. There was a large attendance. Mr. William Brown, of Wellingboro, president, presided and gave an admirable address, and Miss Jessie A. Fowler, lady president, attended by proxy, and forwarded her address to be read, as she was unable to be present. Short addresses were delivered by the graduates and fellows of the Institute, and friends, each taking a different topic. All decided that the meeting was a great success."

THE

Phrenological Journal

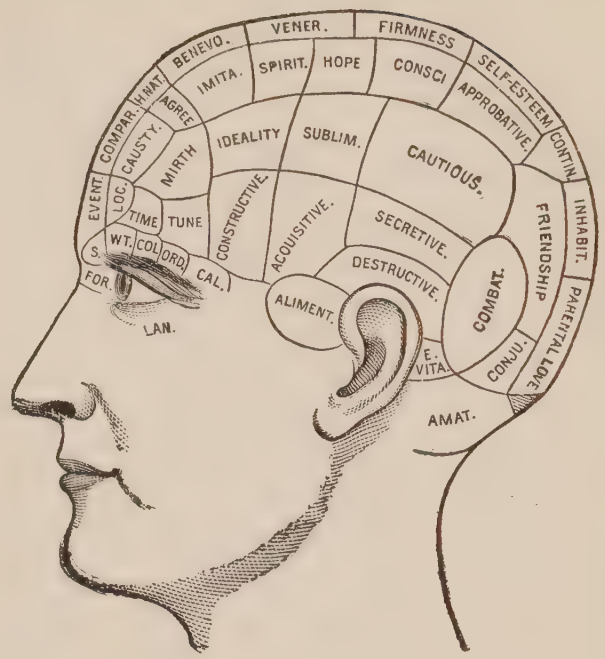
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

(1838)

AND THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JULY, 1899.

Shall We Make a Study of Phrenology.

The above question has forced itself upon our minds while reading "Success" for June 10th. On page 476 questions of the hour are discussed, and answers to correspondents are given. "Phrenology and the Choice of an Occupation" is the heading of one inquiry that comes from Somerville, Mass.

The reply is, "Do not place too much confidence in Phrenology. Some of the most successful men in the world's history would probably have been pronounced very unpromising by the average Phrenologist, although experts in that science have done much skillful work. Be guided by your choice of a life-work chiefly by your inclinations and your abilities."

This is a very fair answer and much more just than other criticisms to similar inquiries. We are glad that "Success" acknowledges that "experts in that science have done much skillful work," for there is a chance for all to work up to that ideal position.

But the suggestion, "be guided by in your choice of a life-work chiefly by your own inclinations and your abilities," is rather doubtful philosophy. We have had many boys brought to us who, if they had followed their inclinations, would have spoiled their careers, because their inclinations would have led them wrong. For instance, J. C. wanted to leave school and go into business,—why—"because a friend was in business down town and he fancied the idea of knocking about and having an easy time." So one lad told us. He would soon have tired of business, and, when too late, would have wished to have had the opportunity to study.

Another young man, who had inherited his father's ingenious qualities, and who had already shown inventive talent, wanted to give up school and refused to study any more, as he wanted to drive a wagon. We brought him to see that his talents would be wasted if he did not study some mechanical work,

and spoke to him of engineering, and its various branches; we persuaded him to go back to school.

Another lad, whose parents were about to take out of school, for he would not study, came to us one day, and we found he would make a fine lawyer. "But," said the mother, in a cry of despair, "he will not study." We turned to the lad. "You like to debate and argue, do you not," "Yes, very much, indeed." And you like to criticise and compare what one person says with what another says?" "Yes." "Well, you want to make a success in life, don't you?" "Yes," and in a short time we saw the lad's interest was being excited in a new way, and he admitted that he had never thought of the future in that way before, and he promised he would stick to his studies. The mother said, on leaving our room, "I see you know how to handle boys, you must have trained a good many." That is our daily experience. One boy wanted to go to West Point, and he was no more fit to go than some babies, even the doctor had told him he was not strong enough, and his mother brought him in for us to decide the matter.

Another lad wanted to go to sea, his inclinations were diametrically opposite to his constitutional strength, and the work he would be called upon to do, therefore, we advised him to go into wholesale trading and the commercial importing work, where his love for travel would have scope and his health would be built up, and his mental abilities be called out.

On another column of the same page referred to above in "Success," we read. "It is most unfortunate that parents take so little pains to assist their children to get into their proper places in life, while in our schools, almost everything is taught, excepting the all-important thing to the pupil—How to find his true calling." This brings us to the question we asked at the heading of this article:

Shall we make a study of Phrenology?

If we have to decide the question we shall do so in the affirmative, for we think the more widely Phrenology is studied, the more likelihood there is of our finding those who will be willing to become experts, idea Phrenology. Those who will not dabble with the subject for the fun of the thing, or who will be content with a superficial knowledge, fit and then rush into the lecture field. All can study it with profit, but only a few are fitted to expound or delineate character.

The American Institute of Phrenology has had students at its lessons who have used the knowledge for various purposes. Some for business purposes, others to better understand themselves, or their congregations or their clinents; each has benefited by the study, even when they have not taken up the science as a profession.

And as a profession, every one who enters it should have as thorough a training as possible.

The course is complete and varied and forms a choice selection of subjects of over 100 lectures, on Phrenology, Physiognomy, Heredity, Hygiene, Physiology, Anatomy, Criminal Anthropology, the Law of Health, Magnetism, Psychology, Public Speaking, Marriage and the Moral Bearings of Phrenology. We trust that 1899 may be the finest class we have yet held, and that we may have, at least, fifty pupils, all bright,

healthy, intelligent men and women.

Next month we shall introduce the lecturers' names and full particulars; in the meantime let all intending students send for "Human Nature," No. 40, for details of the work.

LIBRARY.

The issue of the Directory of the American Press for 1899, published by the large Newspaper and Magazine Agency of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill., has just appeared. This neat little book, besides having all its usual interesting features, to wit: a complete list of all publications in the United States and Canada, contains many new and interesting features which testify to the enterprise of the compilers. This is the first Newspaper Directory to enumerate the several boroughs of Greater New York, it is also the first to list the papers published in Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands. This feature alone will make it of great interest to advertisers who desire to join in the new policy of expansion, by bringing their wares before the people of our new possessions. The book throughout evidences the care with which it is compiled and it is bound to meet with the appreciation that it deserves.

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS.

Being asked to give the names of books on Phrenology that students should first read, we confidently recommend the following: "The Temperaments;" "Brain and Mind;" "New Self Instructor;" "System of Phrenology" (Combe's); "Spurzheim on Education;" "Huxley's Physiology," or "Fowler's Mental Science and Psychology;" "Heads and Faces, or Face Indicative of Character;" The Phrenological Bust, and for outside educational books, Emerson's "Essays and Early Chapters in Science," by Mrs. Awdry.

More advanced students should read: "Constitution of Man;" "Choice of Pursuits;" "Lectures on Man;" "Gray's Anatomy."

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

Lee.—You can fill out your cheeks by eating good nourishing food, such as you know will assimilate. The muscle beaters which you say you are using will certainly do you good and bring about a healthy glow to your facial muscles, and loosen their stiffness, but you must put the right kind of coal into your furnace, or it will not produce sufficient heat. Drink more water every day, by sipping it, and take at least two glasses of milk per diem, one for breakfast and one for supper, and sip through a straw Sometimes heat the milk, but do not boil it. Eat brown bread instead of white; select fruit and grains, and avoid those foods that produce acidity or flatulency, and sleep more, and you will begin to live again.

Timothy Wheeler, Moscow, Vt.—We are glad you followed your wife's example and took to the vegetarian diet, and that you now sleep better and longer, and that you eat nothing between meals and can even skip a meal without feeling it. We think you have selected the perfection of a diet, fruit and grains. Yes, Nature's foods are unstimulating. Water is your best drink. The juices of fruits supply to a great extent the moisture the system needs, and their moisture is distilled. You rightly say that pain, suffering, sickness, disease, and premature death are unnatural, and in proportion as we live in harmony with nature, we escape suffering. We are glad to know that you are almost eighty years old and free from all acute attacks, and that you have been so for thirty years. We rejoice to hear of your experience, and that you consider the years spent on a vegetarian diet have enabled you to enjoy life beyond description, and that you do not allow yourself to be governed by habits, desires, or appetites, and are a free man.

D. M. Todd, Kansas City.—You say there is one expression employed by Phrenologists the meaning of which is not entirely clear to you, namely, "that size is the measure of power, all other things being equal." The latter clause, you say, is what you have reference to. By that sentence we mean that there must be a corresponding amount of quality of organization, and, comparatively speaking, the ratio of physical development must accord with a certain standard scale. But the size of any individual faculty must be measured by the proportion of the circumference with the length and height; therefore, a small head may show more Benevolence than a large head, relatively speaking. Then again in measuring the height, you must see where the relative fullness comes in, whether it is on the sides over the ears or on the top, if you wish to determine whether a person's height of head means force below, or above, the central line. Size without

quality of organization is not of much account.

D. L., Maine.—You ask for a good remedy for flies. We believe that the latest remedy is to be found in the wild sweet pea. A pot of this in the sick room will ensure the desired effect.

L. F., Ohio.—Do not envy your friend's position, but set to work to make your own so unique that you may turn the tables on your friend, and be appreciated for your own excellent work.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

Character Sketches from Photographs.

We have received communications and photographs from the following correspondents and they will have replies as soon as space will allow:

S. M. W., Dayton, Va.; M. W., Hammond, Ind.; R. W., Hammond, Ind.; L. W. S., St. Louis, Mo.; C. H., Rossland, B. C.; M. J. L., Brownton, Minn.; I. V. E., Low Moor, Ia.; J. D. P. W., Natimuk, Australia; W. H., Calme, Ill.; W. S. L., Cleveland, Ohio; M. J. K., Sabine Pass, Tex.; L. A., New Castle, Pa.; C. E. B., Dayton, Ohio.

No. 443.—C. M. K., Greenville, Tenn.—We are glad to see both of your photographs, for they convince us more than ever, if we needed a proof of the truth of Phrenology, along the evolutionary plan of development. You are the same man you were 20 years ago, but your character has been mellowed by age and experience. You have ripened, in your ability to use your knowledge to a fuller extent. Your energy which you showed as a younger man would not now tempt you to jump over the bars, but you have none the less fire, fervor, interest, sympathy and intellectuality than you showed at an earlier date.

No. 444.—B. K., Greeneville, Tenn.—This lady is smart, intelligent, witty and intuitive; she is equal to any emergency and if the baby fell out of the cradle she would pick it up before it touched the ground, for her mind acts very spontaneously and her muscles respond to every thought; she is always on the alert. She will not, however, worry herself into her grave as some ladies do; she wants to live long enough to accomplish her work. It would be hard to find the moment that she wastes, for it does not come into her day of sixteen hours. She has an optimistic mind and takes a reasonable view of things; she never leaves people down in the valley, but raises them to the mountain top of joy and anticipation. She would make an excellent teacher, wife, companion, or nurse in time of sickness and is one in whom to confide, but the lazy people had better keep out of her way, for she will give them no peace.

No. 445.—"L. H. A.," Bridgeton, R. I.—Your photograph looks as though you belonged to revolutionary stock. You ought to be a member of no less a select party than the "Dames" that we hear so much of nowadays. There was one mistake made when you were born, namely, you should have been a boy instead of a girl, not that you are unwomanly, but you have the strength of mind and character that can accomplish a tremendous lot of work. We hope you are married and have a dozen children, for you would know how to parent them, look after a business into the bargain, and attend to all your society demands and social matters as well. We would like to write out your character in full some time, for we shall have a long story to tell, as your brain is a masterpiece and it well fits your constitution. Your moral brain is well developed, hence you know how to regulate, control and manage others.

No. 446.—F. B. A., Charlestown, Mass.—You have developed in advance of your age and must not try to crowd too much into your short life, but be willing to spin it out, so as to make it strong and permanent. Do not try to be a grandmother in development before you are 21. You could succeed as a teacher, and if you wish to have two special studies in mind, you could take up literature, and teach it, or devote yourself to journalism, or you could succeed in art and produce as well as teach in this line of work. You have a strong ambition to excel; in fact, your Approbativeness is rather too large, and do not be surprised if it receives an occasional blow. You possess an excellent memory and should excel in elocution and voice culture.

No. 447.—K. L. H., Corning, N. Y.—You have apparently a considerable amount of reserve and do not commit yourself or say more than you intend people to know about yourself or your affairs; people may question you as much as they like, but it makes no difference to you. You

have a very inquiring mind and want to know about everything whether it concerns yourself or others. This faculty for inquiry helps you very much in your studies. You are very critical and when you let your eye fall upon your own work you become quite dissatisfied with it. It is not very easy for every one to understand you; you must try to enlighten them and go half way toward making friends. You would be a first-rate person to be engaged in governmental work where state secrets had to be held or kept; your tastes are decidedly intellectual and philanthropic. When you allow yourself to enjoy fun you appreciate it highly. Let your mind out and expand it as much as possible so that others may appreciate your good points.

No. 448.—A. R., St. Thomas, Ont., Canada.—Your mind is open to conviction when you are sure of the road you are traveling. You have quite a scientific cast of mind and would enjoy the study of engineering remarkably well. Your practical and artistic faculties would blend also as a photographer, especially of outdoor work. You will chafe if confined all day to office work and had better get into an occupation where you can use your faculties in an active way and where you will be out in the open air a part of every day; you have large Intuition and in a wholesale business you could succeed in superintending men and in selecting men for office.

No. 449.—C. W. O., Farmland, Ind.—This little child is remarkably old for her age of four months and ten days; she must be kept from company, and from being hugged and kissed by all the mamas in the neighborhood until she is at least a year old; in fact, if she were my child I would not call out her mind to look at things, but would let her sleep in a comparatively darkened room as much as possible. If she is brought and developed prematurely she will have to suffer for it when she is older. Let her be fed on the best of milk and cereals, but do not let her have many candies, cakes or pastry as she grows older. Her brain is exceedingly active and she will show remarkable quickness to comprehend and understand subjects far in advance of her age, therefore she should be kept a little girl as long as possible.

No. 450.—M. A. A., Hammond, Minn.—We consider that the photograph forwarded to us fulfills the query that you asked us in your letter. The head is high and broad across the top, which indicates that there is a strong degree of Conscientiousness and together with this there is large Causality, which should sustain the action of Conscientiousness in its moral purposes. The person in question appears to have a very ingenious type of mind and should seek an outlet for his ingenuity. If he were in the army he could invent many new things as applied to hospital work and the carrying of various materials such as ammunition, food, so as to economize the room of the packing cases, in bandaging and artificial limbs and in numerous other contrivances that mean so much, he could succeed in using up or in bettering the condition of his surroundings and make money by his investments at the same time. The trouble will be that he will have too many ideas to follow out and must limit himself as much as possible to those that are the most profitable.

No. 451.—S. M. W., Dayton, Va.—This young man is not fully developed yet and needs as much encouragement as his best friend can give him. His head is narrow and high, so that he will be much better in a business that is financiered by another, rather than where he will have to take the responsibility himself; in fact, he does not know how to consider his own interests quite enough and must cultivate more Destructiveness, Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness and Self Esteem so as to make others value his services more. He needs to develop his physique and get more in touch with the methods that would enable him to increase his vitality. He is excellent to be left in charge, especially in the office department, but his health demands more exercise in the open air.

No. 452.—M. W., Hammond, Ind.—The photograph of this young lady indicates she has a studious mind and will be inclined to drink the wells of information dry. She is capable of doing her own thinking and will make an excellent teacher and eventually will be interested in writing, composition and literature. She will not gather her ideas from a low level, but will scan the heavens above for inspiration. She has a very sympathetic disposition and has several indications that she is firm and positive in carrying out her opinions and views of life; in fact she is very strict in matters of duty and obligation and will readily make others feel her impressibility of character. She should take as good an education as circumstances will allow, for she will be able to repay any one who assists her now in her preparatory work. She is quite artistic and could trim her own bonnet and even make a living out of this line of work.

When you get into a tight place, and everything goes against you till it seems as if you could not hold on a minute longer, never give up then, for that is just the place and time when the tide will turn.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

FIELD NOTES.

I am in receipt of the June number of your Journal, and I find it more full of interest than ever—if that were possible. One of your graduates, M. V. B. Stevens, first examined my head twenty years ago, and from that time to the present it has been a source of pleasure and profit to me. Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. S. L. Owen, graduate of 1896, writes from Cincinnati, Ohio, that he is making written examinations, and having quite a successful time.

We are asked for the services of Phrenologists in Belton, Texas.

L. S. R., Belton, Tex.

Mr. George V. Morris will soon open an office at No. 23 South 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn., and help the St. Paul Society every Friday evening, and the Minneapolis Society on Monday evening during each session.

Geo. T. Byland, class of '98, who has an elegant suite of rooms and a daisy office practice, in McKibben Block, Hillsboro, Ohio, writes that he is getting ready for his summer vacation.

Mr. A. H. Welch, Fellow of the A. I. P., has been lecturing at Owen Sound, Canada, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Hussalon, Can. He writes he has done well in Owen Sound, and left a good impression in favor of Phrenology.

Dr. D. King has returned from his trip into Texas and California and reports having seen Mr. Schofield at Utah and heard of many other Phrenologists.

In these brisk times friends of Phrenology, Societies and Orders will do well to arrange with D. D. Stroup, M. E., Lewisburg, near College, Pa., or address through Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st Street, N. Y. City, for his lectures on Phrenology, and a variety of other subjects. The gentleman holds several diplomas, high credentials, and is a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, has lectured and practised Phrenology for ten years.

We have a department in which it is proposed to make a record of the progress of Phrenological Societies and the work done by the graduates of the Institute and others in the lecture field. Of course, it will be impossible for the Editor to state what is being done by any Phrenological Society without a report, or to make a note of the work done by lecturers without receiving information necessary; therefore, we ask that we may be promptly informed in these matters.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"SOMETHING TO DO."

"There's never a rose in all the world
But makes some green spray sweeter;
There's never a wind in all the sky
But makes some bird wing fleeter;
There's never a star but brings to heaven
Some silver radiance tender,
And never a rosy cloud but helps
To crown the sunset splendor;
No robin but may thrill some heart
His dawnlight gladness voicing;
God gives us all some small sweet way
To set the world rejoicing."

Life is short, and we recognize this fact, but do we also recognize that Phrenology will teach us how to relate our children to life so as to make it a pleasure for them to live in that they can do their right work in life, whether as merchant or salesman, artist or mechanic, teacher or preacher? We repeat, a Phrenological delineation of character is, to a person with years of service in uncongenial occupations, most useful in showing at once the right line, thereby avoiding the unsatisfactory results of wrong positions.

Crimsonbeak—When I visit my old town I always pay a visit to my old landlady.

Yeast—Well, I suppose it's only right that you should pay her something, old man.—Yonkers Statesman.

Says "The Guthrie (Okla.) Leader": "The Rev. Mr. Newby, the new pastor of the Christian Church, is likely to lose the confidence of his beloved flock. During the sermon last night he stopped abruptly and asked:

"'How many of you have read the Bible?'

"Fifty hands went up.

"'Good," said the pastor. 'Now, how many of you have read the second chapter of Jude?'

"Twenty-five hands went up.

"A wan look overspread the divine's face.

"'That's also good; but when you go home read that chapter again, and you will doubtless learn something to your interest.'"

There is only one chapter in the book of Jude.

"How's the Treasury?" asked one Spanish official.

"Pretty low," answered the other.

"Well, get on your hat and coat, and ask the Powers if they don't want some nice warm islands to-day."—Washington "Star."

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE,
ESTABLISHED 1880.

VOL. 108—No. 8] AUGUST, 1899 [WHOLE No. 728]

Greenacre, "the Home of Soul Culture," and Its Founder.

A PHRENOGRAPH FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

To model an engine according to a pattern is a comparatively easy work, though even this work calls for a clever mechanic; but the handling of a soul, the transforming of a character, the uplifting of new impulses is so important a work that it takes a person from eighty to one hundred years to approach perfection. There are thousands who do not make the attempt until the last call comes and the life is wasted. Soul building is only another term for opening the mind to receive the divine spirit and the searching out or acceptance of that Inner Consciousness which is present, if one can only find it. The words body, soul, and spirit should be interpreted as physical power, mental or cerebral power, divine or spiritual power.

Thus when we recognize that a lady of culture and refinement has founded or organized a "Home for Soul Culture" we mean that she has struck the cord of that higher life which promotes harmony, contentment, and self-peace.

There is much need in this practical age of hurry and worry for the higher life to be realized here, and we are particularly gratified to be able to present to our readers the portraits, which have been specially photographed for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, by G. G. Rockwood, of a lady who has set herself a difficult but praiseworthy task of increasing the higher faculties and getting hold of the internal meaning of life.

Each soul is the builder of its own condition to a great extent. It is the chief sufferer if its methods of self-culture are wrong, and therefore one needs to know everything that is adequate in the adjustment of mind development to bring out by careful personal study that divinity that resides in one and which is often covered by much of the dross and soil of worldly interests.

In the interview that we recently had with Miss Farmer we recognized at once that we were in the presence of a character that had for its object the higher and nobler interests of humanity.

Speaking scientifically, her head is above the average for a woman, being

22¼ inches, by 14½ and 14¼ in length and height, and she possesses a bodily weight of 165 pounds, hence there is a balance of power between the activity of body and mind. The measurements, however, require a little explanation here, for it will be noticed that the breadth of the head is considerably larger proportionately above the central line of the head than below it, and those



Photo by Rockwood.

MISS SARAH J. FARMER.

faculties which generate thought of an independent character come from her large Spirituality, Benevolence, Conscientiousness, Hope, and Veneration; therefore when a mind like hers becomes turned to the spiritual influences of life it is capable of manifesting more than an average degree of power.

Wherever she is, she carries with her her personal magnetism which enables others to be attracted to her line of thought, even if they do not agree with her views; one cannot be in her company without realizing that she lives on a higher plane, with higher ambitions and a stronger intensity of mind toward the higher activities of one's nature than is ordinarily the case. Her mind, therefore, expresses itself in the building of its surroundings; hence, though there is danger of her soaring too high, yet she realizes that in order to get persons to forget the sordidness of this life and come half way, one has often to become an enthusiast and go a little beyond the actual desire or intention of that line; thus to interpret Miss Farmer's mind one must begin by examining the exquisite quality of her organization.

One of the strongest faculties that she manifests is her large Benevolence and

this permeates all her work. She lives not for the wealth that perishes, but every factor that lifts her own soul she is anxious should lift others at the same time, for she feels she is only an integer of one large whole, and breathes that spirit around her. There is not only height in the organ of Benevolence, but expansiveness, which is to be seen in the full front view. Her head is not like a sugar loaf or the sides of a slanting roof, but there is breadth on top and there is strength and power to endure even suffering, and power to experience great joy and pleasure.

Her emotional nature shows itself largely through her Spirituality and Benevolence, and her large social nature combines its influence in such a way as to make of humanity one large family, and I am not sure but she would be willing to "mother" that family. She is very quick to see the manifestation of any spark of intelligence in others, which has been lost sight of or neglected, but which she is able to draw out; hence her mental ability is electric and each thought and act of her life presents a peculiar combination of letters in the mental alphabet that have a peculiar vibration or sweetness all their own.



Photo by Rockwood.

MISS SARAH J. FARMER.

She is not wanting in the perceptive intellect, but her mind is much more influenced by her moral attributes than by those that are scientific, philosophic, or material. We have seldom seen in any one such a strong expression of character as is noticeable in Miss Farmer, or a greater intensity of brain, or such a longing to rouse the attention —in the minds of others—toward one's inner forces.

As we have remarked, her social brain is fully represented, hence she is a "mother in Israel" and possesses not only large Friendship, but also that Parental Love that sheds its beams of light far into the distance. The combative element is not wanting, but she uses it in combination with her large Conscientiousness to fight for right and principle rather than contend or defy in an opposing way; hence she wins where others fail, because her arguments and purity of thought have more weight as a rule than those who are mighty of speech and eloquent in expression.

If we sought to point out the weakness of her character (as all have weaknesses), we should show how completely forgetful she is of her own personal needs. While she is liable to ignore the fact that she is living in a practical business age, some go to the other extreme and think only of self, and others, again, are absorbed in metaphysical thoughts and theories.

Miss Farmer, as her profile picture indicates, has a large development of Firmness, which gives her a persistency of purpose which is not easily overcome by the persuasions or arguments of others; therefore, when she has assured herself that there is a work open for her to do at Greenacre she shows the same pertinacity and power of demonstrating the possibility of success as her father did in 1847, when he used electricity as a motive power by running a car on a street in Dover. It is difficult to give an idea of the light that appears in her face when she is introduced to any one or when she greets an old friend. The experience is one that is never forgotten; when a friend was looking at a painting of herself in her home he remarked that it did not much resemble her; she replied, "That portrait was taken before I was born." "When were you born?" said he. "Three years ago." And when she explained the incident to us we found that she had been just mooring her human bark, up to this time, preparatory to her new birth—when she took up the Greenacre idea.

Her parents were very refined and cultured people and prepared her in early life to take up some special work. This, she said, she battled against for many years—in fact, until after her mother appeared to her after death and clearly mapped out her present work.

In putting our hands on her head we found the basilar faculties above and around the ears were actively developed, which explains the fact that she is not a speculator or theorist in matters pertaining to the higher life, but a worker and actress in life's great drama.

She has a keen ambition to excel, and possesses a self-possession which knows no trifling or lowering of her standard.

Her temperamental conditions are favorably blended, there being a good supply of vital energy, motive power, and mental force. Were sufficient space at our disposal we would speak of her taste for harmonizing things, of her Vitativeness, and hold on life, of her prudential mind, of her love of system, of her comparative intellect. She derives characteristics from her father, as will be gathered from the examination of his picture, especially her tenacity, perseverance, conscientious scruples, and high moral sentiments; while from her mother she has received her large sympathies, her subliminal consciousness and spirituality of mind, and her social nature, which is consecrated to a divine purpose. J. A. F.

GREENACRE-ON-THE-PISCATAQUA.

Greenacre is in the little town of Eliot, Me., only two or three miles from Portsmouth, N. H., by way of the river. It is made up of a hotel called the Greenacre Inn, capable of accommodating a hundred guests—half a dozen cottages, a few farmhouses within a radius of half a mile, and an encampment of thirty or more tents on a dry, pleasant, grassy plain on the bank of the river, and known as "Sunrise Camp." The inn is situated on a bluff forty feet above the river, which there is a mile or more in width—really an arm of the sea, into which flow one or two streams from the north.

So the view to the west is directly across the Piscataqua to the New Hampshire shore and hills, altogether constituting a particularly fine and characteristic New England landscape, with a most

agreeable summer climate. But all this is not the chief charm of Greenacre, nor that which attracts its two or three hundred guests from all parts of the country. There is an animating spirit in the place, manifesting itself through the pleasant, mild, but unusually intelligent, and intensely active and energetic hostess. She is a woman with a purpose, which is rapidly developing into a mission.

WHAT GREENACRE DOES, IN MISS FARMER'S WORDS.

When Miss Farmer was explaining what Greenacre seeks to accomplish, a gentleman present took up the thread, and said: "I see, Greenacre is like the circulation of the blood; the heart is Miss Farmer; the arteries and veins that carry the life-fluid to and fro from the lungs are those she surrounds herself with to promulgate the work, but she is the anchor and the great aorta that communicates with every part of the body."

Greenacre is a place where one may go and leave the thistles at its gate, and in its rest and peacefulness rise above the plane of ordinary, everyday life, and view in broader measures the past and the promises of the future.

Miss Farmer says that her part of the work is to provide an environment for such souls. She strives to make the conditions peaceful and restful.

There every one greets the stranger as a kindred spirit, because he is at Greenacre. No arguments, combative and rebellious, are permitted, but discussions are encouraged, and met with charity and appreciation of the ideals expressed, the one main motive ever being the promotion of harmony, contentment, and self-peace.

"The three-selves souls," Miss Farmer phrased it, are subject to the only life in which to find satisfaction. There is no sect at Greenacre, but a meeting on the plane of Christ-life, which is the resurrected life, and where each one may live to his or her highest.

The summer plan at Greenacre comprehends a series of congresses, four days of each week during July and August, at which spiritual religion, the highest and best thought of Occidental and Oriental worlds, are considered by representative thinkers. Psychic science, modern metaphysical thoughts, social problems, improvement, and evolution are discussed.

No sect or cult is allowed to predominate, but representative men and women in each department of scientific, philosophic, and religious thought are invited to present, in the clearest manner possible, distinctive and important features in their particular department.

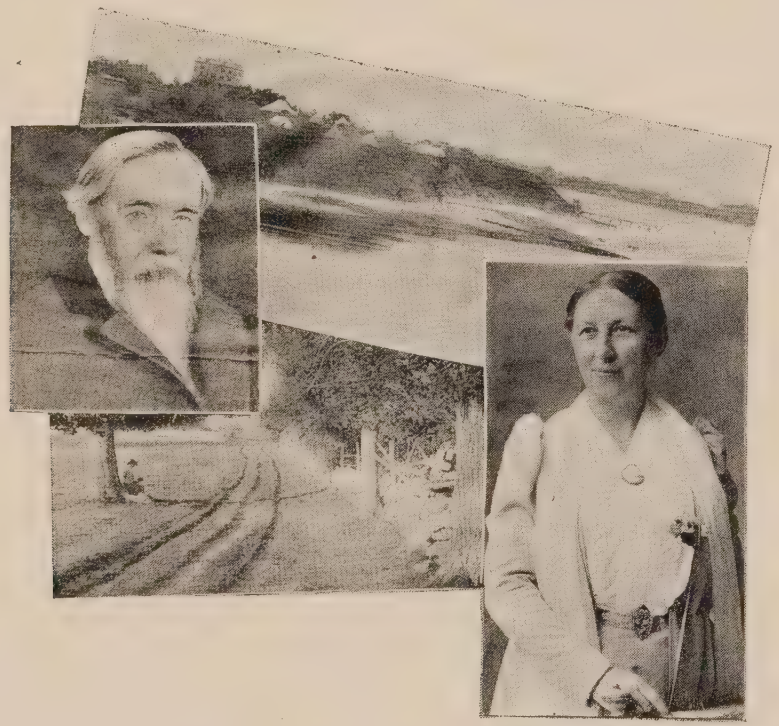


Photo by Rockwood.

MOSES GERRISH FARMER. VIEWS OF GREENACRE. SARAH J. FARMER.

MOSES GERRISH FARMER, A GENIUS

Miss Farmer's Father.

Forty years ago and more there lived at Eliot Moses G. Farmer, an electrical engineer and inventor, who, on July 26, 1847, demonstrated the possibility of utilizing

electricity as a motive power by running a car on a street in Dover propelled by that particularly tricky and unmanageable agent. He was a genius, and, as is generally the case with geniuses, he lived half a century or more earlier than he could be understood or appreciated. But this year there was an assembly of skilful, practical, and learned electricians and inventors at Greenacre to celebrate the fitieth anniversary of the first use of electricity as a motive power for propelling vehicles, and to honor the name and genius of Moses G. Farmer; and the woman with a purpose who is the animating spirit at Greenacre to-day is the daughter of the man whose memory was so honored. The strong impression of the father impelled and directed him to utilize the tremendous force which is in electricity, and make it manageable and useful; it was the daughter's strong impression which impelled and directed her to make Greenacre a centre for the promotion of health and pleasure, and at the same time for the interchange of the best thought on all subjects tending to the betterment of the physical, mental, and psychical, or spiritual, condition of those who might assemble there, and in general tend to educate and refine them.

The following summing up of Mr. Farmer's work and Prof. Dolbear's semicentennial address delivered at Greenacre and printed in Electricity, is a record of useful and brilliant labor such as few men in any age have accomplished:

"At twenty-six he had built an electrical railroad, at twenty-eight he had improved the telegraph, at thirty he had invented and constructed the fire-alarm system with water-power-driven dynamos, at thirty-five he had discovered the means for duplex and quadruplex telegraph, and at thirty-six the art of depositing aluminium electrolytically. At that age he read a paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science on multiplex telegraphy. At thirty-nine he had lighted his parlor in Salem with incandescent lamps, at forty-four he had greatly improved thermo-electric generators, at forty-six he had invented the modern dynamo with self-exciting field, and at forty-eight had lighted a house in Cambridge with forty incandescent lamps in multiple circuit, and all properly self-registering."

A Talk Upon the Faculties.

HOW TO MAKE MAN BETTER.

Humanitarians have various opinions on this subject. Some say that religion is all sufficient. They think if the individual can be converted and brought into the church, this is all that is necessary. Some emphasize environment, as having controlling influence for better or for worse. If proper food, clothing, housing, and suitable society are provided, you will have a better man. Others think that it is essential to be well born. They say that the laws of heredity, hygiene, etc., should be taught so as to secure a better parentage. And there are other ideas advanced which we need not mention. In the above views there is more or less truth.

The writer of this paper is of the opinion that Phrenology and physiology will shed some light on the subject. Let us see what they can do for us.

Phrenology leads us to believe that the original sin which is in man, is nothing more or less than abnormally developed, or over-active propensity. God created each mental organ for some good purpose, all in right size and proportion. Man, by misuse and abuse has destroyed this correct proportion, giving some organs an over-development, and some under-development. As philanthropists, we should then endeavor first to bring man back to that state which God gave him at the beginning, all organs in sound condition and in proper proportion.

On observing humanity about us, we see that in many individuals the propensities are over-developed, and consequently more active than they should be. One of our aims in improvement will be to lessen this activity, turn some of the blood and nervous energy into other channels, and so weaken and diminish the size of the organs of the propensities. How shall this be done? Physiologists of to-day recognize that

stimulants inflame the tissues and give undue activity to the propensities. All recognize that alcohol does this. Tobacco appears to have the same effect. Some vegetarians say that tea, coffee, condiments, flesh and drugs stimulate the circulation, etc., and so develop propensity. Some hygienists go so far as to say that everything which is taken into the stomach that is not a food in the best sense of the word, perverts the natural action of our organs and develops propensity.

Our Maker intended that food should be the source of heat, energy, and repair in the system. According to our activity, radiation of heat, etc., we need a greater or less amount of food. The quantity should conform to our expenditure. A surplus amount taxes unduly the digestive and eliminative organs of the body, and so over-develops their brain centers, located in and about the organs of propensity.

Amativeness is over-active in many people. A proper use of this faculty is indicated in Dr. Cowan's "A Science of New Life."

Destructiveness is over-developed in some persons. The writer is inclined to define this faculty as intended to give normally engine power, force, energy, adapted to procure food to satisfy Alimentiveness and preserve life, even when conditions are adverse. He is of the opinion that too much animal energy can be developed for the best interest of the system. All muscular work with no mental labor would probably give such a condition. He thinks that physical training without mental culture would enlarge the organ of Destructiveness abnormally. Violent exercise and too swift movement give a circulation perhaps too active, a condition of rapid combustion and high temperature in the blood not consistent with the best living. A butcher who knows his business does not kill an animal that has been racing, or is excited, or angry. The meat will not keep as well, and seems to be poisonous. An excited or angry mother secretes poisonous milk. He believes, then, that too long-continued, too hard, or too rapid physical effort leads to an over-development of Destructiveness. Anger is supposed to have its seat in this organ or near it. Anger must be controlled, or there will be too much circulation at this point.

It is needless to say that fighting and war cultivate propensity unduly. Combativeness is a good faculty, giving courage, attack, and aggressiveness in the face of difficulty. It should be held to its proper field.

Without Acquisitiveness we could not live in a temperate climate. We must lay up in the summer for the winter. But we cannot afford to think only of acquiring.

To sum up, to bring our propensities where they belong, we must eat only to live, a sufficient amount (and no more) of unstimulating, easily digested food, attend to physical exercise or work, which should not be excessive or violent. Amativeness should not be exercised except as in the case of lower animals, only for the production of young. The other faculties of the propensities must be kept in their proper limits.

But this is only one side of the question. On account of too large propensities our individual has not given the other parts of his brain a chance. We have arranged to take away the over-circulation from the basilar brain, which must be led elsewhere. Let us bring it to the region of the intellect and moral sentiments. We will suppose that our man, following our advice, is reducing his carnal nature and desires (or propensities) to their proper level. The next thing to do is in some way to start into activity his intellectual and especially his moral faculties. We must awaken the faculties of Spirituality and Veneration. An evangelist may be able to do this. Any body or anything that will act as a stimulus on these and the other organs of the moral group, should be used. In other words, as the theologians say, the man must be converted, or "born again." But this is only the beginning. The man is weak, a child in spiritual development.

He must use his spiritual and moral powers, and gradually develop strength and ease of action. He will need help, advice, and favorable surroundings for a time at least. This is one reason that the newly converted are asked to join the church, or organized body of Christian people. Public worship develops Veneration and Spirituality. Veneration can be developed by private prayer and meditation. We believe God hears all we ask him in the proper spirit, and answers as he sees to be best for us. Whether we get an answer or not, the attitude, spirit, and practice of prayer will develop Veneration. As Veneration and Spirituality become strong by use, our man will find that he has the power of stimulating these faculties in others.

Benevolence must be developed. The convert must be trained to give. St. Paul says that charity (benevolence) is one of the greatest virtues of a child of God. The exercise of this faculty constitutes a large part of the works that St. James speak of when he says that "Faith without works is dead."

Conscientiousness, or love of right, justice, and fairness, and the source of the desire to do our duty by others, if weak, must be aroused, and made stronger. Our individual must learn what is right, fair, and just, and what is his duty toward his neighbor.

Here the intellectual group come in. Our man may have developed his Casuality, Comparison, etc., in connection with his propensities. If so, these must be made to act with the moral sentiments. He must learn to think on a higher, an unselfish plane. If the intellect is inactive, then a course of training must be had, which will give to these faculties activity and strength. Veneration without intelligence is apt to lead to superstition, bigotry, etc. Spirituality and hope without intelligence give faith and hope in that which cannot help. Conscientiousness unenlightened often gives intolerance, censoriousness, and zeal for erroneous principles. Benevolence needs an enlightened intellect to prevent unwise charity and sympathy. In short we must develop both the intellectual and moral natures, and these working together must rule the propensities and the whole man. In the language of George Combe, there must be a supremacy of the intellect and moral sentiments. Then, and only then, can we approach unto the perfect man.

As to principles involved in the latter half of the foregoing remarks, most theologians will agree with the writer. Perhaps some will not in what he will say now.

God influences man through physical organs in the brain, each faculty having its organ. When an organ is stimulated, there is an additional flow of blood to that organ. If the blood is impure or impoverished, the organ cannot act normally. The change in the brain cells will not take place properly. Take the organ of Veneration. If the blood be in bad condition, no matter what the stimulation, the writer believes that the organ would not act efficiently, and a true spirit of worship, or a full strengthening of the faculty could not be obtained. Our man must have good blood to exercise any or all of his organs to best advantage.

There is reason to believe that there are some good Christians who are exercising and developing intellect and moral sentiments, and so becoming strong in these, who have large organs of propensity. As with St. Paul, Luther, and other good men, they struggle constantly against the carnal nature within, and they find Christian living a hard fight. The writer is inclined to believe that in such cases one or more of the propensities are allowed to be over active. Some good men need hygienic knowledge and practice in eating and otherwise. Perhaps Amativeness is too active in some. Destructiveness and Combativeness may be exercised too much. If they will lower the activity of these faculties to the proper point, it is probable that in time their carnal desires will disappear, and Christian living will not be a hard fight, but a pleasant effort, as it is intended to be.

The Present Crisis in South Africa and what Phrenology has to Say of Its Leaders.

An Object Lesson.

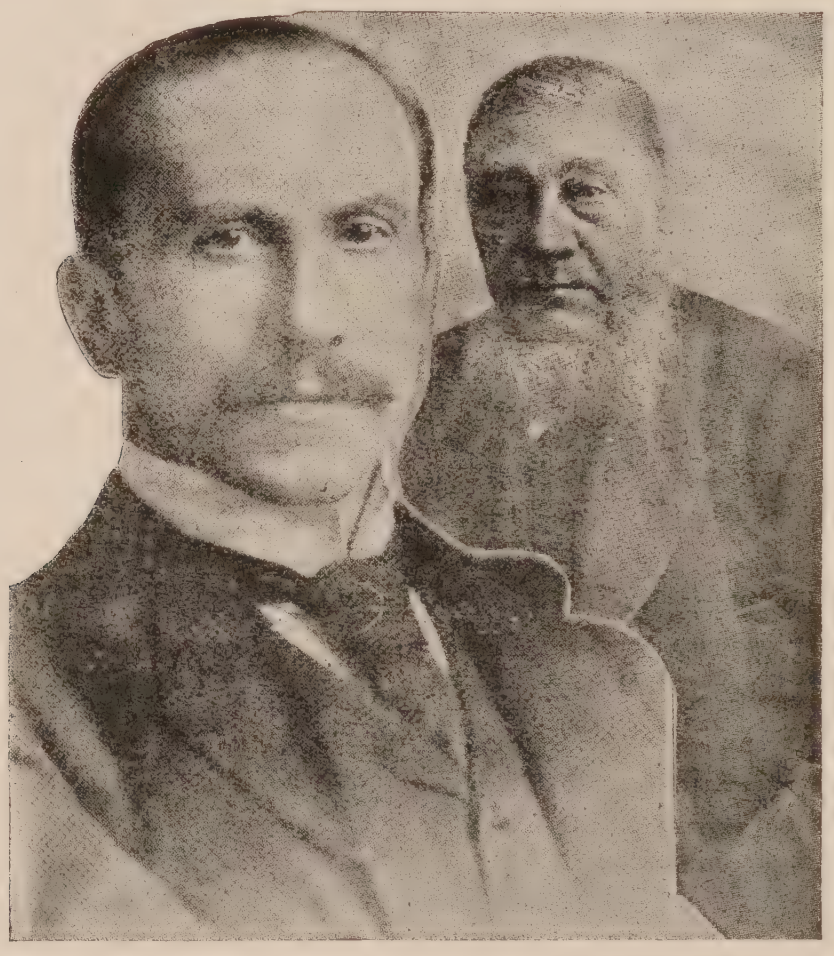
By D. T. Elliott.

The present crisis in South Africa is commanding the attention of the whole civilized world. In the month of June the "war clouds" appeared ready to break, but we verily believe that diplomacy and a give-and-take policy on the part of the two countries involved will eventually clear the atmosphere of war and rumors of war. It is not our intention to discuss the political bearings of this complex subject as to whether the outlanders shall receive the franchise of their adopted country or not. We are more inclined to discuss the varied mental characteristics of the two men whose names have been prominently before the public in connection with the vexed questions now troubling the minds of the Boers.

It is a universal truism that no two men are alike, and that no two minds work identically in the same groove; if it were not so progress and development would be arrested, similarity and sameness would characterize men's work. In the study of mental science there are two important factors that should always be taken into consideration, viz., hereditary bias and environment, and in applying this rule to the subjects of this sketch we immediately notice the influence of these elements upon the tone and quality of their organization.

Sir Alfred Milner, in this respect, possesses the highest type of organic quality, his temperament is distinctly mental, his force of character lies in an intellectual and moral direction; he is not the type of man to work for his own self-aggrandizement; neither is he disposed to overestimate his own powers. From a phrenological point of view, he is an ideal diplomatist; he understands his business, is able to watch his opportunities, strike at the right moment, and make very little noise about it. Such men are always to be relied upon and can be trusted to do the right thing at the right moment. His brain is well balanced, each region of the head is well filled out, there is balance and harmony in his mental makeup; he is not an extremist, he weighs the pros and cons of a complex subject with ease and precision, and his high sense of justice and equity will always incline him to lean toward the weakest party. He is never in a hurry; all his plans are well and orderly arranged before he enters upon any important business; he is not to be taken by surprise; his active cautiousness and knowledge of human nature prevent this; he is farseeing, keenly discriminative, highly sensitive, and intuitive. He may appear slow, but he is remarkably sure, and once his mind is made up he is not to be trifled with nor turned aside from his purpose. The head is high and broad in the superior anterior region; he is a man of peace, and will prefer using the pen to the sword in the maintenance of peace; in this respect he would succeed where many fail, for he has the right mental tools to help him, viz., tact, diplomacy, and mental shrewdness. If all statesmen were similarly organized to Sir Alfred Milner, frictions between nations would be amicably settled by arbitration and universal peace assured. He has a mind capable of dealing successfully with problems of an abstruse nature; his critical, analytical, and perceptive powers give him sagacity and much mental clearness. He has lofty ideals and a sublime conception of beauty in all its forms; he lives principally in the highest and best side of his

nature, and would be known among his friends for his moral integrity, strong sympathies, reverence, and regard for truth and righteousness, and for his unselfishness. Such men can be trusted with important commissions and can be counted upon in an emergency. Sir Alfred Milner is particularly well fitted for the important position he holds in South Africa; he is not a blustering politician, and will not give offense through an indiscreet tongue; his judgment can be depended upon and his advice and suggestions are well thought out.



With apologies for this cut.

SIR ALFRED MILNER AND PRESIDENT KRUGER.

President Paul Kruger has a unique organization and a distinct individuality, his temperament is motive-vital and there is an absence of those refining qualities which are so characteristic of Sir Alfred Milner. Strength of mind and strength of body are well marked in every lineament of his countenance; his powers of endurance are remarkable; his physical strength and robustness of organization are equal to those of two ordinary men; his power lies in his executive brain, which gives him an aggressive nature, indomitable courage, and an irresistible force of character. These qualities have played an important part in his life's work; if character is the outcome of organization we can see wherein lies the secret of his success and the reason for his occupying such an exalted position in South Africa to-day. We unhesitatingly say it is not the force of his intellect which has captivated his many admirers among the Boers, but rather the unflagging energy, untiring zeal, persistency, and patriotism which are characteristic of the man. President Kruger is fully conscious of his own strength; his shrewdness and love of power give zest to all his work. He could not tolerate a subordinate position in any capacity; he must rule, hold the reins, and be in the front rank of the

battle, in such a position he would not be a mere figurehead. He has always possessed a large amount of ambition, and to further his interests he would vigorously fight and overcome his difficulties; he is a man of strong prejudices; with a limited capacity for mental work, he could wield the bow and arrow more successfully than the pen; he is not a student, and never was a student. Men who take a narrow view of things are always difficult to deal with, and President Kruger is not an exception to this rule; he has indomitable will power and once his mind is made up upon any course of action he can be as stubborn as a mule. This is a leading trait in his character, hence, it will always be difficult for him to unbend without considerable pressure being brought to bear upon him. He is not the type of man to take a comprehensive view of subjects, nor to interest himself in measures of reform; his mind is distinctly conservative and his outlook is decidedly narrow and warped. His Veneration is larger than his Benevolence; he has strong religious tendencies, and is not wanting in sentiment and emotion.

His perceptive powers are very strong; his sense of Form, Size, and Weight will make him an excellent marksman; he is fluent in the use of language; one of the pleasures of his life will be in listening to his own voice. President Kruger is a very decided character, a man of great independence, determination, and ambition. The only way to move him will be to humor him and to appeal to his patriotism; he is not without his redeeming points; he is a man of strong feelings, but will always consider his own decisions and his own views of things absolutely right and incontrovertible.

D. T. Elliott.

[The Editor regrets the illustration is not clearer.]

The Organ of Vitativeness.

Part II.

In striking contrast as regards environment, yet almost precisely the same in manifestation, was a case that I was made aware of quite recently. It was that of a childless widow of past sixty, in straitened circumstances, with little to cheer and comfort her, save her religion (for she was a devout Roman Catholic). Being ill, she was finally told by her physician that she must die very soon. At once she became almost frantic with fear and rage, and nothing could be done to quiet her. She "must live"; she "would live"; she "could not die,' she cried over and over again. Together her priest, her nurse, neighbors, and friends tried to persuade her to be reconciled and prepare herself for death, but her love of life knew no subordination, and Death at last froze the cries on her lips, and stiffened the struggling limbs.

The professional nurse, from whom I had this experience was prostrated over the horrible event, so great was the shock to her nervous system.

These cases, to be sure, are extreme, and show an unusual development of Vitativeness, which, barring accidents, wrong habits of life, and possibly also, improper medical treatment, ought to sustain a person in great enjoyment of life to a very old age.

Persons having a large development of the organ of Vitativeness usually recuperate easily from sickness or fatigue. They are "down sick" one day, and up and at work again on the next, to the surprise of their friends Vitativeness co-operates very closely with the physical functions of the body, and evidently has much to do with maintaining the individual in health and strength. While it is most certainly an organ of the brain, just as surely as is Destructiveness or Combativeness, or any of the other faculties with which we are more familiar, after close study and observa-

tion, I am thoroughly convinced that Vitativeness is also a physiological center, in all probability as perfectly demonstrable as any of the other motor centers which have been located, and have thus far so nicely harmonized with phrenological declarations.

The folowing imperfect data, drawn from personal study and original conclusions may help to establish this theory as a fact.

Ever since man began to dissect and study the brain and its functions there has been a tendency among scientists to locate somewhere in this complicated plexus of nerves, fibres, ducts, and glands the seat of life, or as some have been pleased to call it, "seat of the soul." The most popular theory of all times has been that promulgated by the great French philosopher, Descartes, who claimed that the pineal gland, the function of which is (otherwise) unknown, was the seat of the soul. In an effort to work out the same line of suggestion a recent writer in a well-known medical journal believes he has made the discovery that we have a specific organ for the reception of and continuance of our spirit-life (or soul), just as we have lungs for the reception of air, which organ he declares to be what is known as the Respiratory Center, a small spot of nervous matter located at the tip of the Calamus Scriptoris, and directly connected with the vagus nerve, which has to do with controlling respiration.

Now, in all the theories that have been evolved upon this question there has been, to my mind at least, something superstitious and visionary. Or they have been materialistic,—assuming to encompass with our minds, and locate with our scalpel that of which we really know little or nothing, and which most probably must ever remain indefinable and vague to our finite understanding. I feel, however, that what these honest theorists were in reality hunting for, though they did not know how to define it, may in all likelihood be located if we look for it scientifically and with proper data. To wit; that most vital spot or organ which has to do with sustaining, and perhaps even generating the vital or life-force which keeps alive our mental (or spiritual) and physical bodies.

Obviously if we did not have some such a physiological and also psychic, center the involuntary forces which control the vital system with its numerous functions would be likely to stop most any time, under the influence of our perverted habits of life, and might fail to get started again. There must be in man, therefore, a subconscious will, an instinct if you please, which acting continuously through some well-defined area of the encephalon, acts as a driving-power, and possibly also as a storehouse of energy which keeps life sustained and all the bodily functions in proper exercise.

So far as the psychic or mental element is concerned, the evidence of the existence of such a faculty is unquestionable and fixed. Everyone, no doubt, feels more or less keenly the desire to live and a certain fear or dread of dissolution, although few of us probably, while in health at least, ever stop to think of or analize this feeling. In fact, we do not appear to need to think of it; it rather takes care of us than we of it. For let some sudden danger assail us and how quickly, even "before we think," we betake ourselves out of harm's way. We do not stop to reason about it; we are not conscious of any mental process whatever, yet we suddenly find ourselves in a safe place, and hardly know how we got there.

Under such stimulus the most dull-witted and slow-footed sometimes accomplish most heroic deeds, but it does not appear that they are to be especially applauded for it, for the deed evidently had no birth in the intellectual or reasoning mind, but was purely blind instinct, involuntary or reflex action.

Somnamubulism or sleep-walking, in which the most dangerous feats are sometimes accomplished without hurt or injury to the subject, is undoubtedly made possible through the ever-waking care of Vitativeness, which protects the person by the inherent instinct that characterizes the faculty from destruc-

tion of life or limb. But during the act of sleep-walking on the roof of a house, the edge of a precipice or other dangerous place as so often happens, let some person appeal to the other faculties of the brain of the sleep-walker—let Reason and Cautiousness be aroused and the result is almost invariably injurious, perhaps fatal.

Vitativeness appears to be one of the first faculties of the mind to be awakened on the advent of a living soul in a habitation of a human body into this world of material environments, wherein life is at best an effort and a struggle. Indeed so convinced am I that Vitativeness is the controlling center of the life-forces of the human body that I believe I can conclusively prove that in all cases of normal birth, Vitativeness is the first mental faculty to be awakened, although it may take more data to prove this fact to most minds than can be condensed in this short paper.

If it is true, as I shall subsequently try to elucidate that Vitativeness is intimately connected with the breath of life (respiration) then Vitativeness must awaken into action with the first inhalation the infant makes into his lungs; and the lusty cry that the anxious attendants wait to hear is the instinctive, natural language of Vitativeness, and says as plainly as words could express, "I will to live," and the struggle for survival has begun.

Vitativeness once on its throne seeks to awaken that faculty which will serve the needs of the body in maintaining life, and in gratifying the inherent desires of Vitativeness, namely, to express and maintain life. Alimentiveness is, therefore, the next faculty in the order of unfoldment. A while after birth the child, if properly treated, whimpers uneasily and when put to the breast the little lips are taught to suck by the primitive instinct of Alimentiveness.

Incidentally the habit of putting the child to the breast almost as soon as it is born is an absurd one. The little body, already well nourished from its mother, does not need to be fed at once. What it does need is rest after the journey it has taken and the handling it has necessarily received upon its advent into the world.

Now for the physiological proofs of this organ as a life-center, having intimate relations with the adjustment of vital manifestations in the human organism.

Some truths are so ancient and so universally accepted that they eventually become legendary. It is quite commonly known that the point where Phrenologists now locate Vitativeness is a very sensitive spot. Every old grandmother can tell you that behind the ear is a vital spot, upon which a comparatively light blow will sometimes prove fatal. And children who are disposed to fisting and cuffing will nearly always receive from someone a warning to never strike their playmates a blow, however light, behind the ears. We have known school teachers to be disgraced in public sentiment for having struck a pupil a blow upon the side of the head, which, aside from the injury to the auditory center, is also dangerous, according to popular conception, from there being a sensitive nerve-center ("or something") not far from the ear. Of the two or three places on the human body that most pugilists are manly enough to avoid aiming at one of them is this same spot under consideration.

Is this popular theory well taken? Let us investigate. On examining a human skull we find that Nature has given this particular portion of the brain an especial protection, as the organ known as Vitativeness is covered in nearly all cases by the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, which is thick and porous, and extends downward into what is known as the mastoid process, a bony protuberance which, in case of a blow on the head at this part, would be likely to receive the force of the blow, and so lessen the injury to the brain.

Interiorly the inferior portion of the third temporal convolution (in which Vitativeness is located) lies in a little fossa or hollow, the walls of which undoubtedly offer some protection. It also lies close to the tentorium, the tough

membrane which divides the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

As has been already referred to, the posterior surface of the convolutions of the brain rest upon the floor of the skull, which brings the cortical center under our consideration in close juxtaposition to that most important conservation of motor energy, the cerebro-spinal center, and the center of radiation of the nine pairs of cranial nerves.

Near this point also is found that interesting bit of nerve protoplasm, known as the respiratory center. Much, certainly, depends upon the motor influences generated in this nucleus for the preservation of life by the function of respiration, in the control of which function are involved, as is well-known, the medulla oblongata, and the pneumogastric nerve. But the question is, does this important function depend alone on these involuntary, reflex centres? Does not some psychic center in the brain have much to do with it?

Of course no one will deny that we have a certain amount of voluntary control over the action of breathing, and can enlarge the capacity of our lungs by proper breathing exercises, or diminish the same by improper habits, or even by neglect.

In Kirk's "Hand-book of Physiology," page 524, may be found this statement: "The (respiratory) center is affected not only by the afferent impulses that reach it from the vagus, but also by those from the cerebrum, so that we have a limited amount of voluntary control over the respiratory movement."

It is also claimed by another popular physiologist that the vagus nerve gives off some of its fibres to "certain parts of the cortex of the cerebrum," and these fibres, the writer claims, receive afferent impulses also. It has been my observation that in nearly every case where the lungs are not cramped or their function materially hindered, those persons having the largest organ of Vitativeness prove to be the strongest breathers. This will hardly hold true with women, whose respiration is invariably more or less hindered by her false habits of dress; neither to those whose sedentary duties keep them much of the time bending over a desk or other close work. But where the life is to a great extent free and natural, we think this observation can be corroborated by any observer, and this, too, irrespective of temperament or size.

In sleep, also, where we have already shown that Vitativeness is ever awake to sustain life, the breathing is similarly characterized. Those who breathe quite well during waking-hours increase respiration during sleep; while the superficial breather exhales relatively less than while awake, showing, I take it, the feebler influence of Vitativeness over the physical functions. If all this be true, then, perhaps, one practical method of cultivating Vitativeness would be to persistently practice deep breathing. This surely will appeal to my readers as natural and consequential.

Following out this line of thought many new ideas are suggested as possible solutions to many complex problems. Suspended animation, which so frequently results in that most horrible of all fatalities, premature burial, may thus be shown to be sometimes, at least, a disturbance or suspension of the function of Vitativeness, owing to some pressure by clot or tumor, or other injury to this part of the brain.

Those who have been fortunate enough to be delivered from these terrible states of suspended animation have frequently related that they were keenly alive to everything that was going on about them, throughout the time of their trance. I do not think this could possibly be the case were the suspension of life-functions due to disturbance to the medulla or respiratory centers. Besides, we know of no recorded case where inflammation or mechanical pressure about these parts has resulted otherwise than in death; the cause of death in many cases having been revealed only by post-mortem examination.

Those states of trance brought on by religious fervor (which can only be rationally explained by Phrenology) offer

further proof of this theory, being almost of purely psychic origin. In these cases the vital or spirit force is so concentrated in one or two faculties that no force appears left to be expended through the other faculties. Therefore, Vitativeness, with the rest, is largely suspended in its function; respiration is correspondingly lessened, and though the pulse is slower and weaker it is relatively less so than is respiration. Such subjects show no instinctive effort at self-protection, but can be handled and manipulated at the will of others without consciousness or resistance.

E. C. Smith.

(See side view of Miss Farmer for illustration of Vitativeness.)

A Bureau of Advice and What it Accomplished.

By Phœbe Bird.

(Continued from page 222.)

CHAPTER III.

The hot weather came in due time with no prospect for a vacation for either of the brave little couple, who nevertheless kept up good courage and were happy in each other. Dora was not kept very busy these days, for most of her friends had deserted the hot city; so the little ebony box which she had reemptied the first of June was not filling very fast. She now had over $60 saved as a result of her Bureau of Advice, and the new organ had already been quietly chosen by her. But, as the price of it was $75, she must wait patiently for a little while.

One evening Willard came home to dinner at the usual hour, and, to his astonishment, found his wife, in her cool, lawn dress, curled up on the sofa, weeping hysterically.

"For mercy's sake, Dora, what has happened? Tell me quickly, little one," he said, in his anxiety lifting her head to his shoulder, as he sat down on the edge of the sofa.

"Oh, Willard!" she sobbed, her face all red with weeping, "it's something horrid. After all I've struggled—and worked—all these months—that provoking, old Mrs. Lindhurst"——

"Yes, yes, what about her?" Willard urged, for tears had choked Dora's utterance.

"Oh, oh! the mean old thing has gone—and bought a-hundred-dollar organ, and presented it to our Mission. Boo-hoo-oo! I'll never forgive her as long as I live!" and down went the pretty head again on Willard's shoulder, while sobs cams loud and fast.

As for Willard, he was so relieved to find it was nothing worse, that the ludicrous side of the matter struck him very forcibly, and he had to struggle to repress a roar of hearty laughter. But he knew it would never do to laugh, however funny, so he said with real sympathy:

"Surely the honest old creature did not know that you were earning money to buy that organ with."

"She did, too," blurted Dora, indignantly. "That's the very worst of it. Oh, I didn't suppose she could be so mean. I thought she had such large Benevolence. I never knew Phrenology to deceive me before."

Willard wanted to suggest that perhaps she had not had a proper understanding of Phrenology, but he did not like to say so, and just then a shrill whistle sounded at the foot of the stairs.

"Oh, there's the postman. You go, dear, my eyes are so red."

Willard, glad of the diversion, hurried out, and presently returned with a queer-looking envelope, addressed in a shaky handwriting to his wife. Curiosity banished her tears, as she tore open the thin, cheap envelope and pulled out

a crumpled and badly written sheet, from which she read aloud the following misspelled note:

"Deer Mrs. Winston.

"I hope you wont be mad at me for bying that new organ for the mission. I new you was saving money for to by it with, but I heerd tell how you wasn't able to git away from this pesterin' heat at all this summer, like you need to, and I didn't dare to offer you any money. So I got the organ myself, and now you have got some money to go somewhere with. If you don't do this I'll never be your friend agin. And the Mission shant never know but what you byed that organ yourself. Leastways I've had it all put on nice in gilt letters that its your gift.

"I cant never repay you no-how fer teachin' me something about Phrenology. Its kinder renewed my youth, and made me more charitable-like. Seems like I never knew just what religion was till you give me some knowledge about Phrenology.

"Now go away somewhere an git rested so you can come home next fall, an be some more help to folks with your Phrenology, and then we'll want you to play that new organ at the Mission, on Sundays.

"Good-by. Your friend and well-wisher, Malvina Lindhurst."

The young couple looked at each other speechless for a moment. "Why, Willard," said the young wife at last, "there's over $60 of that money. It's enough to go a good ways. If we could go to some quiet country place together it would pay the expenses of us both for several weeks. Don't you suppose you could get away from business for a little time?"

"I—I think possibly I could be spared. Several of the boys have taken a vacation. But, Dora, it wouldn't be fair, you know. You have earned the money, and now it's been given to you, so to speak, I couldn't bear to use it," he replied with a laugh at the end of his remark.

"Oh, you dear, unselfish boy! Of course, that don't make the least bit of difference," cried Dora, hugging her husband in her delight at the sudden prospect. "God bless the dear old soul for her Benevolence. I just knew it was the biggest organ in her head."

"So Phrenology did not deceive you after all, did it?"

"Why, of course not, Willard Winston! Did you ever hear me infer that it had?" asked Dora in an injured tone of surprise.

But Willard only laughed and kissed his wife's flushed cheeks, and never told her whether she had or had not.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

A Counter-stroke.

The homeopaths are getting many blows nowadays from the "regulars," but occasionally they hit back. The following is not without spice, because of its reference to a certain belief or fact which a good proportion of old school men hold to as most precious doctrine and practice. Our progressive readers (we fancy that most of our readers are of the type) will be interested in the "points" so wittily presented.

One hardly knows whether to laugh or lament over some of the vaccination literature floating around in the medical journals. For instance: In a Louisville journal a doctor tells us of the after-

math of an epidemic of vaccination that swept over that fair town—laborers were compelled to give up work for days, mills to shut down because so many of their work-people were disabled, arms were lost, and a death or so was charged up to this ancient superstition. After reciting this tale of calamity the doctor in question does not raise a breath against the practice that wrought so much deviltry, but blames it on the operators and the kind of vaccine virus used.

Time was when the great ones of the medical world announced that they had finally conquered smallpox; one vaccination would protect for a lifetime—but it didn't. The great ones hemmed and hawed a bit, admitted that for once they were in error; "the human system changes every seven years," ergo you must be vaccinated every seven years, then you will be safe. But stupid humanity again refuted this dictum of the great ones. Then they said once a year, but again their "science" was mocked by cold fact. Then they fell to in fury and just kept on vaccinating—vide Manilla—but still smallpox ignored the old scarecrow that was so frantically waved. Does the great one ever doubt his vaccination? Who knows?

Our Louisville man we have been quoting doesn't. He says that if you use "glycerinated lymph"—so and so's make, of course, but it is all the same stuff regardless of brand—the day of jubilee has arrived. In the early days "lymph" from cows was used, and it didn't work altogether right, so they tried that of horses, sheep, pigs, and goats, each being heralded as the stuff. Then came in the "scab" from a baby's arm. Hurrah! Now we have found it! But the scab, because baby's papa had so many undesirable things in his system, soon played hob and was quickly dropped.

A period of despondency followed and vaccination was going the way of bleeding, blistering, and burning with hot irons, when the great ones made a mighty rally, and had the "compulsory acts" passed. Now it was law and judgment had nothing to do in the matter. With the law came the "ivory point." Eureka! the "ivory" point was the end of all our woes, and of the troubles of our great ones who naturally do not like Fact to knock such ugly holes in their science. Well, the ivory point had a long reign, only because there were few epidemics of vaccination; but, as soon as one of these break out, the same deviltry begins again; so now, as these have been frequent of late, the "ivory" point is damned and "glycerinated lymph" is king. Will it be any better? Certainly not, for it contains the same old "lymph," the exudation of a running sore. Septic material in the blood will poison every time, and it is blood poisoning and nothing else that occurs in vaccination and causes all the horrors that follow in its wake. When you can blood-poison a man without poisoning his blood, then you can vaccinate him with no evil effects following, and not until then.—Homœopathic Envoy.

Henry S. Drayton, M.D.

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON MUSCULAR WORK.

Destree (Quarterly Journal of Inebriety, January, 1899) has made a number of experiments to determine whether more work can be accomplished with alcohol than without it. The results obtained were uniform, and clearly showed that:

1. Alcohol has a favorable effect on the work product whether the muscle is weary or not.

2. This favorable effect appears almost immediately, but is very transitory.

3. Immediately afterward alcohol has a very decided paralyzing effect. About a half hour after taking alcohol the muscular power reaches a maximum that subsequent doses increase with difficulty.

4. The paralyzing effect of alcohol outweighs the momentary stimulation, so that the total work-product obtained

with the use of alcohol is less than that obtained without it. In other words, alcohol is a deceptive means of dulling the sense of fatigue, but its action is momentary, and in the end injurious, the paralyzing effects upon the uervous system increasing rapidly, and with such force that any momentary good effect cannot counterbalance them. Similar experiments with tea, coffee, and kola showed that the stimulating effect of these drugs, while less marked than that of alcohol, is continued longer, and is not followed by a paralyzing effect, as is the case with alcohol. —Gallard's Medical Journal.

DIGESTION IN THE HORSE.

While the digestive process in men and animals is similar, yet there is a difference. Dr. Bull thus states it in the case of the horse. The horse's mouth is provided with a large and heavy set of grinders, for the obvious purpose of breaking down the tough integument of cellulose which encloses the starch in its raw state, and through which the digestive juices would have very great difficulty in passing. According to Frederick Smith, in his "Veterinary Physiology," the secretion of saliva is liberal, amounting to about four times the bulk of hay which the animal eats. Shortly after the beginning of a meal portions are passed out of the stomach, and this continues all through feeding time, occasionally to such an extent that a horse will, at a single meal, it is said, devour from three to four times the quantity of food that would have sufficed to distend his stomach. Quickly after the meal has begun the contents of the stomach become acid from the secretion of lactic acid, which appears in large quantity, up to about two per cent. of the gastric juice. The food is exposed to its action for about two hours before hydrochloric acid begins to appear. The latter then steadily increases until in from four to five hours after the beginning of digestion the lactic acid has disappeared, and its place is taken entirely by the hydrochloric acid. It will be seen from this that equine digestion is divided into three distinct stages—a first stage, in which lactic acid exists alone, an intermediate stage, in which lactic and hydrochloric acids are working together, and a final stage, in which hydrochloric acid exists alone. It is principally or entirely during the first stage that the conversion of the starch takes place, for it is the distinguishing peculiarity of lactic-acid digestion that the ferments which convert starch are able to act in its presence, while their power is destroyed by hydrochloric acid. Hence the digestion of starch goes on vigorously in the first period, weakens in the second, and ceases in the third. These statements embody the results of Colin, Ellenberger, and Hofmeister, who carried out extensive series of experiments on equine digestion.

There are some other points to be noticed in connection with the subject. The "churning" action which has been made out in man has not been observed in the horse. When the animal has finished its meal the passage of food from the stomach becomes very slow, so much so that it is not usually till about twenty-four hours after feeding that the cavity is emptied. As under normal circumstances he is always fed at much shorter periods than that, it follows that the horse, even when showing hunger, has still some food in his stomach.

It will be seen from this that gastric digestion is carried on in somewhat different ways in man and the horse, and if we were asked to define briefly the significance of the difference the answer would be something as follows: Bearing in mind that the horse possesses heavy grinders for breaking down cellulose, and a type of digestion (lactic acid) in which starch conversion can proceed, and that he takes his carbo-hydrates in the form of raw starch, while man possesses no such massive dental system and a type of digestion (hydrochloric acid) which destroys the starch-converting ferments, and that the carbo-hydrates of his natural or standard diet—fruit—

exist in the forms of dextrin and sugar, the meaning seems to be this: The gastric digestion of the horse, the type of a herbivorous animal, is specially adapted for digesting carbo-hydrates in their insoluble form, raw starch and digestible fibre; while the gastric digestion of a man, a frugivorous animal, is specially adapted for digesting and assimilating carbo-hydrates in their soluble forms, dextrin, sugar, and soluble starch. Just as the two great classes of carnivorous animals and vegetarian animals have strongly marked differences in their digestive systems and methods, so the herbivorous and frugivorous subdivisions of the vegetarian class have their own well-marked differences which clearly delimit the one from the other, and enable us to define the herbivora as the insoluble carbo-hydrate feeders, and the frugivora as the soluble carbo-hydrate feeders.

M. L. Holbrook, M.D.

HEIGHT AND GENIUS.

Old, long-held ideas are being dispelled daily. The opinion that weight of brain is synonymous with genius or even talent has received some crushing blows at the hands of scientific investigators,* and now it seems that the ancient belief that short men generally possess more than their fair share of brain-power must also be relegated to the realms of fancy. An ardent and careful observer, who has made a study of the heights of celebrated men, gives it out as an incontrovertible fact that tall men are the cleverest, and the old adage that "Good stuff is put up in small bundles" will no longer pass muster as a truism, at least so far as the brain capacity of the human race is concerned. Here are a few statistics collected by the investigator in question. Tall men first: Burke, five feet ten inches; Burns, five feet ten inches; Sir R. Burton, over six feet; Sir Walter Raleigh, six feet; Peter the Great, six feet eight and one-half inches; Thackeray, six feet four inches; Lincoln, six feet one inch; George Washington, six feet three inches. Medium stature: Lord Beaconsfield, five feet nine inches; Byron, five feet eight and one-half inches; Voltaire, five feet seven inches; Wellington, five feet seven inches. Short men: Balzac, five feet, four inches; Beethoven, five feet four inches; Keats, five feet; Napoleon, five feet one and three-fourths inches; Nelson, five feet four inches; De Quincey, five feet three inches.—Medical Record.

* The above is what the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has been teaching for years. We are glad that the "Medical Record" has come to accept it now. Phrenologists have never thought or taught that size of head alone supported the theory that it is synonymous with genius. E. P. J.

SINGING AND HEALTH.

The celebrated Dr. Barth, of Europe, has made a study of the effects of singing on the action of the lungs and heart, on diseases of the heart, on the pulmonary circulation, on the blood, on the vocal apparatus, on the uper air passages, on the ear, on the general health, on the development of the chest, on metabolism, and on the activity of the digestive organs. Singing, he maintains, is as good as any other form of gymnastics, and it has the advantage that it can be practiced anywhere or at any time.

Pleasures of Home-Coming.—Inspector: "I notice that in this photo you are bald."

Home-Coming American: "Yes, my hair grew out while I was abroad."

Inspector: "Then I shall have to charge you the special duty on European-grown hair."—Life.

A clever mot of Lord Rosebery's is being repeated. At a dinner, not long ago, someone asked the ex-Prime Minister what memory was.

"Memory," replied Lord Rosebery, "is the feeling that steals over us when we listen to our friends' original stories."



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

By Uncle Joseph.

No. 512.—Alistair William Hughes, of London, England.—This little boy's portrait was taken when he was thirteen months old. This little boy is looking out into the world of thought with great eyes of wonderment. Although he is full of fun and humor, yet he is in a very serious mood, as he looks into our faces, evidently knowing that we are talking about him. What a full life he has before him, if he lives up to it, and we think he will. The view of the head that we are allowed to have shows us that he has a large amount of imagination. He is busily engaged, even at his age, conjuring up ideas and schemes of work and play. His play will be old for his age, and if he tries to tie up his grandmother, if by chance she fall asleep in her chair, he will do it with so much ingenuity that she will find it difcult to extricate herself. His ingenuity is equal to a good deal of inventive work. It is probably that his large Constructiveness, Ideality, Imitation, and Spirituality will show themselves more in the refining art than in the use of coarse materials; hence, he will use paper and pencil and pins to construct his boats, kites, and ships, and, as a man among men, will not care to handle rough or heavy pieces of iron, steel, cop-



NO. 512.—ALISTAIR WILLIAM HUGHES.

per, or lead, but will be more content to devote himself to the artistic side of mechanism, and to literature, poetry, and journalism, than to hard, physical work.

He is delicately organized, and seems to have the sensitiveness of a girl, rather than the roughness and executiveness of a boy; though very active, his activity will show itself especially in a mental direction. He will make an excellent companion; one could not feel lonely in the company of such a child. His very questions draw him nearer to those whom he is with than is the case with most children, for they are so full of intelligence. He appears to have a full degree of Tune, but we are not sure on this point. If he has, it will show itself in quite an idealistic way, and the violin will be the instrument he will eventually choose to play upon.

When he begins to talk he will imitate others in using big words, even before he knows their meaning, and will talk with his philosophic and reasoning faculties, rather than for the mere sake of talking.

He has a wonderfully full forehead for one so young, and he must be his grandmother's pet. We can see that she is looking down upon him and reading his little mind, and interpreting all his unexpressed thoughts. In short, he will be a specially thoughtful, inquisitive, artistic, critical, and will delight to teach even his seniors what he thinks they do not know. He is trustful, and woe betide anyone who does not act up to his ideal. He will make a better professional man than merchant or trader, according to the general character of his present developments. He will sustain himself in law, but we think art or literature will be the more tasteful to him.

No. 513.—D. McLean, Cripple Creek,



NO. 513.—D. MC LEAN.

Col.—This little girl of three years old is interesting, but some care will be necessary to keep her in health. She has a predominance of the vital-mental temperament; hence, is susceptible to nervous diseases or weaknesses, which the children who have the motive temperament know nothing about; but when she has passed out of childhood she will take on new life and grow stronger. She needs to be toughened by outdoor exercise, frequent rubbing, salt-water baths, and good, plain, nourishing food.

She is very sympathetic, tender-hearted, and affectionate, and will need drawing out to make her appear at her

best. The criticisms offered to her, on her work, should be more in the form of encouragements and suggestions than anything else. When she has done well, more should be made of it than her failures. Certain home duties and responsibilities should be given her, to encourage independence of mind. Some boughs of trees make a considerable amount of music without knowing it, so this little girl will shed music around the house, for she has naturally a happy disposition. She must not be allowed to become peevish or be pampered, because she is delicate.

PHYSICAL CULTURE OF CHILDREN.

Every true mother regards the well-being of her child of the most vital importance, and anything which treats of their physical, as well as mental, culture is usually sought with avidity.

Friends of ours sent their eldest son to school, almost continually, determined that he should complete his education early in life. But, when the youth was about midway in collegiate studies, he became a mental wreck, through undue application.

With such an example before us, we thought we would use the greatest care in the education of our boy. Sending him to school, he would have fainting spells on account of the vitiated air of the schoolroom, so we kept him at home and superintended his education ourselves.

Did it take too much time?

We did not think so. His lessons were taught in a way to make them as interesting as possible. In studying geography, for instance, some peculiarity of the country, or wonderful event in history, was associated with the place, thus fastening it indelibly upon the mind, as well as rendering it of fascinating interest for the young learner. This was usually done while about our work, so not much time was really taken from that. Did the child like his studies? Indeed, he did. There was nothing dry or repellant—he actually longed for the study hour. A large space of the time our boy was kept in the open air, his limbs growing strong and well rounded, while the face took on a shade of brown, and the hazel eyes a sparkle of health and animation. Did he learn as much as the children who attended school? Indeed, he did. He outstripped all of his former classmates in his studies.

And what we thought a great deal of was we had the opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with our boy, and of helping him to form wise opinions, to be true and noble, pure in heart and deed.

SOME PHASES OF CHILD LIFE.

Some people doubt whether children are better raised now than years ago.

"'Child Study' was the topic taken up recently by the New York State Household Economic Association at its regular monthly meeting at the Industrial Building. Dr. Grace Peckham Murray was the principal speaker of the afternoon, and her subject, 'Some Phases of Child Life,' served as the peg upon which many theories, suggestions, anecdotes, and personal experiences were hung.

"'I don't know,' said Dr. Murray, 'whether children are any better raised to-day by reason of so much psychological study than in the old days, when they were permitted to grow like the plants and flowers, without critical observation.

"'There is a misconception of child life, scarcely any grown person understanding the mind of the child. The reason for this is because the child develops.'

"Dr. Murray said further that she considered it a mistake to 'talk down' to a child, instead of treating it as a reasonable being. Neither did she think it the right thing to impose upon the intelligence of children, telling them 'Santa Claus does this and that,' when they know they are being deceived. 'In plain words,' said the speaker, 'you ought not to tell children things that are not so. Everything is gilded by the child with romance, the rag doll taking on the semblance of a lovely, gifted being with all desirable attributes.

"'We do not realize the child's rapid development of feeling. Children feel snubs as much as they do when they are grown up, only they have no power to resent them.'"

It seems to us that there is more need than ever for parents to understand their children from a psychological standpoint so as to avoid doing what Dr. Murray tells us is done. Children should not be snubbed or told untruths, and the better the sharp little intellects are studied, the better will be the result. Children are, speaking generally, more highly organized to begin with, than formerly, hence should be allowed to grow as naturally as plants, but we must remember that the plants that thrive the best are the most cared for.

CHILDREN'S HANDS AND FEET.

Be particular to dry the hands and feet of a child well. Dampness left between the toes may cause soreness or even a corn, which may be troublesome to get rid of. In washing the hands do not leave any dirt between the fingers; press the skin back from the nails and slightly pinch the tips of the fingers after every washing if you want your children to have pretty hands and nails. A little trouble taken at the first will save a great deal of bother afterwards. The children should be taught, when old enough, to do this for themselves. They should be taught to take pride in nicely kept hands.

Book Reviews.

"Early Chapters in Science," by Mrs. W. Awdry, published by Dutton & Co., New York, and John Murray, Albemarle Street, London.—This is the first book of knowledge of natural history, botany, physiology, physics, and chemistry for young people. It is edited by W. F. Barrett, professor of experimental physics, Royal College of Science, Dublin. The manuscript was placed in his hands by Mrs. Awdrey, wife of Bishop Awdry, on her departure from England to accompany her husband to his diocese in Japan; on doing this, she desired, if Mr. Barrett considered it worthy of publication, that he would revise what parts of it he considered necessary to make it a thoroughly reliable and useful work. This he has done with great success, and we feel sure the book will meet with ample favor and success, not only in this country but in England. Our libraries are not flooded with works on this subject for beginners, and it is written in such a pleasing style that we feel sure that many adults will find as much pleasure in perusing its pages as our young readers. Many whose early education has not been complete will be glad to be reminded of some of the truths of nature that one is supposed to know, or at least have known and forgotten. The book itself is divided into two parts. Part I. takes up "The World of Life," including the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Part II. takes up "The World of Experiment," and includes the forces of nature. It is difficult to tell which is the more interesting, for in the first part we are introduced to the "First Elements of Life," the vertebrate and the invertebrate animals and all the main divisions, and many erroneous ideas may be corrected as one comes to examine the divisions of mammalia, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes, and the more one studies nature and sits in a garden simply with the object of examining animal life as it is found around us, the more we feel in touch with all nature. "The World of Experiment" introduces us to chemistry and to affinity and to gravitation and the proportion of fluids, the barometer, evaporation, heat and radiation, light and luminous objects, sounds and its blossity, magnetism, the mariner's compass, electricity and electro-magnetism, decomposition, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, and the diffusion of gases; hence we consider that all who read this wonderful little survey of nature, which is condensed into 337 pages, will agree with us that we are surrounded by a magnificence that half the world are willing to contemplate in ignorance. We have not met another book that has condensed so much useful knowledge within its covers. The il-

lustrations are appropriate to the text in every respect, and have been carefully selected and arranged to make the objective part of the book as interesting as its text. We predict for its future as bright a sale as M. Paul Bert's "First Year of Scientific Knowledge" that was published in France, of a similar character, though covering a wider field. Such a book as this could be placed in any school-room or taken up at any period of life for reference. The reading is clear, and the style of the book attractive.

"Mad Humanity," by L. Forbes Winslow, published by M. F. Mansfield Company, Broadway, New York City.—This work has been dedicated to the author's friend and admirer, Professor Cesare Lombroso, as a mark of affection and esteem for his distinguished talents; his object is to bring before his readers the most important features and characteristics of a terrible complaint which is causing much suffering and misery in the present day, namely, that of insanity. He has clearly shown that much of its increase is due to that terrible vice, indulgence in alcohol, and the facts that he forces before his readers, illustrating this point, are conclusive. He has compared the condition of the insane as it existed a century ago with what it is at the present moment, and has endeavored to avoid all legal and medical considerations of the subject and many technicalities. He has drawn attention to the more common forms of mental disorder and those which are liable to be of every-day occurrence, and to obscure all unrecognized cases. The large number of examples that he gives have come under the writer's own personal observation. The book is illustrated with photographs and specimens of handwriting, all of which explain the terribleness of mental disease. Many of these have been obtained from asylums visited on the continent, for they are the most typical ones the author could find to represent the respective forms of mental degeneration. The doctor has now looked into the premonitory symptoms of insanity with the object of preventing and curing; he has also entered fully into the question of madness and genius and endeavored to bring the matter up to date, and in his views he is in accord with Professor Lombroso, with whom he has had an opportunity to discuss the question. In the last chapter he has shown the degeneration of the human race to be gradually and sadly progressing.

He has avoided a lengthy discussion of crime, as this is not the object of this book, but in a future work that he is writing on insanity and of passion and crime, the matter will receive his fullest attention. His hope is that the production of this volume will be followed by much good, and enable some to detect the early stages of mental diseases and avoid the sad consequences of melancholia and other symptoms until they become too strongly impressed upon the character. He also hopes to impress those who have the care of the insane or mentally afflicted, so that by taking prompt measures they may prevent a further increase in this disease. The doctor's portrait shows him to be a man of large sympathies, sound judgment, keen insight, and much comprehension of mind.

Personalities.

The Empress of Germany has a curious hobby of giving wedding presents to her friends in the shape of a plain travelling clock. This is owing, she says, to the fact that she values punctuality above all other virtues.

Conan Doyle's Visit to a Play when Four Years Old.—When Dr. Conan Doyle was about four years old a big man took him to see a melodrama; the little fellow was thoroughly scared, but the big man clapped him on the back

and told him that it was all make believe. The big, cheery man was William Thackeray, the friend for so many years of Dr. Doyle's uncle.

Lord Curzon as an Undergraduate.—An amusing story is told about the illegibility of the handwriting of Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, when a student at Oxford. He had written two letters, one to a relative, the other to a chum with whom he usually discussed the faults and merits of their respected uncles and aunts; he discovered afterward that he had put the letters into the wrong envelopes, and was about to write an apology to his relatives when he received this note from them, enclosing a liberal sum:

"My dear George: I can't read a word of your four pages, but guess you want some money, you young rascal."

Bishop Potter and His Work as a Labor Arbitrator.—Among the many high distinctions that have been conferred upon Bishop Potter of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, it is said that he places among the most gratifying the acceptance of his decisions in labor controversies. He has made a special study of the relations of labor to capital, hence few have obtained so intimate a knowledge of the real conditions of the laboring poor as he has. He has visited the wretchedness of human life in the slums and tenements of the old Tenth Ward of New York City and has labored incessantly to better the condition of the poor, while to the wealthy he has steadily preached a gospel of brotherhood and reconciliation.

Lord Charles Beresford is a remarkable man, and during a recent visit to New York made a very stirring speech at a banquet given in his honor. He calls the Anglo-American Alliance "a commercial understanding," "for," he says, "an alliance in the ordinary sense of the term means a defensive and offensive treaty, which I believe is committed to parchment, in which two countries agree to defend each other under all sorts and kinds of conditions. I can imagine nothing more foreign to American sentiments or more foreign to the sentiment of the country which I have the honor to represent. There may be co-operation and there may be concurrence in the question of trading interest upon which we are absolutely united and intermingled, and it is that concurrence and that co-operation that I endeavor to describe in this word 'alliance;' it is a commercial alliance, or, if you like, scratch out the alliance altogether, and use the word 'understanding.' For what? To keep the door open in China, not for our selfish selves, Great Britain, America, Japan, or Germany, but to keep the door open with equal opportunities for all nations, with a fair field and with no favor to anyone; for the trade of all nations in regard to China, and only China, is what I am speaking about." Lord Beresford has been known for many years for his brilliant exploits and remarkable bravery. He entered the navy at twelve years of age and has had a singular career; his face indicates, as well as his head, the strength of his character. Anyone who has seen him will remember the long and broad nose, the firm lips, the massive chin, the length of jaw, the healthy and vigorous ear, the strong perceptive brow, as well as the large and comprehensive brain. Certainly he has been one of the most popular men in England, and wherever he has been he has shown a distinct disinterestedness by saving life and risking his own to save others; he has done much to make history, and will ever be regarded as a prominent member of the English navy.

The Organ of Reverence.

By Daniel H. Chase.

When Drs. Gall and Spurzheim were zealously developing the science of Phrenology, they did not locate brain organs in groups, but in a scattered order. One day they located one intellectual organ, another day a domestic one, and another day a religious one. When their discoveries were well advanced they were delighted to find the organs had grouped themselves in such a way as to prove the accuracy of their location. No such grouping had they at first foreseen.

Every healthy, active brain-organ impels toward its object. Acquisitiveness urges accumulation of property, Alimentiveness seeks food, Amativeness urges marriage. The organs of our animal propensities are in the basement of the skull; the religions are honored with a home in its topmost story, seated on an exalted throne and evidently meant by the Creator to rule all lower faculties. The organ of Reverence is at the very apex and incites to the worship of some deity. It is a blind instinct and calls on the intellect to decide what to worship. Intellect responds and so the simplest form of religion must have at least two elements. An intellect that highly values the work of the sun and moon invites "Reverence" to worship them. Hence, Egypt had the worship of Osiris and Isis; the Chaldeans calling them Baal and Astarte.

The invariable tendency of creeds and worship is to degenerate, whether of natural origin or given by divine authority. There was dignity in the worship of sun, moon, and the stars of heaven, but in process of time gods multiplied until ancestral spooks, heroes, "beasts and creeping things" were worshipped. Adam and Eve were taught by Jehovah himself, yet their posterity soon became so idolatrous and vile that a deluge was needed to drown them. Abraham was one of nature's noblemen, yet an idolater. God taught him better and made him founder of the Hebrew people, progenitor of the Messiah. Yet his offspring were constantly backsliding and in need of severe, oft-repeated warning and chastisements. Jesus Christ finally came, bringing "life and immortality to light" as never before in the world's history. He established his church on truth. In a few centuries came the usual perversion and corruption of that church, until the blood of millions of martyrs was shed.

Man must worship, but the object he worships is most important in its influence. Greeks and Romans worshipped Mars, Venus, Bacchus. Their worship incited to war, lust, and intemperance.

The Mohammedan creed, teaching that all "infidels" who reject their faith are doomed to eternal toment, deem it their philanthropic duty to murder them, lest, if spared, they raise up offspring for so terrible a fate. The corrupt church of the Middle Ages did the same on the same plea. "As a man thinketh, so is he."

So far, only two elements of religion have been noticed—the instinct of adoration and the intellectual conception of the object of worship. There are other brain organs grouped around Reverence that have a voice in shaping creeds. In front is Benevolence. If this is large, it insists on the worship of a kind deity. Back of Reverence are Conscience and Firmness, insisting on a god of justice. On each side are the two supporting organs of Hope and Marvelousness, the one cheering our dark days with faith in a brighter world; the other to help us welcome and worship a deity around whose throne are mysteries, clouds, darkness, and who sometimes works miracles to establish our faith and love.

THE

Phrenological Journal

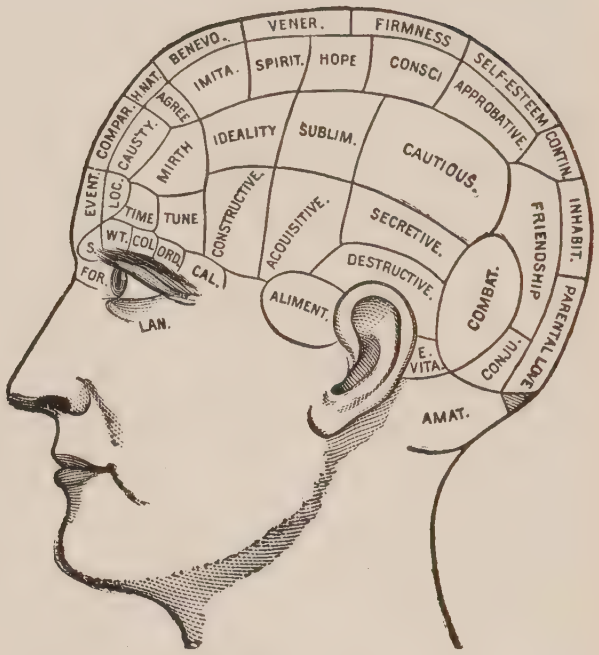
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

(1838)

AND THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, AUGUST, 1899.

Who Should Be Interested in Phrenology?

"*You all know that the brain is the organ of the mind.*"—Dr. Carpenter.

It would seem as though some persons were not yet acquainted with the above truism, which was stated by Dr. Carpenter some years ago, and until every one is convinced not only of his principle, but also of its twin sister, namely, that "each faculty of the mind has its separate organ in the brain," then we can have confidence in taking up the next point which is that "each organ of the brain has its definite location." Until, as we said, further progress is made in the establishment of these facts held by Phrenologists and many men of learning we must continue our present work of trying to bring about a better understanding not only the truth of Phrenology, but also of its usefulness. When a man writes to ask if he will gain anything by attending the course of lectures given at the Autumnal Session of the American Institute of Phrenology we can but point him to examples among those who have been with us in years past and have reaped a rich reward for the time spent in the study of the science. To be sure, two months may appear a long time to some people to give up their present work in order to attend the lectures, but where there is a will there is often a way, and we are very sure that unless there is a will persons will not make it in their way to benefit by the study. From former experience we have had business men who have told us that they would not sell the experience which they gained while here (of themselves and others) for double or triple what they paid for their instruction, for they have increased their business tenfold, and the opening article in the present issue explains somewhat the need of a fuller understanding of one's mind in order to

be able to use one's capacity and grapple with the broadening avenues of a business career; therefore, we say to business men that a two months' course is after all a very short period to relax business activities to gain what will be of lasting benefit to them as a personal and business guide.

As we stated in our first article, business is conducted on very different principles to what it was some few years ago, and therefore a greater amount of knowledge is necessary to cope with the demands of the present day. On this account we urge intelligent business men to consider this opening and not to allow the opportunity to escape them of increasing their influence and widening their scope in business by a thorough study of the subject.

Business men, however, are not the only ones who have to deal with character and present their ideas to the public; the minister is just as much in need of phrenological knowledge as any one, and we have had many who have proved this beyond a doubt; therefore we say to the hard working and constantly employed pastor of an active and progressive church to count up his possibilities of success and see if they will not be intensified and enlarged by a further knowledge of the members of his flock; all classes consult him and a man in his position requires to exercise the greatest amount of tact to apply his advice appropriately to each and all, consequently the knowledge of human nature is one of the first essentials in his college course, but alas! it is left for him to pick up as best he may after he has left the college walls. Nearly every year we have several ministers who take their vacation during the fall term, and, where possible, leave New York on Saturday to fulfill their Sunday engagements, or arrange to make exchanges with New York ministers for six or seven Sundays.

Besides business men, ministers, and lawyers, another class of the community needs the help of Phrenology; this class is among the hard working teachers; they come in contact with every element of character, every nationality very nearly, and consequently can use Phrenology every day of their lives, in directing the minds of their children aright. We are glad that teachers are really in advance of the Educational Boards and are seeking of their own accord the help of the science in applying their knowledge to the instruction of the little mites of humanity who come to them for instruction.

Parents, too, see the advisability of not only understanding their own characters, but of building wisely among the bricks and mortar in their families. That Phrenology needs men and women of intelligence to take up its study should be clearly understood, and as psychology is becoming quite the fashion now, it is not improbable that the foundation has been laid for a truer study of the mind in the future by the aid of Phrenology.

In order to adapt the instruction to various professions and business callings, it will be easy to understand that the curriculum is exceedingly varied and comprehensive; each year adds fresh interests and new lecturers, and we trust that the class of 1899 will be the most interesting that we have yet had the pleasure of experiencing.

At the close of the session a conference is held when friends interested from different parts of this and other countries join in its discussion.

IS PHRENOLOGY TRUE?

In a recent issue of the "New York Tribune," a correspondent was replied to in the following words:

> Phrenology is not a science, but a network of arbitrary assertions which rest on no real foundation; and its prognostications from the size and shape of the head in the success of a person's pursuits of life can claim no higher rank than those of astrology.

Then followed the oft-quoted objection found in Dr. O. W. Holmes's work, "The Professor at the Breakfast-table." In reply we sent the following correction and asked for its insertion.

It is not generally known that Dr. Holmes lived long enough to change his mind in regard to Phrenology after having been examined by O. S. Fowler at the Harvard Medical College.

In regard to the first paragraph we can prove that Phrenology is not "a network of assertions," for it is founded on observation and cerebral experiment. The recent experiments made by scientists agree with the observations made by Dr. Gall one hundred years ago in the localization of cerebral functions.

We also find phychologists admit that when observations and experiments agree that such a subject can be called a science; therefore, Phrenology should no longer be termed unscientific, for experiment and observation go hand in hand.

Such men as Dr. Hunter, Dr. Elliotson, Archbishop Wakeley, Alfred Russell Wallace, Dr. Frederic Bateman, Dr. J. Mackintosh, M.D., acknowledge the truth of Phrenology, and the words of Dr. Ferrier cannot be controverted, namely, "so far, the facts of experiment and of disease favor the views of the Phrenologist," and he is the greatest living authority on cerebral diseases.

In your reply against Phrenology one is reminded of the man who stated to Sir Charles Lyell that geology was false, and that he did not believe a word of it. "Do you?" inquired Sir Charles, "know anything about geology? Have you ever read anything on the subject or studied it practically?" "Not at all," said the objector; "why should I study it when I don't believe in it?" "Well, then," replied the geologist, "you are incompetent to discuss the subject or to have an opinion on it. Go and study geology and then come to me and I'll listen to your objections. It will, however, be needless then, for you will be of the same opinion that I am."

The investigations on insanity of late years have proved the truth of its principles. Injuries to the brain have proved that the brain is not one organ but rather a congery of organs, as is shown by the change of character that takes place when injuries affect different parts of the brain.

The study of mental therapeutics has proved Phrenology to be true in many cases.

The whole world of thought has brought testimony in its favor; ministers, doctors, lawyers, and business men all use it. It is therefore winning its rightful respect among all classes of the community.

I am happy to say that the late editor of the "Tribune," Horace Greeley, was a stanch believer in Phrenology, and was one of the first trustees of the American Institute of Phrenology.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Martyrdom of Labor," by Alfred Thomas Story, author of "**The Building** of the Empire," etc., 12mo., pp. 293. London: George Redway.

In this last from his pen, Mr. Story gives us a strain markedly different from that of "The Building of the Empire," for the key is set to a minor tone, in the lower octaves. 'Tis pathetic enough, and at times borders on the cruel, if not the horrible. This author is not a believer in the economical notion of certain doctrinaires, that the great differences existing between "upper class" and "lower mass" is one of necessity, growing out of the very nature of things human. Some must work and suffer, while others, equally, must loiter and revel. A sort of divine, if you will, allotment in the ordering of human nature. No, the author accuses class and privilege of much blame for the sorrows of the laboring masses. 'Tis a strong plea in the name of fairness and charity and kinship; a bold challenge in the name of British justice, and for the sake of English honor and the future of the Anglo-Saxon race. He sees, and many others see, also, dangers to political orders and social institutions, because of the discontent of the masses, and he would be forehanded in counselling leaders in State and society to take such wise precautions as may change the situation and introduce a better feeling among those who labor for daily bread. Mr. Story writes earnestly. His temperament doubtless inclines him that way. Some of his readers may incline to think his views over-pessimistic. His intention, doubtless, at the start—like a good advocate at the bar—was to make a case, and he has surveyed the field to good effect in that respect, for, considering his "brief" by itself, it is a strong one. One good point is that where he advises the working people to look into their relations to society, to learn the principles of civics and social economy, and so prepare themselves for measures that would be likely to better their lot. What we want, indeed, is more of the really human element in the practical affairs of life, and to this under proper guidance the workingman can contribute as much as the well-to-do man—perhaps more, because of his far greater numerical strength. The book is fairly written—at times rises to rhetorical heights that are impressive; and if it obtain a wide reading it will, we think, give a better coloring to the common thought on labor questions.

H. S. D.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

F. R. B., Waterbury, Conn.—Many thanks for drawing our attention to the Herald and the World in their references to matters interesting to Phrenologists. Yes, we have read A. R. Wallace's book on the "Wonderful Century," and glad you have done so as well.

G. T. B., Hillsboro, O.—The print you send is certainly indicative of large Destructiveness, and there is a want of amiability about the mouth which coincides with the expression of the organ just mentioned.

P. A. C., North Fairfax, Vt.—Many thanks for your note and cutting on "New Kind of Mind Reading"; we shall take the occasion to quote it very soon, for it is a matter that we are examining very closely. We regret that we cannot give space to an article in reply to Ingersoll, but no doubt there are plenty of papers or religious magazines that would be very glad to have your powerful, masterly, and interesting reply to his lecture on "What must we do to be saved?"

E. E. C., Two Harbors, Minn.—In reply to your question concerning the objections from a phrenological standpoint of two light-complexioned persons marrying, one having medium light hair and the other light brown-red hair when all the faculties and temperaments are favorably developed, is the fact that the combination would be a little too much alike. There is too much sanguinity, and not enough hardness, strength, and durability of mind and character, to make the proper complement or combination. Possibly the one has a motive temperament, and yet possesses light hair and a light complexion, for there are such, as all persons who have the motive temperament are not dark.

I. C. H., Lawrence, L. I.—You had better wear a specially prepared stocking for your varicose veins, and rest as much as possible for the present. You have been taxing yourself too much, and this weakness is probably the result. Sometimes your weakness is owing to poverty of blood. Examine the food you eat with the eye of reason and see if you take enough nourishment for the work you do. If the above suggestions do not benefit you, write us again and tell us your age, weight, and occupation.

C. W., Medford, N. J.—You ask for the difference between nervousness and sensitiveness; the former is a physiological condition, and can be cured by proper rest and diet, at least to a great extent, while sensitiveness is a mental state, and is largely owing to the influence of large Approbativeness joined to a mental temperament. Sometimes the organs of Comparison and Consciousness are also large, and Hope and Self-Esteem are moderate in development. The effect of electricity on either nervousness or sensitiveness would be that in the first case electricity could strengthen the condition of the body, and by this means the nerves would be toned up also. Sensitiveness could not be so easily influenced by this specific, and therefore the result would not be so satisfactory as to modify the faculties we have mentioned.

W. H., Cartez, Col.—We should think you are quite right in your decision upon the man who has been struck in the region of Firmness, which case you say has been given up by all the doctors. We believe that by a careful operation the pain experienced in this part would subside. We do not consider sixty years of age old, and as the man may live some years yet we hope that he may be relieved of his suffering.

J. W. McC., Crainer, Ill.—You are right in your surmise that the Irish blood when joined to the British have made some of our most distinguished commanders, and further that the Irish have been great fighters, and England's famous pugilists have been of Irish blood. Examine history, and you will find when the Scotch and Irish blood is blended that you get a very strong, persistent, and courageous type of warrior.

H. Y., Youngstown, Tex.—You ask why a person of sanguine-mental temperament with large head and seemingly good general health is not superior to most of his associates, while you know of some one who is so constituted yet are dull.

The reason for this is probably that the heads of the boy and girl are larger in proportion than their circulatory power, hence their ideas do not flow as quickly as those who have smaller heads with the motive temperament. The large head does not necessarily give a person the capacity to show brilliancy, but very often just the opposite is experienced. Phrenology never has held that size of head is alone essential to cleverness or great mental effort unless there is a corresponding amount of quality. A person may have a drawback in having too large a head, and not enough arterial blood to nourish it. We would suppose that instead of the sanguine temperament they may have the lymphatic temperament, which is a diseased condition of the vital, and which gives more lymph than a person actually needs, and the glands are filled or surcharged with it instead of it being purified and disposed of in a legitimate way. Study the temperaments more closely, and you will be able to follow these remarks.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

The following correspondents will receive answers to their communications as soon as possible, and the photographic sketches will be inserted at an early date:

L. A., New Castle, Pa.; C. E. B., Dayton, O.; J. A. C., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. G., N. Y. C.; P. S., Fredonia, N. Y.; D. McL., Cripple Creek, Col.



J. C. Wheatley, Ontario.—You have a strong motive temperament which manifests itself through your active mind and perceptive intellect. No work seems too

hard for you to accomplish; you must have overcome many difficulties and have had a strange experience in life. Your central line of faculties over the top of your head are well developed; Firmness gives you your persevering spirit which does not yield to weakness, therefore you have an immense influence over others; you are very kind and thoughtful, but you do not sugar-coat your pills with "blarney" or "soft soap"; you always speak to the point and know what you are talking about. You would make an excellent builder, mechanic, practical engineer, or mining expert, and were you to give your attention to farming you would have the best land to cultivate for miles around. You appreciate music, and know when you hear good singing or playing.

M. B., York, England, has a superior mental organization, and is not subject to extremes. She has a strong character, a determined will, and is very discreet and tactful. She is well adapted for a responsible position in life, and will succeed best as a governess. Her mind is very active, and she will be interested in uncommon subjects. She is farseeing, impressionable, strongly sympathetic, ambitious, critical, and thoughtful. She has a mind of her own, and will not be trifled with; she is exact in matters of principle and very susceptible to good influences. If she neglects physical exercise she will take on too much adipose tissue.

J. D. D., Worthing, England, has more ambition than executive power; he is a very trustworthy young man, decidedly cautious, sensitive, and sympathetic. He is too imaginative and should endeavor to be more practical, forceful, and aggressive; he is rather visionary and should do his dreaming at night time; he is not very robust and should be particularly careful in dieting himself and not neglect physical exercise; he is thoughtful, particular in his tastes and is fond of harmony and order; he has musical ability and is well adapted for light mechanical employment. His desire for self-improvement is very marked. We would advise him to take up a course of scientific reading.

No. 453.—H. W., Hammond, Ind.—The photograph of this little boy indicates several qualities—an energetic mind, a full degree of force, and a wide-awake nature. He will not let the grass grow under his feet, and has improved very much during the last year's study. He is quite a perceptive boy, and will take in knowledge as easily as he takes his daily meal at midday; he appears to be mechanical and interested in whatever is moving, particularly the locomotive, the express cart, the trolley car, or windmill, and he will probably develop special talent in the line of practical engineering invention, and, as a boy, in carpentering.

No. 454.—L. W. S., St. Louis, Mo.—You possess the motive mental temperament, and hence are inclined to show a good deal of activity, and like change and diversion of application, but do not get into any great fever about coming events; you take life more as it comes, and philosophize about the straightening out of difficulties. You are a good judge of things by the eye, and ought to be an expert, or an examiner, where you will have full scope for your love of accuracy and method in doing work. You appear to be intuitive and well able to judge for yourself with regard to the characteristics of others. Human Nature and Individuality are both strong, and your memory of places should also assist you when travelling; you notice any change that has taken place in a city that you have previously visited. You are very particular how your work is done for you, and should be able to write a good critique of a recent book of travel, or biography. You are very idealistic, as well as practical, therefore will show great taste in whatever you undertake to accomplish.

No. 455.—C. H., Rossland, B. C.—You like to do your own thinking, and can organize work for the neighborhood; you have more ideas than you know what to do with; in fact, your language is not equal to your power. You produce suggestions; you could spare a little of your Causality and then have enough to carry out all your plans; you are not easily satisfied with what you have done, and often criticise yourself too severely.

No. 456 (a).—M. J. L., Brownton, Minn.—The portrait of this infant is certainly indicative of sturdiness, strength, resolution, and decision of character; the child has more than ordinary strength of mind for his age, and will require careful handling.

To the mother we would say: begin your training as you intend to follow it out without relinquishing your hold over the affection of the boy, and never make him a promise that you cannot fulfil. He should be simply fed on nourishing food, and all knick-knacks discarded, for the present at least. There is more than ordinary intuition in the child, which he shows in the photograph on the floor in front of the mirror, where the hair is well brushed back, as well as in the other portrait. He is somewhat cautious, but will do a driving business.

FIELD NOTES.

Victor G. Spencer, Class of '90.—We are glad that you have been able to describe

the talents of the two young men you speak of, and that as a result you are asked to go to Paris in 1900 with them. Here is one good result of knowing how to put young men into their right places, and we hope that others seeing this will take encouragement and study the subject for themselves.

Phrenological friends will be interested to know that George Morris, F.A.I.P., was married July 3d to Miss Loetscher, of St. Paul. Judging from the photo they are well adapted to each other. She is bright, energetic and practical. We wish them every happiness that married life can give.

Vacation letters have been received from the following graduates: Edwin Anthony, Eureka, Ill.; W. D. Kerns, Red River Valley; John Love, Lincoln, Neb.; Geo. T. Byland, Crittenten, Ky.; Miss E. C. Smith, North Dakota; Miss A. Drew, Malone, N. Y. We trust all will be refreshed for their winter work.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The classes will commence on Tuesday, September 19. Intending students should make application to the secretary, 4-5 Imperial Building, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

The winter session of the Fowler Institute will be opened on Wednesday, September 20, with a lecture from the president, W. Brown, Esq., J.P. Members and friends will please note that in future lectures will be given on the first and second Wednesdays in the month.

Madame Eless Winterburn, A.F.I., has again commenced her summer campaign at the "Royal Spa," Harrogate. This is the fifth consecutive season she has been located in the most famed of British spas, and as her clients are principally of the upper or educated classes, her careful delineations and studied advice are more appreciated and valued than the superficial vaporings that are too often given and accepted as phrenological readings of character. Madame Winterburn's permanent address—"Gothic Villa, Chapeltown Road, Leeds"—remains the same as heretofore.

Many people have visited Professor Golledge during his stay in Glamorgan, and have highly appreciated his ability.—Glamorgan Gazette.

Leyton Phrenological Society.—At the last meeting of the season of the above-named society Miss E. Higgs gave an excellent paper on the "Science, Art, and Philosophy of Phrenology." Mr. F. D. Blyth occupied the chair. An interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper.

Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died recently at Saratoga at the age of 73.

THE LATE COUNTESS ALICE KEARNEY.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's Liberal Federation held lately, the following resolution was carried on the motion of Mrs. Eva McLaren:—

"That this Committee have heard with distress of the sudden and unexpected death of Countess Alice Kearney, whose energy and constant zeal during the years she gave to political work did so much to advance the cause of Liberalism throughout the country."

The Countess was an earnest believer in Phrenology, and lectured before the Fowler Institute on one occasion.

Dr. John P. Newman was born in New York City, September 1, 1826, and was ordained in 1849. He traveled all over the Holy Land in 1860, and in 1869 was elected chaplain of the United States Senate, and was appointed pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Washington, where President Grant was an attendant. Dr. Newman soon became known as "Grant's pastor." In 1874 President Grant sent Dr. Newman ou a tour of the world to inspect the Consulates. Upon his return he filled the pulpit of several churches in New York City, and tried to cancel the debt of $80,000 on the Madison Avenue Congregational Church. Later Dr. Newman abandoned the pulpit, and returned to the Methodist denomination. He was in constant attendance upon General Grant during his last illness at Mount McGregor in 1885 and was with him at the end. In May, 1888, Dr. Newman was elected a Bishop of the Methodist Church. He was married to Miss Angelina Ensign, of Saratoga, when she was principal of a seminary at Fort Plain, N. Y.

He was a large man, with a genial and sympathetic nature, and mental-vital-motive temperament. He was a fine scholar; had a wonderful memory, powers of eloquent description, and was considered a master of oratory.

A few beautifully executed busts of Bishop Newman are still for sale at the office of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE PARLIAMENT OF WOMEN.

Thirty countries were recently represented in London at the Women's Congress, under the presidency of the Countess of Aberdeen. Miss Fowler was a fraternal delegate from the New York Women's Press Club.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall was elected president of the International Council of Women, to succeed the Countess of Aberdeen.

A sudden gloom spread over the Congress by the "call home" on Wednesday, June 28, of one of the delegates, Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, superintendent of the Massachusetts Women's Reformatory Prison. It is believed she expired of heart disease, resulting from over-excitement in reading a paper before the Council of Women the day previous. She was visiting the Bishop of Rochester, and was attended by her friends, Mrs. Dr. Barrows and her husband, of Boston. Miss Fowler received a pressing invitation from her to accompany her party.

Mrs. Johnson was about sixty-nine years of age, and will be sadly missed in the great work to which she had devoted her life since her husband's death. A London paper states that "the remains will be cremated, and the ashes taken to Boston." Her place will be difficult to fill.

On Monday, June 26, she visited the Fowler Institute, London, and expressed her pleasure in seeing the old place once again. Many English readers of the JOURNAL will remember hearing her addresses before the Institute during her previous visit to London on her noble work of remolding the character of the women under her charge.

Mrs. F. H. Gaffney, president of the American National Council of Women, called at the Fowler Institute during her stay in London. "She is a most interesting lady, and a charming talker and witty speaker," writes Mrs. D. T. Elliott, of the Institute. We are glad our English friends found her so, as we knew it before she went. She conveyed the greetings of a million and a quarter women from the States, and said she came from that part of America where the earth revolves twice in twenty-four hours, and where there are four elements in the atmosphere —oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and knowledge.

Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Martin's papers were well received at the Congress in London.

Madame Shen, the little Chinese delegate, seemed quite at home among the women of the Congress. She said "the position of women in China did not depend upon the laws which the other sex passed so much as on their own shrewdness—a quality with which they were endowed to no small degree.

Miss Sorabji, LL.B., an extremely clever Indian girl, who is now a barristress-at-law, was among the delegates at Westminster during the Council meetings dressed in her highly picturesque native costume. She has studied law to help her own sex in India.

Sir Thomas Lipton unites the tea and coffee blossoms with the thistle and shamrock on the new coat of arms of his own device, which he has just appointed unto himself without asking permission of any heraldic authority. He was born in Ireland, began business in Scotland, and has made his fortune out of tea and coffee, so that the emblems chosen have a happy relation to his nativity and career. A fifth plant may blossom on the escutcheon after the coming yacht race, but whether rue or laurel is to complete the floral quintet can now be guessed at or bet on, but cannot be certainly known.

W. C. T. U. PROUD OF HER MAJESTY.

The temperance women are rejoicing over the fact that when the Prince of Monaco, whose income is derived from Monte Carlo, desired to pay his respects to Queen Victoria, Her Majesty refused to receive him, thereby evincing her disapproval of gambling. Another ground for congratulation to the temperance workers is that Her Majesty had a prayer offered at the launching of her new yacht, the Victoria and Albert, instead of the customary breaking of a bottle of wine over the bow.

THE RESULT OF THE PEACE CONGRESS AT THE HAGUE.

The outlook now is that a workable scheme of general arbitration, before a permanently organized tribunal, with permanent rules of procedure, will be enacted into international law. That alone, if it be effected, will amply repay the nations for the holding of the Congress. There is no more potent preventive of war than the spirit of mutual consideration and conciliation, which is the essential principle of arbitration. If two nations are willing to submit their differences to the judgment of an umpire there is little danger of war between them.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The Young Wife.—"Henry came home furious last night." "What was the matter, daughter?" "Why, mamma, I had put two eggs in his luncheon and forgot to cook them."—Detroit Free Press.

The Result.—Teddy (who has just begun to go to school): "Papa, do you know what six boys and five girls make?" "Yes," answered his father, "a racket." —Bazar.

With Variations.—"'Uncle Tom's Cabin' never gets stale." "Any novelty this year?" "Yes; when Eliza escapes across the river, she does a cake-walk on the ice." Chicago News.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

VOL. 108—No. 9] SEPTEMBER, 1899 [WHOLE NO. 729]

The Influence of Business Men.

WITH A CHARACTER SKETCH OF MR. FRANK TILFORD

The change of front in regard to the prominent offices offered to business men to-day in all important matters shows that the education of a business man is very different to what it was twenty or thirty years ago. Not only have we more "colleges of commerce," but several leading American universities, and even some of the more conservative institutions have taken commercial education into consideration and have recognized the necessity of contributing their quota to the preparation of broad-gauge men for their responsibilities. We can remember the time when leaders of thought and opinion were professional men. The right of dictation came from the ranks of clergymen and doctors and the affairs of state were represented by the lawyer, but to-day the foremost men, those who make public opinion and sway intellectual and social power, are the leading business men.

When business was concerned simply in retail trade it did not call for the exercise of those qualities of the mind now exercised by men who are enterprising, tactful and broad, and liberal minded, and who use courage, foresight, and prudence as propellers for their work. The public, therefore, recognize that under modern conditions, such as manufacturing, banking, transportation, and foreign trade, a high order of ability is required, and consequently men of this standing are honored with responsible positions of trust. The representative members of the Senate, and the House of Commons, as well as church organizations, prominent business men are considered necessary factors. Even colleges and universities are becoming more and more democratic in the choice of their presidents, and in return they are molding the leaders of public opinion.

A business man to-day no longer contents himself with being an apprentice, but instead he studies law, engineering, banking, manufacturing, and railroading, and hence we find him conducting wholesale as well as retail trade, occupying the position of president of numer-

ous corporations, gas companies, etc., and yet he has time for church, social, and philanthropic enterprises.

MR. FRANK TILFORD.

The object of our present sketch is such an one, and is a representative man in many respects. He has the energy of six persons and is so constituted that he cannot help working, even if he tried to spend an idle day, he would find it the slowest of the year.



MR. FRANK TILFORD.

His organization is amply supplied with sustaining power, and there is a fine correspondence of force from both body and mind, having a head that measures 23 inches, a weight that turns the scales at two hundred pounds, and a superior quality of organization.

He resembles his father in his large and comprehensive brain, his executive power, and availability of mind; while from his mother he has received his quality, tone, and refinement of mind, and strong sympathies, his wideawake nature and his large Human Nature. It does not take him more than a moment to make up his mind whether he will like or can trust a person or whether he will fill the place he wants him for or not; in fact, he is a practical business man and uses his perceptive and reasoning intellect in all his business affairs. His brain is a very active one when compared with that of other men and it works with so much rapidity and ease that while some men are thinking whether they will entertain certain ideas or not he has made up his mind and often set to work and got his plans half made.

He is a very versatile man and knows

how to keep in touch with present day affairs, and is up to date in everything he handles, for he is capable of realizing the spirit of the age.

From the opening of the ear to the top of his head any one will recognize that there is a great length of fiber, and wherever this is the case with a corresponding amount of fine quality of organization we find a moral force of character of men who lead, guide, and control affairs in a broad and liberal way, while we do not find that those who are broad in the base and whose heads are flat on top, are men who exert the most moral influence; they may have a strong selfish type of head and possess a corresponding influence among a certain class of men, but their power is limited.

Mr. Tilford is just the man to be interested in philanthropic affairs that touch the practical issues of life.

He is not a man who is inclined to waste, but rather to examine the purpose and the use of money, property, influence, and time; he could live on what some people waste and believes in the policy of economy even in small sums. It would not matter how much money he possessed, he would recognize the principle of expenditure.

The crown of his head indicates that he is a very independent man and that he must have shown this characteristic from a boy, that he has always acted for himself in some particulars. He is capable of taking responsibilities upon himself, yet the upper part of Self Esteem is not strongly developed, hence he is not one to become an autocrat or one to show a great deal of dignity of bearing.

His organ of Firmness is large enough to make him thoroughly persevering in his efforts, and he is not one who would relinquish a thought or a plan of work because there are difficulties in the way; there is force behind and above his ears, and therefore he has courage and strength and persistency, and working along with his large Conscientiousness he is able to travel over a rough road and make that roughness smooth. He is aggressive, but he looks ahead and prepares for emergencies, and he can predict what is likely to happen. The organ of Cautiousness gives him a prudential mind, along with his large Comparison and Intuition, therefore persons cannot give him much advice; he is one to advise others, and would be just the one to help young men just at the turning point of their lives with a word of sympathy; he would rather help a young man to help himself than give him help in any other way; and is not that true Christian philanthropy? He is not one to make much profession about his religious beliefs, but they are the kernel of his life, and therefore he lives up to what he believes. He shows his moral brain more through his large Benevolence and Conscientiousness than through Veneration; in fact, he would cut clear of forms and ceremonies as far as possible, if he had his choice.

The organ of Benevolence appears to be remarkably active; it would seem as though it is used considerably, and it exhibits that sharpness of development that indicates that he is not swayed by the affairs of life; yet it is when combined with the practical faculties that he wants to know the reason and the why and wherefore of many lines of work that others are engaged in; in fact, his Causality is always at work, and he finds it difficult to bring his mind down to the slow methods.

He is healthily organized, and for one of his size he has more recuperative power than 99 men out of 100, and by change of work he can very often dispel fatigue.

His intellect indicates that he is a man of method, order, and system, that he has his own way of doing things, and this is manifest in everything that he undertakes to do.

He has more comparative memory than that which remembers names and dates; he recalls things that are connected with important events, and when that cord of recollection is touched he can go on and remember many circumstances that other people have forgot-

ten regarding his own history or that of his town, city, or country.

He ought to be known for his judgment in selecting material, for he is able to tell of its durability and strength, its profit and loss; as a young man he must have shown discrimination in this respect in buying stock and in importing goods, and in the arrangement of his business, for such a man as this cannot very well be engaged in one thing only, for he has so many interests that are all calling for his attention that he cannot very well shake them off.

He is a man who appreciates wit; not that he would pass for a humorous man, but he enjoys wit in a speech and humor in literature, hence in debate he likes to hear two men who are equally matched try to get the better of each other. His language is of a practical nature; he does not waste many words on anything, for he knows how to condense what he says, and wishes other people would do the same. He becomes weary of long speeches that could be dispatched in half the time. In all his work he knows how to hit the nail right on the head and extracts the essence from the subject, and when reading the newspaper he looks at the telegraphic news first and then takes the pulse of the times.

Socially speaking, he is a man who could not enjoy the life of a hermit, for he is bound to humanity by strong cords; he cannot forget his friends or the ties that bind him in a social way, not that he is inclined to go into society simply for entertainment, but rather for his interest in meeting people of culture and refinement and of gaining some information he could not get elsewhere, and his intellectual and social qualities work together.

If he were a trustee and left in charge for others as an executor, he would care more about investing the money that was intrusted to him than he would about his own. He does not forget people; in fact, he can remember those he has not seen for some time.

His ingenuity works along with his intellect and enables him to bring out many new schemes of work.

Such a man as Mr. Tilford's type should be in a position where he can take responsibility, for it will never hurt him, and the more he has to do the happier he is, provided he lives within the limit of his strength and keeps his organization healthy.

His mind being built on a comprehensive plan, he can do business on a wholesale line; the larger the concern the better he likes his work, and he is so practical a man that he likes to examine into the utility of things, hence he should be successful in his undertakings.

His head indicates that he has a business mind; he makes a business of everything he does, throwing his whole heart and soul into it, and there is no limit to his ardor and sympathy and executive power. He is restive under delay of every kind, and knows how to turn on more steam if necessary, for his boiler is always full.

He is so keen a judge of character that he is capable of looking through a person no matter what his intentions may be.

In short, he should be a leader among men, one to superintend and manage large business projects and direct philanthropic investments and interests, for his sympathies are broad and his business tact and conscientious principles guide all his actions.

Mr. Tilford then explained: "I do more work than any five men I know of, and people I have met have asked me how I do it. I met a young man three or four years ago when I was in the Gas Company and this young man said to me, 'Mr. Tilford, I have followed you for two weeks, it is the only thing I have done, and, though I am exhausted, you do not seem any the worse for it, and have done all your other work besides.' I am fortunately a good sleeper or I could not recuperate myself so easily and be ready for each day's work."

—The Editor.

Psychology and Education.

By Lewis G. Janes, M.A.

DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCES.

A correct understanding of the mental constitution of man, based on scientific and evolutionary principles, must gradually revolutionize our educational methods. One of the incidents of the remarkable advance of democratic ideas within the last century has been a growing confidence in the efficacy of universal education as a remedy, not only for political and industrial ills, but also for defects in personal character. While in the broad sense, with due explanation and qualification, the beneficent tendency of an all-around culture is not to be underestimated, careful students of man in his social relations are beginning to see that a culture which is merely intellectual, and especially that which is enforced by the wholesale methods which prevail too largely in our great centers of population, is by no means competent for the building of personal character or for the renovation of society.

While the democratic ideal is undoubtedly the goal to which the progress of the past century clearly points, it is an error fatal to the best exemplification of the true principles of democracy to endeavor to reproduce the same type of character and attainments among all the members of a given community. Differentiation is the first condition of all progress. Fullness of life is the goal to which evolution points, both for the individual and for the society of which he constitutes a part. No two individuals are born alike, either in their mental or their physical constitution. Each can render the truest service to society by respecting his own individuality, and contributing that service which he is best qualified to render for the advancement of the common welfare.

All education, therefore, should respect the individuality of the subject, be it a child or an adult person, as something too sacred to be sacrificed to a false ideal of equality in function and attainment. This means that every teacher should acquaint himself with the true psychological principles which underlie the science of education, should understand the native bent and genius of his pupils, be able to bring out the best that is in them, to build up the waste places in their natures, and to qualify them for the most useful positions for which they are fitted by their natural predilections and attainments. Mere instruction—filling the mind with a multitude of facts from text-books, by means of a routine system of drill and discipline—is of but little use; in many instances, indeed, such a course of training is positively deleterious in its effects on character. An all-around educational system, based on true psychological principles, will aim to put each person in possession of himself; it will not subordinate all other departments of his nature to attainments which are merely intellectual, but will lay a firm foundation in the physical, and build thereon, in right proportion, adapted to individual requirements, toward the higher mental, moral, and spiritual attributes which are essential to a perfect manhood or womanhood.

The application of psychological principles to education by no means implies that pupils are to be subjected to all sorts of laboratory experiments by the teacher. Professor Münsterberg and others have shown the folly and futility of such methods in our present stage of knowledge. Few teachers are yet qualified to conduct such experiments. Experts in laboratory research have not yet arrived at results sufficiently well assured to serve as guides for lay experimenters. The knowledge of the pupil's idiosyncrasies is, however, largely accessible through sympa-

thetic relations with the teacher, guided by such an appreciation of his mental and moral attributes as may be assured without resort to the methods in vogue in the psychological laboratory.

Above all things, the teacher should be endowed with what the Phrenologist terms "human nature"—that intuitive understanding of character which is the only sure foundation for sympathy and appreciation. This implies a personal relationship between the teacher and pupil which is possible only in rare instances under the wholesale system of instruction which prevails in the public schools of our large cities. Where more than a hundred pupils are daily intrusted to the care of young girls, totally inexperienced in the discipline which comes only from personal contact with children, and qualified for their duties solely by the intellectual attainments required by the High and Normal school curriculum, it cannot be expected that the fine gold of character, and preparation for the practical duties of life, will come out of the "demnition grind" of such a machine method.

Our modern systems of training for the young are also fatally defective in failing duly to emphasize the importance and honorableness of manual labor. It is a false conception of democracy which would hold up to all the ideal of professional and commercial pursuits as intrinsically superior in worth and honor to muscular effort. The farmer and mechanic, the domestic servant and the day-laborer, perform functions which are absolutely essential in the economy of our social life—functions which are no less honorable than those of the minister, the lawyer, the doctor, or the politician. If "work is worship," as Carlyle declared, the "sermons in stones," which the mason preaches in laying honestly the enduring foundations of a noble edifice, are doubtless as pleasing to God and as inspiring to men as many which are preached from velvet-cushioned pulpits.

The office-boy in our great city establishments who is a graduate of the city grammar or high school is often found sadly defective in those practical qualifications which are essential to rapid advancement in his chosen vocation. He does not know how to observe. He is untrained in the use of both eyes and hands. The country boy, fresh from the farm, with less book-knowledge than he possesses, will usually outstrip him in the race for success in the professions or in commercial life. This is because the country boy has learned to know through doing; he has learned to observe, to see the little things that make for success from moment to moment, and he knows how to put his knowledge into practice. Kindergarten methods for young children and the general introduction of manual training into our city schools should in some degree remedy this defect. The mere cramming with facts and ideas from text-books can never prepare a child for the practical duties of life. "Books are dictionaries," says a recent writer, "which it is useful to consult, but of which it is perfectly useless to have lengthy portions in one's head."

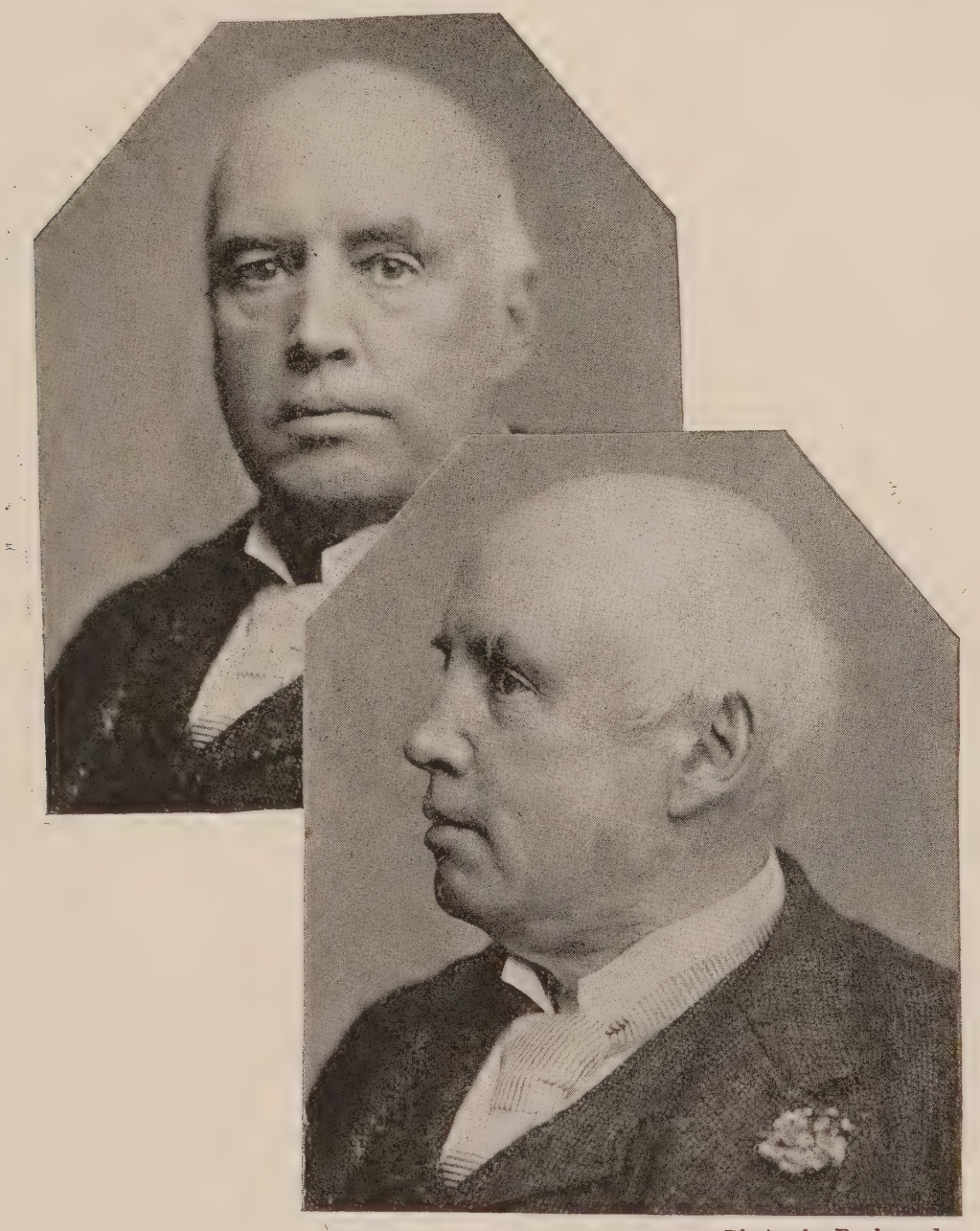
The instruction given to the youth of a country largely determines what the future of that country will be. The philosophical student of educational methods recognizes not only the importance of applying scientific psychological principles in the training of the individual, but also of comprehending the larger problems of social psychology which are involved in the growth of societies and the normal adjustment of human relationships. He realizes the tremendous import of those deeper common impulses and ideals which are organized by slow increments of thought and habit into the life of a people; and the necessity of that wise guidance and leadership in great national emergencies which can only be assured by the development of individuality and character in those qualified by nature to direct the destinies of a people. He therefore deprecates as one of the greatest of national evils a machine method in education which ignores the individual requirements of the plastic and susceptible natures of the growing child and youth.

Phrenotypes and Side Views. No 31.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

When Cæsar said that he would have men about him that were fat, he had in mental view such as Mr. Ingersoll we trow—the type of good nature and exhilarant spirit. One would think that this man, whose life was so abruptly shortened by that agency of the pitiless scytheman, apoplexy, in itself the terror of stout men, who was born healthy and enjoyed rare strong health from infancy on, so marked are the conditions of vitality in the physiognomy, should have lived ten years longer. By temperament possessing a remarkable resiliency of function, Mr. Ingersoll had great powers of recuperation from fatigue and repair of waste tissue, whether resultant from illness or unwonted exertion. A large base of brain, allied to a large body, formed a combination most happy for effort that employed either brain or body. The har-



Photos by Rockwood.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

mony of relation between the vital machinery and the nervous organism contributed to ease of effort. There was little or no friction in the exercise of the brain centers, and, coincidentally, ideas found fluent expression because of the ready co-ordination of faculties. It was easy for him to think, and it became easy for him to speak. Born with the faculties so naturally strong and ready that make for eloquence in speaking, he became the orator the world recognized early. In his admirable treatise on "Elocution and Oratory," Mr. Hyde describes the oratorical constitution in terms that apply to Mr. Ingersoll. By the sheer impulses of temperament and faculty he was the orator wherever he spoke—from the platform or from the advocate's chair. Such men are prone to overpass the limits of moderate or deliberate action. Emotionally exuberant, when circumstances enlist their personal interest they throw aside the common checks of manner or practice and compel our admiration for the affluence of feeling and earnestness that characterize their espousal of a cause, whether or not they win our approval of their argument.

As shown in the portraits published of this gentleman, his head was of the long type, and relatively narrow. This would intimate that the energy of his spirit was the energy of the vital resources of a healthy, buoyant organization, not the energy of a strong, laborious, executive brain combination. He was frank, open, courageous, and responsive to the impressions made upon his feelings. There was a lack of the conservative in his mental composition. Such a man would not on occasion appreciate the conduct of a tactful, adroit, sagacious man. He could well understand cleverness intellectually, but associated with cunning, artful measures it would not accord with his notion of manly, open-handed conduct. There was little or nothing of the cunning and secretive in his nature.

Evidently he was a highly sensitive man, and appreciated in a very marked degree the esteem of others. Yet in some respects, especially in the field of platform work that he made especially his own for many years, he might appear to many as quite wanting in sensitiveness. But it must be remembered that in that field he stood without a peer, and a large assembly accorded him its hearty applause whenever he chose to appear in public.

Note the remarkable length of the line of the crown and its approximation to flatness. The front view shows a rather sharp central ridge, the cranium falling off cone-like on both sides. Inferentially, Mr. Ingersoll was not lacking in Self-esteem, despite his sensitiveness, and that quality of personal force, allied to his courage, was doubtless at the bottom of the persistence with which he followed up what most of the world would term an unprofitable, in a general sense, game. In Hope he was not strong; what there was of cheer and good nature in his character was dependent, first upon his buoyant animal vitality, and second upon his intellectual perceptions of the expedient and essential. His spiritual faculty or Faith was inferior in strength to Hope. Hence he was likely to be guided more by the impressions or conclusions of intellect than by psychic intuitions regarding things supernatural, ideal, and religious. With so excellent a showing of benevolence and sympathy he could scarcely be otherwise than prompt in feeling kindly toward those whose condition appealed to his humanity. His sharply sensitive quality of organization contributed to great readiness of perception, on both the psychical and intellectual sides of his nature. Hence one in noting the peculiar expression or non-expression of the faith side of his character will be inclined to think that what of unbelief and distrust for things religious he manifested must have been due in the larger part to the habit of thinking induced by early impression and culture. His was by endowment a spirit that resented encroachment and restriction. He would be free, independent, self-guiding. The

marked physiognomy of both face and head suggest this conclusion.

He was no self-seeker, i.e., he did not follow in the channels of selfishness commonly pursued by men; his ideals of growth and elevation were not based upon money, wealth, the baubles of title or position. The head is comparatively narrow in the region that relates to practical economics. Mr. Ingersoll never bowed to the plutocrat or any princely subject of mammon—for its own sake he had little respect for money or the money grubber. The economic sense was not influential enough as a check upon the ever free activity of other qualities. His large Language, sustained by affluent health, grand perceptive faculties, extraordinary fine quality of the general organization, and a sharp, ready humor, expressed itself in the gushing tide of eloquent speech for which he was so distinguished, and winning the laurels of applause so easily in fields that made demands mainly on his resources of rhetoric and humor, of irony and sarcasm, he was led to adopt a speech-avocation as his main support, that other men did not venture upon. There was a high degree of the æsthetic in his nature, which at times shed beautiful light and color upon conduct and expression, and was most fascinating. Nature had endowed him with powers of an unusual sort for literary achievement, and had he devoted some of his time and industry to the production of works or treatises relating to great events and questions which must have claimed some of his attention as an American living through a most important period in his nation's life, he would probably have secured an enduring remembrance in contemporary history.

Dr. Trall and His Work.

By Susanna W. Dodds, M.D.

During the first half of the present century, a revolution in medical practice was inaugurated. It began with Priessnitz in Germany, though it did not end there; it extended to western Europe, and thence to the United States. The great principles involved in it, found in this country an able exponent in R. T. Trall, M.D. That born evolutionist suddenly appeared as a star of the first magnitude, in a sky soon to be luminous with brilliant lights. For more than a quarter of a century he was busy with tongue and pen, propagating the new doctrines of the true healing art.

But before taking up in detail the work of this great reformer, let us refer briefly to his early life. In physical constitution he was rather feeble; and for this reason his parents decided that he should study medicine. After graduation he began practice, and for twelve years administered drug poisons, carefully noting their effects upon the sick. He thought it strange that when he employed these remedies according to the best teachings recoveries among his patients were so extremely tardy, and deaths so frequent. The medicines did not seem to cure; or if they did so, other diseases quickly made their appearance.

At length he fell sick with a fever. He at once resorted to the remedies prescribed in such cases, resolving to try upon himself the Samsons in the drug materia medica. First, he took a good dose of calomel. This physicked him terribly, and he felt worse than before. Then he tried bleeding, which still further reduced his strength. The fever and distress continuing, he applied a huge blister to relieve the pain. That, he said, nearly finished him; so he determined to leave off all remedies and trust the result to nature. This plan worked better; it also gave him something to think about. Again he read the medical au-

thorities; he was beginning to have fearful misgivings as to the correctness of their teachings. Was there not a mistake somewhere? Did not Hippocrates follow largely the expectant method? And did not Galen, as well as Cullen, two of the leading lights in

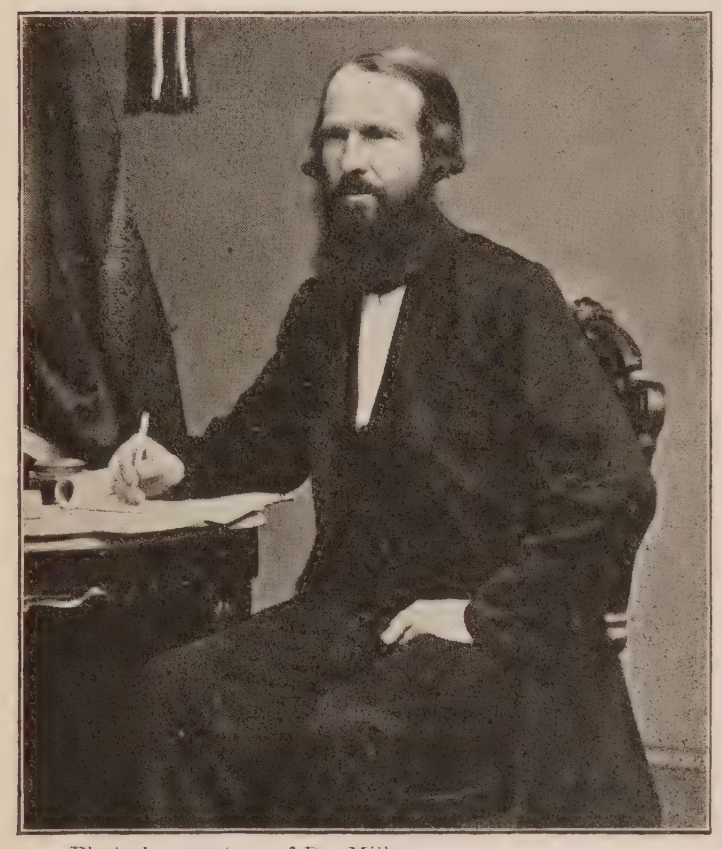


Photo by courtesy of Dr. Miller.

R. T. TRALL, M.D.

medical literature, teach the Hippocratean doctrine?

From this time forward the young practitioner did his own thinking. He also watched carefully the effect of every medicine prescribed, though he faithfully followed the methods as given by the books. Experience was a good teacher; taking lessons from it, he began to suspect that medical science, so called, rested upon a very shaky foundation; that its first premises were false, and the conclusions deduced from them were not to be relied on. In the midst of all these doubts, he heard of Priessnitz and Hydropathy; the celebrity of that German reformer had reached this country. Trall resolved to look into the new method; and he was so favorably impressed that in a short time he established the Hydropathic Institute in New York City. Patients from all parts came there to be treated, and its fame spread far and wide. Acute and chronic diseases were cured with "nothing but water," and the recoveries were marvelous; though Trall was swift in finding out that water was not the only agent that could be successfully employed in treating the sick. If water applications gave good results, why not fresh air, exercise, rest, and attention to diet? In these things, both he and Priessnitz reasoned as follows: The agents that promote health must also be good in diseased conditions. If these are the means to keep us well, they ought to restore us to health when we are sick.

The mind of Trall was strictly analytical; he examined his premises carefully, and his conclusions were logically drawn. So admirable were the results of his practice that he was fired with enthusiasm. He would edit a paper; he would found a journal, in whose columns the new principles should be promulgated. Very soon two publications, the "Water Cure Journal" and "Life Illustrated," were sent broadcast throughout the land. The sentiments therein expressed provoked fierce opposition from the medical profession; and the discussions that followed were not only interesting and instructive, but sensational. No such brilliant thinking on these subjects had before been done. The consequence was, that the above periodicals, though revolutionary and schismatic, became wonderfully popular; they were read by everybody. At first, the editor was unknown, though Trall was suspected. A writer in the "Water Cure Journal" addressed a note to the publisher, which ran thus: "Who is the editor of this journal? Is it Dr. Trall? Answer, yes or no." To which the publisher replied: "Yes or no."

In the flush of enthusiasm thus created, Trall's writings drew marked attention from the reading public. Whether he edited the "Water Cure Journal" and "Life Illustrated" was still a mystery. One thing, however,

was certain; he was a brilliant contributor to each. Trall was then in the zenith of his intellectual power. His thoughts were clean-cut, his arguments forcible; and woe to the adversary who challenged him in debate. Trall always came out victor; and the truth, as he portrayed it, was so plain, so self-evident, that his readers wondered why these things had not occurred to them before.

In the meantime several of his books were written, the "Hydropathic Encyclopedia," published in 1851, being the largest. In 1852 he founded a school called the New York Hygeio-Therapeutic College; though the charter was not obtained until 1857. In this college he taught the principles of the new practice, which was no longer a water-cure method; it was curing the sick by hygienic agents, all of them combined. They embraced everything conducive to health, and excluded everything that is poisonous or injurious. In other words, the healing art had grown into a vast system, embracing every agent and influence that is life-giving and health-producing. Trall believed that disease, instead of being a mystery, was exceedingly plain. It was simply an action on the part of the vital organs, to expel impurities from the body; it was a process of purification.

Trall taught that drug medicines, being dead inorganic matter, do not act on living tissues; but that the vital organs act upon the drugs, to throw them out of the system. It was an axiom of his, that dead matter cannot act upon vital structures; it is always the living that acts upon the dead. He also taught, in common with other distinguished authors, that vitality, which is inherent in the living organism, is the only power that can heal; that the true physician should endeavor to aid and direct vital force in the process of expelling impurities—not suppress or destroy its manifestations. He further taught that in health there is balanced vital action in all parts of the body; that in disease this action becomes unbalanced; and that whatever tends to restore balance to vital action and vital function will aid in curing.

The school that Trall originated continued with little interruption until his death, in 1877, twenty-five years after it was founded. Through his personal efforts and without a dollar of endowment, the work went on; but at his death no one volunteered to assist it financially, and the college became extinct. Nevertheless, good seed had been sown. His books were in the hands of the public; and his teachings were actively promulgated, not only in this, but in other countries. The following are works from his able pen: "The Hydropathic Encyclopedia," with nearly a thousand pages; "Sexual Physiology;" "Sexual Pathology;" "Uterine Diseases and Displacements;" "Home Treatment for Sexual Abuses;" "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs;" "Diphtheria;" "Water-Cure for the Millions;" "Health and Diseases of Women;" "Hydropathic Cook-Book;" "Hygeian Home Cook-Book;" "The Alcoholic Controversy;" "The True Temperance Platform;" "Tobacco;" "Nervous Debility—For Young Men;" "Lecture on Drug Medicines;" "Principles of Hygeio-Therapy;" "The True Healing Art;" "Lecture on Vegetarianism;" "Hand-Book of Hygienic Treatment;" "Physiology and Hygiene for Schools." Meanwhile he edited a number of works, among them the "Hydropathic Review," "Fruits and Farinacea," etc. He also published sets of anatomical and physiological plates, and physiological and pathological charts. A large work which he did not live to complete was "Principles of Hygienic Medication."

Besides writing his books, he conducted an extensive correspondence, and contributed articles to a number of journals. For a short time he edited a periodical called "The Gospel of Health," which was one of the best magazines of its kind ever published. In addition to all this work, he established a number of Hygeian Homes at various places and at different times,

giving to each his personal supervision. In these Homes he was able to demonstrate in actual practice the correctness of his theories.

As a physician, teacher, and writer, Trall stood at the head of the medical revolution in this country; and as a profound thinker and vigorous debater on subjects pertaining to health, he had no equal. His name will be handed down to posterity, as the Father of Hygeio-Therapy, at least as it is known and practiced in the United States. On this subject, dear to the heart of every hygienist, his was the master mind of the century, although other and able writers have since contributed to hygienic literature.

A Remarkable Singer and Her Talented Bird Mynah.

A SCIENTIFIC ARGUMENT.

By J. A. Fowler.

It is not often that we have the pleasure of introducing to our readers a celebrated singer along with an attractive professional pet, but we have had the good fortune of interviewing both Miss Thursby herself in her beautiful rooms at Gramercy Park and her remarkable bird Mynah. Many persons in various parts of the world have heard of this clever songster, and it seems very appropriate that Miss Thursby should have been the proud possessor of it for twelve years. The bird, when living, was not only a constant companion of Miss Thursby's, but it was an attractive friend from a professional standpoint. It now stands on its perch, and looks as natural as ever, where I made its acquaintance. We are particularly interested in the report written by Dr. Frank H. Miller, late of the Clinic for small animals in the Royal Veterinary College of Berlin, who officiated at Mynah's autopsy. Part of his report is as follows: "The particularly high development and remarkable flexibility of the bird's larynx and voice organ were in keeping with its remarkable power of speaking and imitating closely the sounds of various musical instruments." He also said, and this is a point particularly in favor of the phrenological doctrine, that "the bird's brain was very highly developed, containing a great deal of gray matter."

It has been our privilege to examine a large number of songsters, and therefore the testimony of a medical expert on the same subject is highly valuable to us. When comparing the animal's brain power with that of the lark we find that both have the organ of Tune largely developed, and were we able to give a corresponding proof of the amount of gray matter that the birds possess we should have no difficulty in substantiating our evidence that phrenologically, physiologically, and craniologically our empirical observations are correct—namely, that cranial development corresponds with cerebral power. Here we have a physician, and an eminent one, giving his evidence of the development of gray matter in the case of the bird, and we observe from the exterior surface that the bird was large in the lower intellectual lobe, which includes the development of Tune. We refer our readers to the editorial bearing upon the subject of Tune in this month's Journal to more fully explain our position in regard to the localization of the musical faculty. Some persons think that all that Phrenologists care about is the examination of the exterior of the skull, and we are glad to be able to disabuse such believers in their theory and show them that we care much more for the information we can secure regarding brain measurements than skull configuration. Our aim always is to endeavor to give proofs

for any belief we may hold regarding the localization of function, and therefore, on examining the skull of Miss Thursby's bird, we find that the physician has made his investigations exactly as we should have expected him to do if he had known all about the intelligence of the bird and his mental faculties. Another curious point noticeable in this bird is the fact that Mynah was very fond of children, and it is not strange that we find that the organ of Philoprogenitiveness is one of the largest organs in his head. If our readers will draw a line from the point just over the center of the forehead to the occipital spine (at the back of the head) they will see the point of contact that we refer to. Mynah was so fond of children that, I am told, he would often scold and resent the departure of the children after an evening party at Miss Thursby's house, and many times at Greenacre the children have been amused by the hour by his wonderful power of entertainment.

He probably brought on his inflamed cerebral condition, prematurely, by his over-anxiety to amuse the children at the Annual Show of Pets in New York just before he died. Nothing pleased him more than to be by the piano when sweet music was being performed and when children made a part of the audience, but discords or inaccuracies of any kind he could never put up with, and he would show his displeasure unmistakably. It is to be regretted that the taxidermist disarranged the brain itself before Dr. Miller could preserve



MISS THURSBY.

it complete, but the evidence that he possessed a large amount of gray matter is a strong point in favor of an unusual development of intellect, which showed itself in his being able to speak five languages well, play tunes on the pianoforte with his feet, and imitate a banjo. We have not heard of any bird exceeding this attainment, and therefore the valuation of the little feathered friend, which was placed at ten thousand dollars, is not to be wondered at.

NATIONALITY.

Although it is supposed that the bird was born in India, Mynah himself always strenuously insisted that he was a native of Africa, saying distinctly:

"I'm an African, Africa, Africa," and in German he would repeat the same thing, "Aus Africa."

Miss Thursby thinks that the bird knew best, and recently, when looking over a letter in giving a description of the bird which she had received with Mynah, she found written in lead-pencil on the back of the envelope the words, "African Mynah." She had never noticed this before, and believes now that Mynah did originally come from the Dark Continent.

HIS QUICKNESS IN IMITATING LANGUAGES.

In the last years of the late Emperor William's life Miss Thursby was a favorite of the court of Berlin; when he went to Berlin her music had become so much a part of his life that she was prevailed upon to go there too, and sing for him daily; there she met the German Ambassador to China, who was home on a visit. The bird Mynah had been with his traveling companion for nearly three years, and was already famous for his intelligence and linguistic powers. He had found him in India. One day, after Miss Thursby had finished singing, the Ambassador, knowing how much she admired the bird, said to it in German, "Mynah, you are from now on to go in and out of Miss Thursby's windows and never come to mine again." The bird seemed to understand, for he made himself at home with her from that day, and ever after called her "Mamma." He thus had the opportunity of studying Malay, Chinese, and German from the Ambassador, while English and French were added to his list later on.

SIZE OF THE BIRD.

Mynah was a little larger than the common robin; he had beautiful eyes, with long, heavy lashes, which gave him a singularly intelligent appearance; his bill was bright yellow, and is said to be closely allied to the starling family. He has several white patches on his wing and breast, which relieve the black coat.

MEASUREMENTS.

Mynah's head measured an inch in width over the top and an inch and a quarter from the root of the beak to the occipital spine; three-quarters of an inch from the corner of one eye over the frontal arch to the other.

MISS THURSBY.

The portrait we give of Miss Thursby is one that indicates a fullness in the third frontal convolution in its inferior angle under the frontal bone. It gives fullness backward from the orbital arch about one inch and corresponds with the fullness that we recognize in the bird's cranium and is represented in the picture just above that of his mistress'. Appropriate to the localization of the organ of Language, which gives the capacity to produce sounds in singing or speaking, are the remarks of scientists to-day regarding the location of Tune, and anyone who has been charmed by the singing of Miss Thursby and noted her cultured expression will realize that she is one of America's most accomplished vocalists. What we find also with regard to her cranial development is that she possesses the additional attributes so necessary to a cultured musician—namely, the centers

which give Ideality, Time, Weight, Comparison, Causality, and Benevolence. Without these a person may be a mechanical and accurate musician, as far as the correct sense of sound goes, but these faculties are like the framing of a picture, which, though beautiful in itself, needs the attractiveness of an appropriate setting. She has also great energy of mind, and this is also an attraction which gives nerve and strength to emotion, power to her mental enthusiasm, and light and shade to her musical compositions. Of the strength of her different attributes of disposition she has many, and her large Benevolence (sympathy) and social qualities make her one of the most attractive and charming leaders in the musical world.

People of Note.

HON. SAMUEL M. JONES,

MAYOR OF TOLEDO.

We have often spoken of the bright women who come from the West, and we have had the happy experience of examining many such. To-day we present our readers with the portrait of one of the most popular men of Ohio, and we may say of a larger area, and as he recently visited New York City in connection with the non-partisan dinner of workingmen and delivered an excellent address on the "Evils of the Contract System," he will be remembered by many of our readers in the East. He has been Mayor of Toledo for one term of office, and stands as an independent candidate for a second term. His principles, which are as follows, we will take opportunity to compare with the development of his brain. First of all he believes in "Equal opportunities for all and special privileges to none."

"Public ownership of all public utilities, the wealth created by the people should be for the people's benefit rather than for the private profit of the few."

"No grant of new or extension of existing franchises."

"The abolition of the private contract system of doing city work.

A source of corruption equally as great as that occasioned by the granting of franchises, and the substitution therefor of the day-labor plan."

"A minimum wage of $1.50 per day of eight hours for common labor; organized labor to be employed on all public work."

"The experience of to-day convinces me," he says, "that a good measure to put an end to business corruption in our politics would be to amend the bribery laws, punishing only the bribe-giver."

We think all who are cognizant with public affairs will see that this is a broad platform, and if Mayor Jones can be proved to be a man of his word he is certainly one who understands the needs of the masses.

Through one way of examining the psychological indications of this gentleman, we cannot fail to see that in order to substantiate Clause 1 a man needs to have large Benevolence and Conscientiousness; no man who is narrow and bigoted, and who looks out for personal aims only, or even a prescribed class of individuals, could recognize the liberality of his subjects, and in Mr. Jones we find that these two characteristics are particularly active; therefore he should be a man of principle, and his actions will speak for themselves. The second clause indicates that it comes from a man who has large perceptive faculties, who is a utilitarian thinker and inclined to study the profits of the working classes. We find

in Mayor Jones a man who is a close observer. His objective faculties in the anterior inferior portion of the frontal convolutions over the eye are remarkably active, hence he sees the wants of the people, and with his strong moral qualities he is not afraid of expressing these views in public. He is a man who is calculated to deal with the vital statistics of the age, hence he



HON. S. M. JONES.

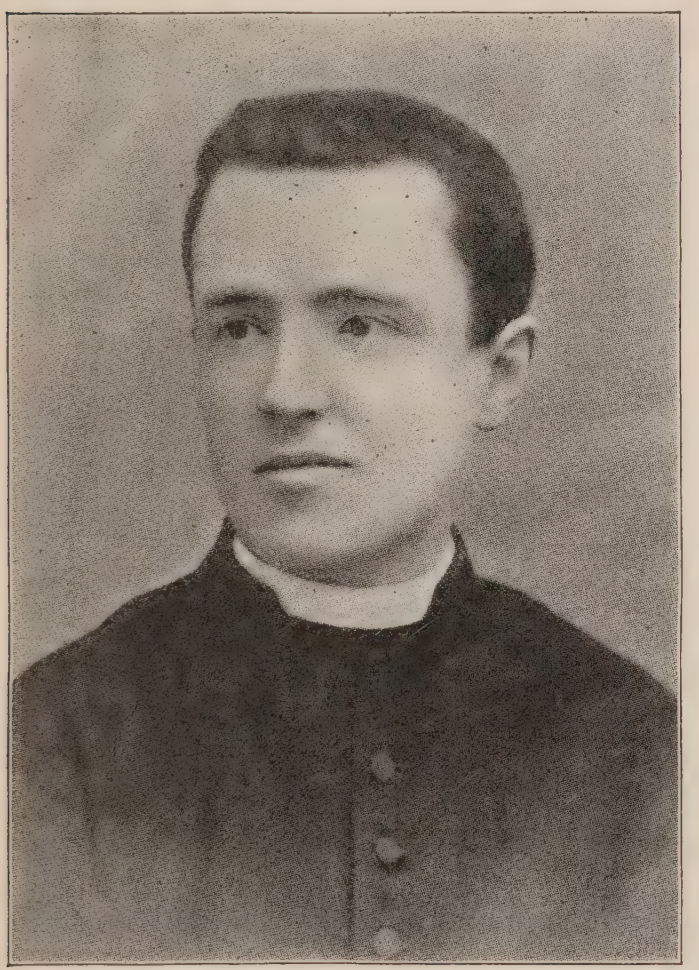
is not liable to make mistakes in his reckoning of the profit and loss of any commercial transaction, and, having an active subjective brain, he is able to trace out the theory of subjects and examine into the principles of each. The next two sections of his platform indicate that they have emanated from a man who has strong moral principles, and who, therefore, cannot recognize the corrupt practices or the aims of a selfish and unprincipled ruler. The next clause recognizes the demand for legalized and systematic payment; therefore, to adequately understand the demands of the workingman on the one side and the requirements of the master man on the other side, he must possess a keen sense of property and the valuation of money, the expenditure of labor, and the large faculty of Order to systematize the whole work. These qualities Mr. Jones appears to possess, for he is not only broad in the inferior frontal convolution or outer angle of the eye, but the development of Acquisitiveness is also actively indicated, which makes him not only practical in the expenditure of money, but gives him a general insight into its broad and financial worth.

The last clause calls for a man who is not only able to see the legitimate bearing of law itself, but one who is intensely interested in the enforcement of law to the individual, and not only as regards the civil law, but the administration of moral right and justice. It is the principle that he admits, and it is the principle that he wishes to uphold in punishing only the bribe-giver, for if the latter only are punished they will be much more careful to avoid the infringement of any practice where the justice or penalty of the act would fall upon themselves alone. We notice further, when we draw an imaginary line from the opening of the ear to the center of Individuality, another one from the first center to the top of the head, and a third around the center of the forehead to the back of the occipital and parietal regions, that his head is remarkably high and there is force in the basilar region, which gives strength, intensity, and executiveness of mind. He is a plain-spoken debater and one who is able to carry weight when expressing his opinions. He is not a rapid talker, nor one who would talk for the sake of hearing himself speak, but he carries conviction and moral strength with what he has to say. He is a man who should be universally popular with those who have the welfare of the people at stake.

DOM LORENZO PEROSI, THE NEW ITALIAN COMPOSER.

By D. T. Elliott.

The organization of this gentleman indicates a superior mental temperament, high organic quality, and innate refinement. He has inherited his finer qualities of mind from the maternal side to the house. Although of humble origin, he must have had a superior parentage. The masculine elements



DOM LORENZO PEROSI.

are not strongly marked. There is a want of strength and vigor to give force to his character; his finely cut features give delicacy and finesse to all his mental manfestations. The superior anterior portion of his brain is largely developed, and all those faculties are large which give a creative imagination, a high conception of the ideal in nature and the attributes of omnipotence. Of such men are poets made. He is reserved, cautious, and reticent, but very agreeable and social among his friends; he is pliable and persuasive in manner and industrious and earnest in his work. His sensitiveness will prevent him from showing to good advantage on first acquaintance. The whole of the moral organs are well represented, particularly Conscientiousness, Hope, and Spirituality, which give him an elevated tone of mind, a strict regard for truth, buoyancy and anticipation of future good, also, confidence in revealed truths and inspiration in his work. With such an organization his brain must be very fertile and creative. Although his powers of imitation are decidedly strong, he could be no mere imitator of other men's work; originality will be the trade-mark stamped upon his compositions. He is thoughtful, studious, and meditative; admirably adapted to the work to which he has been called. Students of Phrenology will notice the smoothness and harmony of the face and head; there are no protuberances nor angles indicated; the motive element is not a strong feature in his character; he will elaborate, plan, and originate better than he will execute. All his senses are very acute; the whole of the intellectual faculties work in unison, giving him application and good powers of concentration, which are important in any intellectual pursuit. His sense of tune and rhythm is remarkably strong; these, working in combination with his æsthetic faculties and peculiar temperamental conditions, give him his creative ability for musical composition. His fame has already spread beyond his own country, and his abilities are a great acquisition to the musical world.

CHARLOTTE M. MANYE.

A STUDY IN ETHNOLOGY.

By Elsie Cassell Smith, F.A.I.P.

In our dear land of culture and enlightenment it is hard to realize that among those crude, undeveloped human beings who occupy the countries that we designate as "heathen," there could

be found in man or woman any of those finer qualities of mentality that we consider concomitant only with culture, education, refinement, and art. Especially do we look with pity upon those benighted people who are born and reared in the almost impenetrable wilds of "darkest Africa." Least of all would we expect to find latent ambition, innate refinement, exalted ideals, and a true heart of sacrifice for others among the young of that land of ignorance and sin, such as were worthy of better environ-



CHARLOTTE M. MANYE.

ments. Yet that such does exist the following sketch will prove. Nor is the subject of this article an isolated case, but represents rather a type of human beings, who, though surrounded by gross environments, yet in secret, doubtless, hope and feel and live and love in the realm of their imaginings with much of those finer sensibilities which with us are daily expressed and enjoyed.

Charlotte M. Manye is one of those upon whom Providence has bestowed unusual opportunities, which, having been exercised to the highest degree, have brought out in her the effects of culture and civilization in a most gratifying manner.

From an ethnological standpoint Miss Manye is a very interesting study. From a purely ethical point of view she is a veritable object-lesson. Of pure African stock, born and reared under the usual environments of heathendom, some of them most appaling and horrible to our æsthetic fancies, she has nevertheless so far come out of that inherent crudity as to express a highly refined, graceful, pleasing manner; showing what even these barbarians are capable of attaining under civilizing influences. Miss Manye speaks English very correctly, with that slow, even pronunciation peculiar to one who has successfully mastered another tongue than their own; and with a purity of diction that would shame many an American girl.

Her singing voice is sweet and clear and has in it that wild, weird element that suggests the enchantment of her native, uncultured freedom, which no amount of training can probably ever hide. The shape of her head shows courage, energy, and ambition. Spirituality, Ideality, and Imitation give her a love for and ready adaptation to the refinements of civilization, while her large Causality, Comparison, and Intuition make her quick to observe differences and correlations in things. She has an active, studious mind and a memory that appears phenomenal.

But nothing perhaps can reveal her character more accurately than a few extracts from a little autobiography which she has penned for the writer's especial gratification, and which will no doubt interest all readers:

"I am a native of South Africa, belonging to the Besuto tribe. Both my parents were Christians, my father having been converted to Christianity by my mother's father; so I had one grandfather who was a heathen and one a Christian, while all my relatives, save some of those on my mother's side, are heathen.

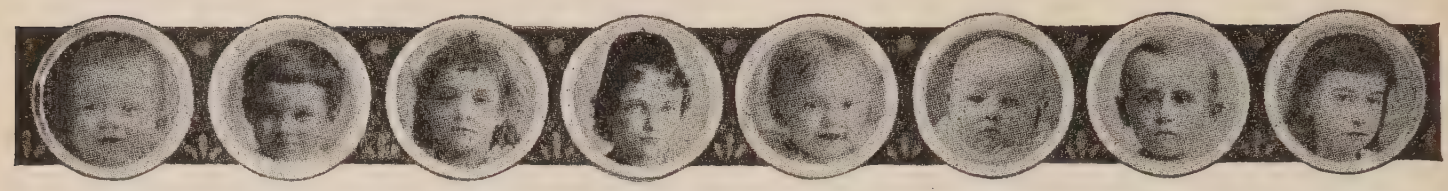
"My childhood days were spent at a small mission-station in the country, many miles from any town or city. We were farmers, for that is the chief occupation among us. My grandfather had many cattle, and when I was born the name was given me, 'Makhomo' (mother of cattle), because I was the eldest child, and was named for all the cattle.

"As a child I played with dolls which I made out of clay, and sewed for them with thorns for needles. One day as I played in the sands near my home I saw a white man coming, and I was so frightened that I ran quickly to my mother, for I had never before seen any white people.

"This missionary was trying to find little girls and boys to attend a school that had been instituted for native children. But it took me a long time to make up my mind to go, for I was much afraid of the white people. However, I learned to love them finally, for they taught me all about Jesus. I used to love to listen while they talked to each other, for their language was so strange I could not see how they could know what was meant. I could not see how the 'umlangu' (white man) could see out of eyes that were not like mine, and whenever I looked at my teacher's hair, I thought of the silk in corn, and would often bring the silk and point to her soft hair, and she would understand me.

"When at last I could talk a little English, and could understand my teachers, they told me I ought to go to England, because I learned so readily. The thought remained with me so that I really longed to go. A great while after this our missionary came to feel so much the great need of enlarging the mission-field by building industrial schools, that he went about gathering young people from the different mission-stations to go on a tour to England, there to sing and raise money for this purpose. So the opportunity came to me at last, and also to my sister, and what had been almost a life's wish was gratified. We went abroad and remained two years, singing in England, Scotland, and Ireland. I had the pleasure of singing to the Queen of England and to many of the royal people, and made many friends, among them, Mrs. Gladstone, who entertained our band in Hawarden Castle. After two years were gone, we went home, and after getting some new singers to take to other places, we came to America, where we sang for two years more, and, as before, returned to our native home. But the thought of getting a higher education was in me, for I thought of those of my people who were in darkness and what I could do for them if I was better fitted for it, and soon the way opened for me to come back to America to study and learn all I could. I have yet two more years to spend here when I shall return to my people and native land, where I know the women need me. I have already letters inviting me to go and teach there, but I shall wait until I am thoroughly prepared, for then I want to devote my life to my heathen sisters, who sit in darkness."

As Miss Manye herself has said, one educated native woman can do more to save and civilize her heathen sisters than many missionaries from other lands; so we look forward to her doing much good among her own people in spreading the knowledge she has received from us.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

By Uncle Joseph.

No. 514.—Stella, Birmingham.—This cherub of nature has been well born and well nourished; she has the exuberance and joyousness of life before her which make her nature very



Rockwood.

NO. 514.—STELLA, BIRMINGHAM.

responsive to all that is beautiful, attractive, artistic, and joyous. Having a full complement of the vital temperament, she will enjoy everything right up to the handle, and when suffering her sorrows will be greater than the majority, because she looks through the eyes of imagination and cannot very well minimize her troubles in any way. Had she not a stout heart she would suffer more acutely, but with all her tenderness of mind she has a magnificently strong womanly nature, and this will assist her all her life; and what a full life she will have! She cannot very well live in obscurity, for her talents will bring her to the front and others will make much of her, whether she wishes them to or not. She must be judiciously handled, however, not petted and coddled as though she were only to be looked at, but she must be made strong within herself, and then she will realize the worth of her womanhood. She has quite an artistic mind, and therefore anything beautiful will be exceedingly attractive to her. Phrenologically speaking, the head is remarkably developed in the part that gives taste to execute and perform works of art with pencil and brush. The upper side-head is well represented, consequently we should expect from her special evidences of taste when selecting qualities and materials for her own use. She has also a large development of Causality, which makes her full of inquiry; she cannot be satisfied or put off with an ordinary reply to her queries, and those who have to manage her will realize this more and more. Her Causality will probably take a descriptive

form, hence she will want to teach others what she knows herself; she will want to speak and lecture where she will be appreciated and sought after, and what she does will be done well. There will be an earnestness about her work that will be remarkably telling, hence it would be well to educate her in the lines of oratory and literature first, and secondly in the lines of art, and thirdly in music.

No. 515.—Hal M. Souter.—This boy has a fine organization for health; he has a predominance of the mental and vital temperaments, but he does not appear to be wanting in the motive, for he has a good framework and is capable of sustaining himself without fatigue even under arduous tasks, but he will so plan his work that he will be able to do it easily.

He is a very active child, and his brain is in the ascendancy; in fact, he will use his brain to support his activities in life, and will take pleasure in being the master and in superintending and directing others. He is quite an original thinker, therefore he will not copy so much as he will be inclined to do a thing as he thinks is best, and he will seldom imitate others, unless it is to appear older than he is. He will always be able to understand those who are older than himself by many years, therefore he will have to be kept a little boy as long as possible. It will be hard work not to spoil a lad of this kind, for he has so much of the social element about him that he will make friends readily and surround himself with social life. He will be extravagantly fond of pets and animals, and will make friends among the children and will know how to manage, control, train, and guide them. In fact, were he a professor, he would be able to call out in the children a great deal of devotion and respect, hence he would have a double influence over their lives. This lad will have more friends than he will know what to do with; the great difficulty with him will be to reduce them to just a few and be satisfied. He will want to know everybody and everyone will want to know him, therefore in professional life or in business he will be sought after.

His head is not only large in circumference for his age, it being 20⅜ at six years of age, but it is also high, being 15 inches. He will be influenced largely by his sympathetic and emotional nature, and whatever he enjoys he will enjoy very keenly, and when he suffers he will suffer with equal intensity. He should be kept away from excitement as much as possible so as to be allowed to grow and develop physically before



HAL M. SOUTER, SHELBY, MICH.

he knows what it is to study hard or work hard.

He is in his element when he is hustling about, and it will be hard work for him to be quiet and reduce his attention or his exuberance when he is in full swing.

He appears to have an ample supply of Firmness, which will give him determination of mind and thoroughness of purpose. When he wants a thing he wants it very much and in a hurry, and does not always see the need of waiting if he can possibly secure his end. Although he will not be a bad-tempered

boy, yet his Firmness is so large that he will be liable to give way to it at times until he has learned to thoroughly control it.

Everything will seem so fresh, new, and interesting to him that he will ask many questions about what he sees, and persons will have to be expert to be able to answer all his questions.

The line of his head which is anterior to his Firmness, the center which gives a strong persevering spirit, is particularly well maintained, and with the exception of the organ of Veneration he will be noticeable for his good nature, his wonderfully keen sympathies, his wide-hearted nature, his intuitive insight, and his analytical ability. The latter faculty, situated in the center of the forehead, is one that gives him his sharp intuitions, his penetration of mind, his capacity to see the difference between things, and his logical power to compare one subject with another. He is in his element when he has two of a kind that are not exactly alike, and he is very discriminative in recognizing every point of variation. Such a lad as this, with a vigorous organization and a strong domestic head, joined to an active intellect and a progressive moral brain, would make an excellent physician, for he would know how to understand his patients, both scientifically and intuitively. He would not be entirely guided by the old and prescribed forms of treatment, but he would reason the thing out for himself and study the condition and the effect of certain kinds of treatment. He is not one who would care to have anyone do his thinking for him, therefore he will have ideas to express of his own, and others will be able to borrow of him many new ideas.

He will be a regular chatterbox, and will have more to say than he will be able to express, for he has large Causality, Comparison, and Intuition, and Individuality will accumulate so much knowledge or information that he will not be able to retain all he has acquired, and he will be likely to give it off to others and seek for more. He will be artistic and ingenious, and will one of these days want to write out his ideas on these and other lines.

DOSING THE BABY.

Do not dose baby with paregoric or gin every time he has colic. Your own physician does not give you laudanum every time your liver is out of order. Tie up a lump of sugar with two or three drops of peppermint on it, and if he has not been too much overfed he will soon drop asleep. Mothers frequently lament the fact that their babies have what is called "the nine-months' colic." All superstition, my dears. If you would treat your baby properly he would not have even a nine minutes' colic. It is related of a celebrated physician that a patient once said to him, "Doctor, something is wrong with my stomach." "Oh, no," replied the doctor, "your stomach is all right. The Lord made your stomach, and he never makes a mistake. It is the way you treat it that is wrong—the way you stuff it and tamp it down." Half the mothers I know who are obliged to take care of their own babies give them the bottle or some sort of food every time they cry or show sign of uneasiness. If babies did not sometimes have sense enough to refuse this perpetual refreshment, or if their stomachs were not so constituted that they can throw off an over-supply, infant mortality would be far greater than it is.

Especially in hot weather baby is often restless for the want of a drink. Try him with a teaspoonful of cold water several times a day. Sometimes bathing the hot little face and hands with a soft cloth will act as a nervine, and quiet him. Do not give baby more than one entire bath in a day, as too much bathing is weakening. Even in the hottest weather let him wear flannel next to his skin, but burden him with as few other clothes as possible.—Selected from "Good Housekeeping."

PEACH CUSTARD.

One tablespoonful of cornstarch, one and a half pints of milk (water can be used), half a cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of butter, yolks of two eggs. When this custard has cooked thick and creamy, set it aside to cool. Peel half a dozen large peaches, cut in small pieces and add them to the cold custard. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten generously, add two tablespoonfuls of finely minced peaches, spread over the custard and serve at once.

PEACH PUDDING.

One cup of sugar, one of milk, three of flour, two eggs, one-half cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. This should be spread over a broad, shallow pan. On top of this batter place peaches, halved, peeled, and seeded. In the hollows put sugar, a bit of butter, and a drop of vanilla; bake, and eat warm with milk.

Book Reviews.

"The Philippine Islands," by Ramon Reyes Lala, a native of Manila. Illustrated. Continental Pub. Co., N. Y.

The above-named book is, we consider, the best piece of literary work that has been placed in our hands on the subject of the Philippine Islands. We have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Lala's intensely interesting lecture on this subject, and his book completes our desire to know more of America's newly acquired possession.

He has given us an insight into the country in such a lucid manner that one feels almost to have visited the country without the fatigue of the journey, and has presented us with an idea of the land and peoples of this distant archipelago with the authority of a native, but a native who has taken up his residence as a naturalized citizen of America. The book is gotten up with wonderful completeness, and is up-to-date as regards its paper, printing, and general style and finish. Of the illustrations we can truly say that they are exquisitely executed. Most of them we understand are from photographs taken by the writer himself, thus they bear an individuality that is refreshing. The book is most certainly of a practical character, and should have a wide sale, and enable the American people to realize as never before the beauty of the Philippines.

The writer himself has mastered the English language in a thoroughly scholarly manner, and he shows both in his book and lecture that he has a mind well trained, and admirably fitted for the work he has undertaken.

He has endeavored to portray all through his book a faithful description of the people and country, and no one can accuse him of exaggeration of statements regarding either. He has pointed out defects in his countrymen with unerring fidelity, and has also indicated to the American people the power that lies in their hands of remoulding, of educat-



RAMON REYES LALA.

ing and inspiring his countrymen to bring about higher results in the future. His descriptions of the processes of cultivating many staple products are in themselves most interesting. His work should have a permanent value, and as he passes through the country he will instruct by his beautiful stereopticon views what his book represents in black and white. We wonder that he has attained to so much knowledge in so short a time, and that he has gained so comprehensive an amount of information in such a remarkably short space of time. Mr. Lala is a man of rather light than dark complexion, and he would have us understand that all the natives are not as black as they are represented. He is about five feet eleven inches tall, and is well proportioned, mentally and physically. He is broad-shouldered, clear eyed, with dark or black thick hair, and has gentlemanly manners and address, while his language is absolutely perfect English with a charming musical intonation, thus completing a truly valuable working repertoire for a platform orator. That he has a musical voice he allows us to judge for ourselves by giving us one or two native songs, playing his own accompaniment. He possesses a good perceptive intellect, which enables him to see everything before him, and make good use of his material and opportunities. He is a graduate of St. John's College, London, England; is full of wit, and he knows how to use his humor to great effect. He is a fine representative of those whom we would be glad to welcome into co-citizenship, if they are all possessed of such refined features and gentlemanly bearing.

"Vedanta Philosophy," by Swami Vivekananda. The Baker & Taylor Co., N. Y.

This is a work by a representative from another part of the world to which we have just spoken, and by a writer who is as individual a man as Mr. Lala. We refer to Swami Vivekananda. During the last few years the American public has become acquainted with the philosophy of the East through the lectures of several of our Indian friends. The singular indefiniteness, and yet the reaching out toward possibilities of future mental attainment has in itself a peculiar charm for some people, and there are few men who are better able to explain or impart such instruction than the writer of this work. Phrenology explains to a large extent the wonderful variety of thought expressed by highly cultured intellects of the East. While the East is giving much that is interesting, yet it can equally learn from the soundness of the Western part of the world a great deal of what it now evidently ignored. The whole book breathes with the sincerity of the writer, who is highly cultured and profound in the doctrines of this particular philosophy. The volume contains a handsome portrait of the author, whose phrenological description was given in the JOURNAL in 1895.

Hygienic and Home Department.

HEALTH NOTES.

Dr. M. L. Holbrook, writing in "Omega," says:

SCHOPENHAUER'S VIEWS ON HEALTH.

Schopenhauer, the philosopher, thus expresses himself on the best rules of personal hygiene: "I need hardly say what one must do to be healthy: Avoid every kind of excess, all violent and unpleasant emotion, all mental overstrain; take daily exercise in the open air, cold baths, and such like hygienic measures. For without a proper amount of daily exercise no one can remain healthy; all the processes of life demand exercise for the due performance of their functions, exercise not only of the parts more immediately concerned, but also of the whole body. For, as Aristotle rightly says, 'Life is movement;' it is its very essence."

IS OLD AGE A DISEASE?

Dr. Althause, an English physician who has achieved considerable distinction for his excellent contribution to medicine, has recently delivered an address in which he holds that old age is a disease. The arguments used are that there is degeneration of all the organs; brain, heart, kidneys, stomach, and

lungs are more or less abnormal. The memory fails, the sight fails, the hearing is defective, the strength declines, all the functions are performed less vigorously. But there is another way of looking at this matter. Old age of itself is not a disease but the conditions which accompany it, and these conditions may be present early in life, and now and then one becomes old with the vigor not abated. The latter is the physiological old age. The former the pathological one.

Let us now read what Victor Hugo wrote in his old age. He says:

"I feel in myself the future life. I am like a forest which has been more than once cut down. The new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is over my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds.

"You say the soul is nothing but the result of bodily powers, why then is my soul the more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head and eternal spring is in my heart. Then I breathe at this hour the fragrance of lilies, the violets, and the roses as at twenty years.

"The nearer I approach the end, the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which unite me. It is marvelous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is a history. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose, verse, history, philosophy, drama, romantic, tradition, satire, ode, song—I have tried all. But I feel that I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me."

FOODS OF DIFFERENT PEOPLES.

Inadequate Nutriment in the Foods of Italy, Spain, and France.

No. 1.

A nation or country—there's a distinction between the two—is but a collection of individuals, and therefore the traits, peculiarities, and characteristics discerned in individuals are all just as manifest in nations and countries. Some nations are progressive, others retrogressive; some independent, others dependent; some are moral, others immoral; some successful, others unsuccessful. Oftentimes it is those nations, like those individuals, that have given them the greatest opportunities and advantages for success and prosperity that fail in life's battle, while other nations that only have a minimum of help by way of natural benefits win in the race of national life. Nature has furnished Italy with almost every advantage that a nation can desire as an aid to national power, greatness, and prosperity. She has the fairest skies, the finest of climates, a soil naturally adapted for the cultivation of an almost infinite array of cereals, fruits, and flowers, ocean routes to every country in the world, and yet in these closing days of the nineteenth century she is miserably poor, unprogressive, and debt-burdened. Gaunt poverty, misery, and destitution are ever present in every city, town, and street. More than half her population are illiterate, and, according to the nation's official reports, her prisons are packed at all times with criminals.

An investigation of the foods of Italy will disclose the fact that flour pastes constitute the basis of Italian living. These pastes are known by their forms, as macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and the like. They all are made of white flour, the whiter the flour the more perfect their production from the manufacturer's point of view, and they cannot be made unless the bran has been removed from the flour. Flour paste, bread, and in fact all white flour preparations, to be in their best state as human food, must be, according to Italian taste, in an acidulous stage of decomposition. Hawthorne and other American writers tell this. Italy is the land of the olive, yet its people eat the oil of this fruit in a rancid or worse state. It is, indeed, a country without an intelligent domestic science.—The Sun.

GYMNASTICS FOR THE BLIND.

Professor Croppen has been devoting himself to teaching gymnastics in an institution for the blind with excellent results. He says in "Body and Mind."

"The gain of fourteen pounds in weight is partially due at least to the time of year when the weights were taken. In height standing we have a gain of 1.3 inches; in height sitting .9 inch, or more than two-thirds as much as the gain in height standing; then follows height to sternum, showing the greatest gain made 2.2 inches. In girth of chest in repose we have a gain of .9 inch, while girth of chest expanded shows a gain of 1.4 inches.

"We have given especial attetion to the development of the chest, and to obtain a better posture of the body and an erect carriage of the head and shoulders. The improved appearance of our pupils is gratifying, and, as the chart indicates, the greatest gain has been where it was most needed.

"Work in the schoolrooms and the cheerful disposition of the pupils show that we have been mind as well as muscle training, character as well as body building. If there were figures on the chart to indicate the improvement, I believe greater gains would be shown along these lines than any other.

"Our work is in no way competitive, we offer no other prizes than those of health, and the satisfaction which comes through the consciousness of self-control and a well-trained body. And I am glad to say that these incentives have been enough to bring forth from every pupil of this institution an honest effort for self-improvement. We nearly always have music with fancy steps, running, and club exercises. It has helped us in getting and holding the interest of our pupils. We have found an abundance of material in the "German System" suited to our needs. And our observations and anthropometrical comparisons prove that the work we are giving is bringing about the desired results, therefore we are encouraged to continue on as we have begun.

Our methods of training are nearly the same as those used for the seeing pupils. In fact the work of our advanced classes seldom reminds us of their blindness. A very thin piece of wood fastened to the floor under the horizontal bar indicates to the pupils when they are standing directly under the bar, and with this as a guide, the height of the bar having been explained to the class, the pupils will jump and grasp the bar with as much certainty as those who can see. Mats are placed before other apparatus and as soon as their feet touch the mats they know where the apparatus is.

OVER EXERCISE.

If we accept the broad fact that exercise is good, says "The Hospital," and that its effect is to increase the muscular strength and bodily development we have to ask, "Why does still further exercise cease to be good, and what do we mean by over-exercise?" First, we must draw a broad distinction between the effect of a constantly maintained exertion which is required in certain trades, and the alternating contraction and relaxation of all the muscles of the body, which is the characteristic of games and athletics of all kinds. That constantly maintained effort or monotonous repetition of the same movement tends to exhaustion rather than nutrition goes without saying; but taking ordinary so-called healthy exercise, by what is its limit set? The limit appears to be set by three factors: (1) The capacity of the digestive organs to keep up the quality of the blood; (2) the capacity of the excretory organs to get rid of the waste products which result from muscular action, and (3) the power of the heart to drive a constant stream of blood through every corner of the organism.

THE

Phrenological Journal

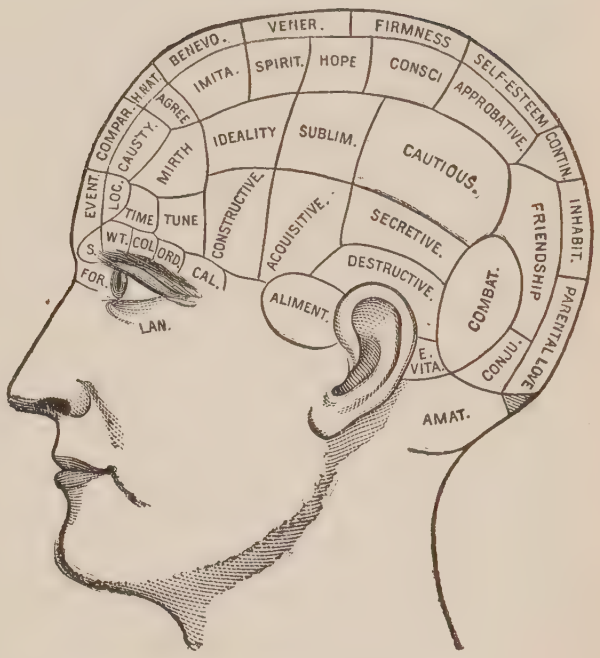
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

(1838)

AND THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1899.

An Important Confirmation.

"*Given the state of the brain, and the corresponding thought may be inferred.*"—Prof. Tyndall.

The studies of contemporary scientists, especially in the department of neurology, pertain to the production of new phases of life on the side of its practical activities, and now and then their results furnish evidence that not only show the truth of old principles, but place in fresher and clearer light applications of those principles.

Among the faculties whose organic centres are accepted there are some which have not altogether emerged from the domain of uncertainty. Put in other words, and perhaps better, it may be said that these faculties sometimes intimate development and relation in such a manner as to render uncertain their exact determination. One of these organic faculties is that of Tune, or the recognition of musical sounds. Probably there has been no student in Phrenology who has not been puzzled in his determination of the tone-centre at times, while the great majority of observers have found difficulty in a satisfactory localization of it. There has been no doubt, however, in the minds of phrenologists, since the time of the discovery of the organ, that such a centre exists in the anterior lateral area of the brain.

It was with no little interest, therefore, that we have taken account of some recent investigations bearing upon the musical centre. Preyer, Penheim, Kussmaul, Charcot, and others have demonstrated that the musical faculty is older than that of speech, on the ground that music has in itself more of the primary or simple elements of sound-expression than speech. Animals of all kinds give expression in sound more or less musical to feeling, while man alone has the power of

original speech, or the expression in verbal terms of thought, feeling, etc. On this line of discussion it is that observers predicate their views of the priority of the musical centre.

We know that children can sing before they can speak. Preyer states that children between eight and nine months old can sing a tune if played on the piano. There have been child-musicians who could play or produce harmonious tones on instruments. We remember, when quite young, being much surprised at seeing a small child in the house of a celebrated violinist go to the piano and, reaching up, strike upon the keys, producing a simple melody with which we were familiar. This child was so small that he could not see the keys. In that very interesting field of aphasia many instances are given by observers that have a marked bearing upon this subject. For instance, the faculty of speech may be entirely absent, while the faculty of music, which includes the understanding of notes and melody and the ability to use an instrument, may be quite perfect. There have been idiots carried about the country for the exhibition of their musical powers; who among our readers does not remember "Blind Tom" for instance, whose capacity for imitating pieces of music played in his hearing was marvelous. Seguin mentions an idiot who could reproduce on the piano any melody sung for him but once. Then, too, lack of power to produce or comprehend music shows on its side that the musical faculties do not depend upon the speech faculty. As a writer states in the "Journal of the American Medical Association," in a recent number: "Just as aphasia represents various forms of articulating defects, viz., the reading, writing, pronunciation and comprehension of words, so does amusia represent various forms of auditory defects, viz., the reading and writing of notes, singing and playing on instruments, and the comprehension of musical works."

"Wallascheck and Ballet were the first to classify amusia in motor and sensory musical agraphia and alexia, etc. Lasegue observed a musician suffering from aphasia who was unable to read or write, but could read and sing musical sentences with ease. Lichtheim reported a case of speech-deafness who could hear whistling and singing well, but was unable to hear musical melody. Brazier has described a patient suffering from apoplexy without paresis and aphasia, but deaf to musical tones. The Marsellaise, played by the regimental orchestra, seemed to him like simple noises, while he himself could play the same and other tunes with ease. Charcot reported the case of a cornetist who lost the ability of using his buccinator muscles. Ballet describes the case of a professor of music who certainly lost the ability of reading."

These are but some of the many records that have been made by observers bearing upon this very interesting subject, and which differentiate between the speech or language centre and that of music. Now a word or two with reference to the findings in the brain-tissue, which are more or less confirmative of the impressions of these observers. In the "Deutsche Zeitung," 1894, Edgren mentions a case of musical deafness. A man was unable to distinguish between a waltz, polka, or a march, and so far as speech was concerned had no defect. He understood

the language of others, but could not speak himself. After his death, his brain was examined, and it was found that the anterior two-thirds of the first, and the anterior half of the second temporal convolution of the left hemisphere, and the posterior half of the first temporal convolution of the right hemisphere of the brain were destroyed. He concludes from this that there is only one musical centre in this region. This we must regard as an error. Broca had the impression that his discovery of the centre of Language related only to the left hemisphere of the brain, but later observers determined the fact that Language has a double organic relation —a similarity of location in both hemispheres. We have not the least doubt that through further observers music will be shown to have its double localization in accordance with the views of phrenologists.

The auditory centres are situated in the temporal convolutions. The evidences are sufficient we think for this opinion, and this fact doubtless has its bearing upon the musical centres, just as much as it bears upon the Language centres. Mere hearing does not determine the organic location of the faculty that intellectually or psychically recognizes musical tones.

Indeed, Larionoff has come to the conclusion, after numerous experiments on dogs, that there are several musical centres situated in the posterior half of the hemispheres, and several motor centres situated in the anterior half of the hemispheres of the cerebrum. The motor centre, therefore, as the writer in the "American Medical Association Journal" remarks, is probably developed near or adjacent to the centre for ordinary writing in one of the frontal convolutions. He says, "the singing centre is situated a little behind the motor centre of speech of Broca in the third frontal convolution, and is otherwise known as the centre of Krause. The motor centre presiding over the functions of performing on various instruments develops in exercising in the anterior part of the central convolution alongside the motor centre of note-writing. The centre for playing wind instruments is developed in the region governing the movements of the lips, a little above the centre of Krause." Here we note that the differentiation assigned to the musical centre is carried to even a further extent than that of the Language centre. It provides food for conjecture certainly, yet we are willing to accept in a general way the principles that are applied to such differentiations, "for there must certainly exist separate centres for the higher functions of musical instruments, musical conceptions, and ideas."

The region of the anterior association centre, according to Fletching, is situated in the frontal lobes, and perhaps not so definitely described as we would have it, yet with enough of positiveness to be a confirmation of the doctrine already set down in the books of the phrenological observers.

H. S. D.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Letters of Captain Dreyfus to His Wife." Translated by L. G. Moreau. Harper Bros.

No man at the present moment is, we can safely say, causing more universal interest than the man whose letters have been collected, and who is now upon his trial at Rennes, France. The letters commence in December, 1894, and continue to March, 1898, with several additional letters of 1899. The book contains a portrait of Captain Dreyfus himself in army uniform, and also a pencil sketch of Madame Dreyfus and her children. No one can read these letters, which are termed "letters of an innocent man," without feeling that one human being has been sacrificed to serve a purpose in military circles, and it is to be hoped that justice will be done with the evidence that can be brought to bear in the present trial, and that his innocence will be once more established. The letters have been published just at a time when they are calculated to invite public attention, and will therefore have a widespread influence.

"Health of Body and Mind: Some Practical Suggestions of How to Improve by Physical and Mental Culture," by T. W. Topham, M.D. The Alliance Pub. Co., New York.

Moving as the present age does with such velocity, one is not surprised that a few practical-minded people are rousing attention to the fact that we need to learn how to live within our strength in order to live long, and the writer of this work seems to have solved the problem, and has given others the benefit of his conclusions by many practical thoughts and illustrations. In the early Greek history we read of the wonderful gymnastic work done by the natives of that country, which resulted in other countries taking pattern and improving their gymnasia. To the Greeks we owe much for the amount of system that has crept into our physical exercises of to-day. We hail such a book with pleasure as the one before us, for we believe it is just what is needed to make us feel that our bodies are of importance as well as our brains. Anyone will be amply repaid for the time spent in not only looking through the book, but by endeavoring to carry out its principles by daily exercise of his muscles. Dr. Topham knows how to present his subject in a concise and practical manner. Each chapter contains a motto which, if acted upon, will be of lasting benefit to the one who pursues the course.

"Suggestion," by George C. Pitzer, M.D., $1.00.—"In all cases where we instruct people to treat themselves by auto-suggestion, or where we treat them at a distance by written suggestions and mental efforts combined, we like to have them know and understand that the living soul is the source of all power to heal disease, correct vices, and lift people from conditions of moral depravity, and place them upon a plane of life where they are free from harm, and where they are able and free to devote their talents and time to useful ends." "We should never forget to send pure thoughts to the lustful, a peaceful thought to the revengeful." This will be found a very interesting treatise to those who adopt this method of cure.

"The St. Louis School of Suggestive Therapeutics" announces a course of instruction embracing the proper use and application of electricity in the treatment of all diseases where it can be used to advantage, including X-ray work.

"Stammering," 25 cents postpaid.—In this little work valuable hints of overcoming this troublesome habit is given.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

J. E., Shady Grove, Tex.—You ask upon what principle is personal magnetism based; in answering this question we would call your attention to the fact that constitution and temperament have a great deal to do with personal magnetism; as a rule, speakers who are best known for their magnetic power are those who possess the vital-mental temperament. They do not ruffle their audience, but sway an immense power over

them. They have not the sledge-hammer form of oratory possessed by those who have the motive temperament, while, phrenologically speaking, they have the advantage of possessing large Benevolence, a strong social brain, an active amount of Human Nature, and a smaller degree of Combativeness, Destructiveness, and Firmness. They know how to say a disagreeable thing in a palatable form. If you wish to cultivate in yourself personal magnetism, encourage more sleep, get into the attitude of more restfulness of mind, and do not allow yourself to be irritated or disturbed by family jars or business worries. Compose yourself in calmness as far as is possible in this hustling world, and steal yourself from your surroundings as much as possible if they go contrary to the above advice.

J. P., Ottawa, Can.—In smoothing out the difficulty that you find in making connections in your ministerial work, we are pleased to submit the following reply. You ask, "Why is it that the majority of men have Veneration developed more or less, and yet are not servants and worshippers of God in the Bible sense; have they other gods, namely, money, land, fame, self, wives or children, and does Veneration operate on those things instead? Perhaps your ideas of the use of Veneration in the old stereotyped way varies somewhat from what is recognized in its modern sense. If this is the case, then remodel your idea of the recognized form of worship. There is not less Christianity in the world, but there may be less form and ceremony extracted in the worship of men of to-day outside of the Episcopal and Catholic churches. John Wesley was a strict disciplinarian, and in his day he expected the letter of his moral code to be fulfilled. Is it not, however, better to have the spirit of the law within us than the law alone. Veneration is broadening in its development, just the same as every other faculty of the mind, and are we not getting to-day a nearer sympathy with God's word and breathing it into every-day life, rather than simply expressing it in worship? We think so.

M. E. M., Windsor, Wis.—You ask, "How are you to train and strengthen your memory, and what you must eat and drink so that you can perfectly remember what you read, see, and hear?" To answer your question fully we should need to have a portrait of yourself and time at command to write out several large sheets of foolscap to explain in a lucid manner all you want to know, but in a word or two we would advise you to concentrate your mind for ten minutes every night on a subject which you wish most particularly to remember, and you will find at the end of the month that your memory has become wonderfully strengthened. With regard to your diet eat the kinds of food that you find you can easily digest, but not those that try and tease your digestive power; seek a variety of food, and include considerable fruit in every meal.

C. H. T., Rome, N. Y.—We are glad to know that you have been a reader of our JOURNAL for twenty-two years, and take pleasure in replying to your request for some explanation concerning "the house painter." In order to be a good house decorator one must have large Ideality, Constructiveness, Sublimity, Imitation, and Color in order to be able to fully follow out the various shades necessary for the work. We are bringing out a series of articles on "Phrenology and Business," and will try and bear in mind your request for further light on this subject.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

Replies to the following will appear in our next month's JOURNAL: F. M. M., College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa.; E. G. B., Llano, Tex.; S. H. R., Llano, Tex.; J. B. C., Streator, Ill.; S. J. M., Weston, Ia.

No. 457.—I. V. E., Low Moor, Ia.—Your photographs indicate a well-balanced organization—one that is well able to take responsibilities and further the interests of the community. You are not so forward in breaking ground on your own account, but you do delight in perfecting your work and in seeing it develop. You have more than ordinary tact and reserve; you do not tell what you are going to do beforehand, hence people are never disappointed in any work that you are unable to carry out according to your first plans. You prefer your work to speak for itself, and it always does. You are very strong in your friendship and expect a good deal from your friends. You are a good talker when you get started. You ought to make a good deal out of your intellectual abilities.

No. 458.—J. D. P. W., Natimuk, Victoria, Australia.—Your head is high and long, rather than broad, but you do most of your mental work with the forepart of your brain, and combine your social intercourse with intellectual opportunities. You are an excellent observer, and see accurately the forms and outlines of whatever is going in your part of the country. You could turn your hand to almost anything, for you have great versatility of mind and availability of talent, hence can do the organizing for any amount of work. You show taste, and were you a printer would prefer fancy printing to ordinary typesetting. You could plan your own house, if you could not put it up yourself, and have a predominance of the motive mental temperament. You can adapt yourself to a variety of subjects.

No. 459.—W. H., Carmi, Ill.—You have a strong physique, and have a healthy organization; you ought to enjoy your work, if it is of the right kind, for you will not be held back, as some are, by sickness. You could turn your railroad experience to a good account, and could ably fit yourself for the work of engineering, and you will like this better than teaching or farming, or storekeeping. If unable to get the opportunities for engineering, you could succeed in mechanical work, or in holding some office connected with railroading, where a love and capacity for mechanics would come in. You have an excellent perceptive intellect, hence know what you are about; try and make the most of yourself by studying Phrenology.

No. 460.—W. S. L., Cleveland, O.—Your picture indicates that you have a compact organization, and when you get to work you go at it with a will, but you need an incentive or motive to give you confidence in yourself and energy to direct your intellectual forces. You have rather more the cast of mind that would enjoy a professional career, to mere business, but there are some kinds of the wholesale business that you can put yourself to, such as travelling and wholesale trade, and the selection of material for your business. We would advise you to use every opportunity to study, for you have more than ordinary capacity to succeed in the semi-intellectual lines of work.

No. 461.—M. J. K., Sabine Pass, Tex.—You have the warm, arterial, vital temperament; you do nothing in an indifferent way; are liked in society for your expertness, as well as for your gentlemanly bearing; you ought to get on well in the world, for you know how to adapt yourself to circumstances, and consequently see beforehand how things are going to turn out. You have a keen sense of order, method, and arrangement, and are capable of taking responsibilities upon your shoulders and of carrying them out with care and promptitude; you are fond of experiments, and could succeed in experimental chemistry, invention, practical mathematics, or in a department of business that required considerable planning and organizing ability.

No. 462.—L. A., New Castle, Pa.—This child has a large head, and is old for her age; she will make a good student if she has opportunities for educational culture, but she will need drawing out, and in time will repay anyone for the care of her. She is very sensitive, too much so in fact, and needs to be set to work, or else she will become unhappy. She will be full of energy, rather secretive, self-contained, and it may be difficult to understand her fully. She should have a thorough examination some day, for we believe it would do her good.

No. 463.—C. E. B., Dayton, O.—Your photograph indicates that you are an enthusiastic man, and your zeal is not of the soap-bubble kind; you are full of practical common-sense, consequently you lay your plans ahead. You have large perceptive faculties, observe well, and are able to intuitively study the characteristics of others, and it does not take you long to make up your mind who to trust, and as a rule you are correct in your judgment, and can afford to go by the decision that you first make. You have a philanthropic nature, and will want to do good in the world wherever you are. In fact, your aims in life will be above those of mere money-making. Your head is high, and looks well after the moral ethics of life.

No. 464.—J. A. C., Syracuse, N. Y.—There is a predominance of the vital temperament represented in the photograph of this young man, and we recognize that he will show smartness, intellectually speaking, for his measurements of brain power are above the average, hence the mental temperament is developed along with the vital, and makes him ardent in every line of attainment that he selects. He is very analytical, and will learn more out of school than in it for the present. He is very quick to pick up knowledge and information, and would succeed well in a business course, and could eventually organize business on an extensive scale. If he were to take to study he could become a good speaker, and enjoy the profession of law as applied to business, but could not devote himself to civil law very well.

FIELD NOTES.

I am just commencing the season's work at Two Harbors, Minn., with apparently good prospects. Am working the towns on my way now to southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois, where I expect to lecture all the Fall and beginning of winter. Hope you will have a goodly number at the Institute this Fall. I hope to take another course when I've time. Yours respectfully, George Cozens.

On July 14 a lecture entitled, "The Teaching of Phrenology in Relation to the Woman's Movement," was given by Esther Higgs, F.F.I., at Mowbray House, London, under the auspices of the Women's International Progressive Union. Miss Higgs gave as the verdict of Phrenology full sympathy with the Woman's movement, showing how it was a step in the right direction, being a movement toward progress, in the unfolding of latent talent, and in the development of a fuller life, which, by the unerring laws of heredity, would result in a more intelligent, broad-minded, and happier race of people in the generations following. She showed how fresh air and muscular development will do much to balance up an excess of the nervous element, and commended the increased attention which women were now giving to various forms of healthy athletic exercise.

Phrenology taught that the feminine intellect was composed of exactly the same elements as the masculine, therefore by cultivation woman was equally able to take her share in the intellectual life of the world, and Phrenology would advocate that every field of service should be open to those who possess the natural qualifications regardless of sex.

In quoting Mr. Fowler's words: "All work is better done when the united efforts of both are given," Miss Higgs drew the inference that if we wish for better laws women must help to make them, and if we would have better local administration women must take their place here also.

There was a good attendance. Several questions were asked, and an interesting discussion followed, turning chiefly upon such points as heredity, phrenological methods of education, self-knowledge, self-development, etc.

Testimony was also borne to the truthfulness and value of Phrenology, and a tribute of gratitude paid by one lady present to the memory of Professor L. N. Fowler, whose examination given to her some thirteen years ago had been of so much use.

Evidently an interest in the science of Phrenology had been awakened, for more than one afterward inquired concerning the best way to begin its study, and asked the lecturer to recommend books on the subject.

Professor D. MacKenzie, class of 1898, writes: "Am in Woodstock, Ont., a town of about 10,000 inhabitants. Expect to remain for a few weeks, and have every prospect of doing well."

Letters have been received from Henry Humphreys from Chicago, where he is settled as a Phrenologist at present.

Mr. Schoefield writes from Utah of his work there, and of Mr. Miller of Provo. We are always glad to keep in mind all in the field, and those interested in Phrenology.

Professors J. W. and A. M. Rutter are in Atlantic City for the summer season. A transient visitor at our office spoke most highly of their work.

Owen H. Williams has reached Atlantic City, and will be in New York in September.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The American Institute of Phrenology holds its opening meeting the first Tuesday of this month. Will friends who have not received an invitation kindly write for tickets for themselves and friends?

As all the newest thoughts on mind-culture require a study of Phrenology, those who are doubtful about attending the Institute course should decide at once and take advantage of the opportunities of the Autumn Session, which opens September 5th. A special feature—the New Psychology.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

The Fowler Institute, London, opens its Autumn Session this month.

Members and friends will please observe that in future public lectures will be given on the first and third Wednesdays in the month. The Winter Session will open on September 20th, and a lecture given by W. Brown, Esq., J.P., president of the above institute; these lectures are free to members and their friends.

A class for the study of Phrenology and kindred sciences will commence to meet on Tuesday, September 19th, at 7.30 p.m. Intending students should send in their names to the secretary. To those who are unable to attend the classes at the Institute, we would recommend our course of lessons through the post. This department of our work has been much appreciated by provincial students.

Mr. Lepage, F.F.P.I., has called at the office on his home trip from Venezuela.

SELF-CONTROL.

We all need self-control, and there are many ways of encouraging it. How many of our readers will tell us what faculties are called into action by the cultivation of this all-important factor of the mind? "The Family Doctor" gives us some help on this subject:

"Self-control may be developed in precisely the same manner as we tone up a weak muscle—by little exercises day by day. Let us each day do, as mere exercises of discipline in moral gymnastics, a few acts that are disagreeable to us, the doing of which will help us in instant action in our hour of need. The exercises may be very simple—dropping for a time an intensely interesting book at the most thrilling page of the story, jumping out of bed at the first moment of waking, walking home when one is perfectly able to do so, but when the temptation is to take a cab, talking to some disagreeable person and trying to make the conversation pleasant. These daily exercises in moral discipline will have a wondrous tonic effect on a person's whole moral nature.

"The individual can attain self-control in great things only through self-control in little things. He must study himself to discover what is the weak point in his armor, what is the element within him that keeps him from his fullest success. This is the characteristic upon which he should begin his exercise in self-control. Is it selfishness, vanity, cowardice, morbidness, temper, laziness, worry, mind-wandering, lack of purpose? —whatever form human weakness assumes in the masquerade of life he must discover. He must then live each day as if his whole existence were telescoped down to the single day before him. With no useless regret for the past, no usless worry for the future, he should live that day as if it were his only day —the only day left for him to assert all that is best in him, the only day left for him to conquer all that is worst in him. He should master the weak element within him at each slight manifestation from moment to moment. Each moment then must be a victory for it or for him. Will he be king or slave?—the answer rests with him."

THE IDEAL WOMAN WILL BE A PEACEMAKER.

She Will Possess Large Benevolence, Friendship, and Human Nature.

She will find great happiness in uniting in the beautiful bonds of friendship those who have been foes. She will realize that the majority of mankind is good at heart, and she will aways try to see only the good, and to help it make itself manifest, knowing that there are some kinds of knowledge which even the most learned men do not care to possess. When she hears a person speak unkindly of another, she will think how he will regret it some day, and she will try, without antagonizing him, to bring out an early expression of repentance, knowing that it will do him good, both physically and mentally. She will do all in her power to keep her friend in ignorance of the unkind speeches made against him; then, should he chance to hear them, she will counsel forgiveness rather than retaliation.

DON'T WORRY.

"Don't Worry" movements and circles are being formed all over the world with the following "Rules for Conquering the Worry Habit":

1. Consider what must be involved in the truth, that God is infinite, and that you are a part of His plan.
2. Memorize some of the Scripture promises and recall them when the temptation to worry returns.
3. Cultivate a spirit of gratitude for daily mercies.
4. Realize worrying as an enemy which destroys your happiness.
5. Realize that it can be cured by persistent effort.
6. Attack it definitely as something to be overcome.
7. Realize that it has never done, and never can do, the least good. It wastes vitality and impairs the mental faculties.
8. Help and comfort your neighbor.
9. Forgive your enemies and conquer your aversions.
10. Induce others to join the "Don't Worry" movement.

PRIZE OFFER.

We have heard a good deal lately about "The Man with the Hoe." What about "The Man with the Brain?" A year's subscription to the JOURNAL will be given as a prize to the best reply in verse to the above query. Length of poem no object. Some knowledge of Phrenology must be used. Contributions to be sent in not later than November 1st.

We have had to reserve articles on "Overstury" and "Over-Exercise" for October.

We have in preparation sketches of Sir Thomas Lipton, Rev. M. Peters, Rev. Dwight Hillis, etc. Illustrated articles on Captain Dreyfus, Sir Thomas Lipton, Admiral Dewey, will shortly appear.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1838.
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

VOL. 108—NO. 10] OCTOBER, 1899 [WHOLE NO. 730]

Sir Thomas Lipton.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN AND THE OWNER OF THE SHAMROCK.

In drawing attention to the portrait of Sir Thomas Lipton, we wish to point out the difference between his type of organization and that of Mr. Frank Tilford, whose portrait appeared in our last issue. Both Sir Thomas and Mr. Tilford are successful business men, and accomplish an immense amount of work. The latter possesses a vital-mental temperament, the former a motive-mental. The one has the energy, grit, and wiriness of an Irishman, Scotchman, and American; the other has the energy and foresight of an American and Anglo-Saxon.

Everyone is more or less interested in the contest that is this month to take place between the Columbia and the Shamrock, and considerable interest is manifested in the owner of the latter. The sensation that has been created by the offer of the owner of the Shamrock to compete for America's cup with the Columbia is perfectly phenomenal.

Enthusiasm runs high in Australia at the time of the "Cup race," and England on the Derby Day, but in neither country has such a sensation been created as that which is now being manifested over the coming yacht race.

Before the month is out over a hundred million people will know which country holds the Cup and which boat (as Sir Thomas Lipton puts it) "is the best." While Americans look with pride at the beautiful boat Columbia, which they hope will win the race, yet they are willing to admit that the Shamrock surpasses any of its predecessors that have crossed the ocean to enter into competition with them.

English people have ground for their confidence in the sailing of the Shamrock. It is stated by an expert that the latter appears to possess the best qualities of its American rival, and it remains to be seen how much of all those qualities are offset in the British yacht by defects as yet undeveloped. William Fife, Jr., the designer of the challenging yacht, has proved himself a worthy competitor of the Herreshoffs, the great American boat-builders.

Sir Thomas has been a successful man throughout his career, but his American friends hope that for once in his life he will meet with disappointment, and that he will fail to carry the American cup back to England. He is a man, however, who possesses the true Yankee persistence, and he is not ashamed to own that he gained much useful information, inspiration, and go-ahead spirit while on this side of the Atlantic when a lad.

Whichever boat wins the race and holds the cup, we must not forget that in the city of Bristol, R. I., in a roomy old country house facing the shipyard where the Columbia was born, there is a dear old lady whose joy or chagrin is certain to equal in intensity, if not in manifestation, that of the most ardent American yachtsman or spectator.

This old lady will not journey to New York or board an excursion steamer to witness the international struggle. She will remain quietly in the old country house, looking out toward the birthplace of Columbia, with eyes that have gazed upon the waters for nearly ninety years, and waiting patiently for the news. She is the "mother of all the Herreshoffs." Why is she not, therefore, also the mother of the modern American racing yacht? Surely, in the event of victory, she will be the belle of Bristol.

The Herreshoffs, known over the world for the marvelous skill which has given supremacy to the American yacht, inherited that skill not only from a father well known as a shipbuilder in his day, but from a mother whose family was famous in the seafaring and shipbuilding line in Boston early in the century. As Mary Ball was to her son, George Washington, and Nancy Hanks to hers, Abraham Lincoln, so may we say that Miss Lewis of Boston, as Mrs. Herreshoff, has been, in a less distinguished though not less positive way, to those sons who have made their name famous throughout the aquatic world.

This old lady, the mother of the modern American yacht, will wait anxiously for the news in the old country house facing the bay. May she become, with her ninety years, the belle of Bristol.

Sir Thomas Lipton is a man of great wealth; in fact, his fortune has been estimated at $50,000,000, but he has not become the possessor of it by inheritance or mere luck, as the saying is; he has learned the lessons of shrewd economy and hard work, and is ready to-day to advise young people how to set to work to build up a respectable income, if not immense wealth, by drawing practical illustrations from his own life. It was about thirty-five years ago that he, as a poorly clothed little boy, had to leave school and go to work as a messenger in a stationery store. His wages then were just sixty cents a week; but, being ambitious, he attended a night-school, where he obtained most of the education that he gained in those early years. He once remarked: "I have educated myself, and think that I have made good use of what I managed to learn." He was ten years old when he went at this work, but he had not been very long in the business before he ran away and came to America in a steamer of the Anchor Line. His parents, who were poor, were naturally opposed to his going so far away from home alone, and refused their permission, so he says he had to run away without it, although he does not advise boys to do that as a general things; but his American trip evidently did him a vast amount of good. He first went down to South Carolina and worked on a plantation, but, as he did not receive his wages until the crops were sold in the fall, he did not like that very well, and came from Charleston, S. C., to New York again as a stowaway. He got a situation in New York and remained there a while, but finally decided that America was not the place for him; he therefore returned to Glasgow, discouraged and disheartened. He has always felt, however, that his American experiences did him a vast amount of good and proved valuable in many ways, for his wits were sharpened and his commercial training was commenced here. On his return to Glasgow he was quite ready to settle down, and, having

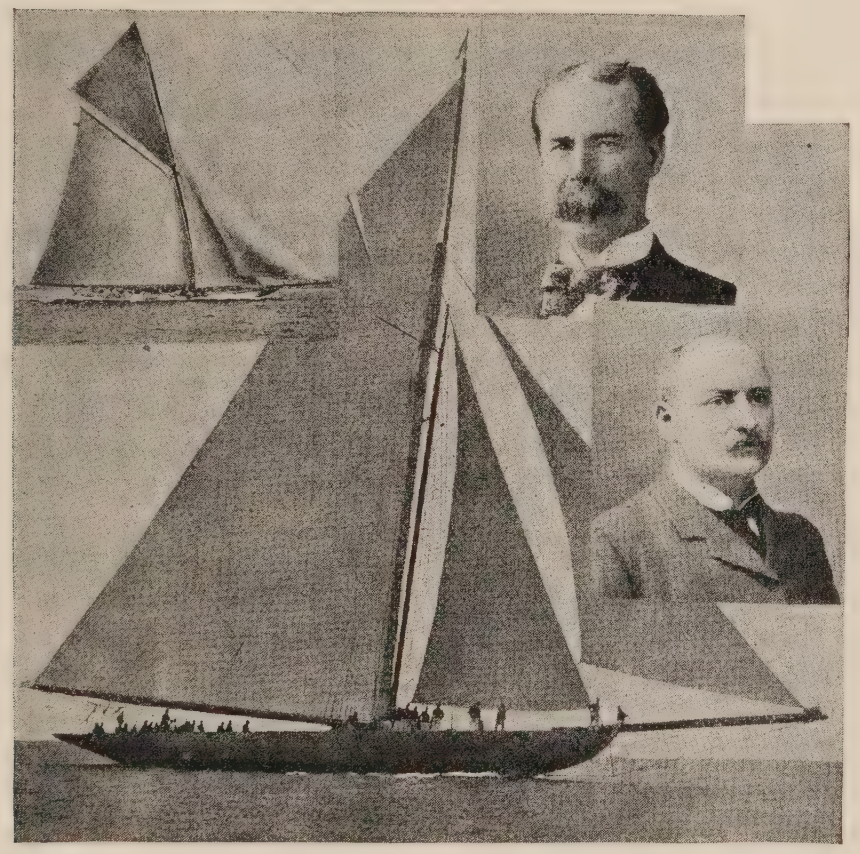
persuaded his parents to let him have a few hundred dollars which his father had saved, he set up shop for himself. It was a provision shop, and this is where his career and his fine business qualities began to show themselves. The other years of his life served as preparatory lessons which fitted him for his later career as a merchant.

HIS EARLY STRUGGLES.

His whole heart was apparently in this first little shop, for he dressed his windows, attended to his customers, and did everything himself. One thing was particularly noticeable, and that was that he was careful of the slightest detail, and took care that his customers always went away pleased, and to that solicitude on his part in those days he believes he owes the greater success that has attended his later efforts. His little shop brought great success, and being encouraged by this, he began to establish other shops in Glasgow and other cities, until finally, by degrees, of course, he acquired the great business which is now his own.

HARD WORK.

The secret of his success he persists in saying is simply that he worked hard, devoted his whole time to his business, had his full heart in it, and therefore could not help but meet with success. He has often said that if every young man "will be temperate, work hard all the time, and do unto others as he would be done by," they cannot help succeeding; but "few young men," says Sir Thomas, "are willing to work; they are too particular about the hours they spend in the store or office; why, I have often worked twenty-five hours out of twenty-four, and I do believe that I get twice as much done in a day as do most men." He says he has never been afraid of hard work, and has worked just



THE SHAMROCK. SIR THOMAS LIPTON.
THE COLUMBIA. WILLIAM FIFE, JR.

as hard since his business has become established as he did before. He believes that he owes almost all of his success to hard work and nothing else.

THE PRINCIPLES OF HIS BUSINESS.

The principles that he has laid down as essential to business life are exceedingly interesting and practical. He has said that one of the rules of his business was as much as possible to do away with the middle man. He thinks he is unnecessary and simply takes away a good share of the profits.

ADVERTISING AS AN AGENT.

He further believes in advertising, as he says every up-to-date business man does; he believes in being very careful about the kind of men he employs, and in this essential department of his business he has shown one of his most active qualities—his large Human Nature, which has enabled him to judge of the characteristics of the men whom he has employed. He always secures the services of those who are sober and of good general character as well as good workers.

KEEN PRACTICAL INTELLECT.

His character manifests itself in a marked degree through his active motive temperament, his strong muscular system, his keen practical intellect, his great executiveness and capacity to set a good example for others, and his knowledge of men and things; he knows first what he wants to accomplish and then he sets to work to carry it through. His forehead is particularly high along the central line, which gives him keen discriminative faculties, intuitive perception of character, and wonderful sagacity in comparing one quality with another. The side of his head indicates that he could take pleasure in the wholesale department of work but would not find any detail beneath his notice; it is in his organizing power that he shows to the best account. Having made one store a success, he knows exactly how to start others on the same scale, therefore, when we find he has sixty stores in London alone and four hundred and twenty the world over, it is not difficult to see how admirably he is adapted to his work.

INDIAN TEA.

He sells all food produce except beef; he owns thousands of acres in the island of Ceylon, where he is the largest individual land-owner; on this land he grows tea, coffee, and cocoa, and employs several thousand natives to cultivate and ship it. He has warehouses all over Asia and branch stores in Hamburg and Berlin. In Chicago he does a very enterprising business, where, in his packing-houses, he sometimes kill three thousand hogs a day. He makes ginger ale in Dublin, and manufactures candy in London, and sells tea in New York. He estimates that he has somewhat over ten thousand employees, all of whom make a fine set of men. He has never had a strike, and never expects to have one, for he makes it his personal duty to see that all his men are comfortably looked after.

He was born in Ireland, began business in Scotland, gained experience in America, and now has trade with all parts of the world.

The Editor.

Find your purpose and fling your life out of it. Try to be somebody with all your might.

Don't brood over the past nor dream of the future; but seize the instant and get your lesson from the hour.

Don't wait for extraordinary results or opportunities, seize common occasions and make them great.

Don't dally with your purpose. Not many things indifferently, but one thing supremely.

Phrenotypes and Side Views. No. 32.

CAPTAIN ALFRED DREYFUS.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

The interest of the civilized world has been earnestly drawn to the case of Dreyfus. Zola's determined advocacy of this unfortunate man is the main occasion for this interest. Putting his own life in jeopardy, Zola insisted that Captain Dreyfus, wrongfully accused, should receive the benefit of a second examination or trial, and, though unsuccessful in his effort to release the unfortunate soldier, he brought about what the lawyers would call a "re-opening" of the case and a new trial before the Military authorities. The disclosure of the cruelties practised upon Dreyfus, during his captivity on Devil's Island, aroused the indignation of the civilized world.

Probably no subject of a foreign nature has awakened more attention on this side of the Atlantic than the proceedings at Rennes, where the Military Court of Inquiry was held. Full details have been reported in our newspapers and the public have daily read these details with as close an interest as they have given to any of our own affairs. The operations in the Philippine Islands were not more earnestly considered.

It appears from the general tenor of the testimony that Captain Dreyfus was made to serve as a scape-goat to men high in military position. A conspiracy of a very extraordinary nature had its organization under the management of leading French officers and its unsuccessful denouement found in Dreyfus an unfortunate if not entirely innocent victim. Then there was what at this time is a most important feature in the social agitations of France, the fact of his Jewish origin, and that has been made a pretext for the most prejudicial and dangerous proceedings. One would think, from the excited state of the French mind, that the very stability of the Republic depended upon the outcome of Dreyfus's trial. As for ourselves we do not expect that the verdict, such as rendered, will be fraught with very serious danger to the Republic. There will be factious explosions, doubtless, but later there will be the settling down of the turbulent elements, some changes may be made in the military system as experience or necessity may demand, and then the current of affairs in France will be much as before, the public awaiting some fresh occasion for excitement.

The organization of Captain Dreyfus, as shown by the rather unsatisfactory portrait, is naturally very strong. The base of the brain is large. His physical constitution is firm, positive, tenacious, and enduring. One would think that the development of the jaw is exaggerated in the drawing, so massive, so strong it appears. Looking at this profile you would scarcely wonder that Dreyfus survived the terrible life that he was compelled to lead while a prisoner, for a thousand other men would probably have succumbed to the ordeal to which he was daily exposed.

He has a very marked top head. It is developed in greater proportion in the anterior lobes and centrally. There evidently is great breadth in the ear region, with a marked fulness just back of that organ. The vital organism is of that nature which contributes to endurance, the desire for life, appreciation of whatever belongs to existence. The digestion and assimilation of food elements are more active in his case than in the great majority of men. Notice the depression of the ear—the wide angle made by a line drawn from the posterior of the eyebrow to the canthus. This means a tenacious hold on life, an inheritance of those qualities which contribute to long life.

The faculties that take cognizance of

things, particularly those of an active moving nature, are specially marked; we infer that he possesses an excellent memory and has more than average readiness in the reproduction of his experiences. He has very ready impressions, more than average quickness of perception, and elasticity of response to impressions.

We do not note any great amount of self-reliance, of independent, assured action. His disposition is rather to subordinate himself—to carry out the idea of others. He ought to be a good executive officer in this respect because there is power to appreciate the spirit of work



CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

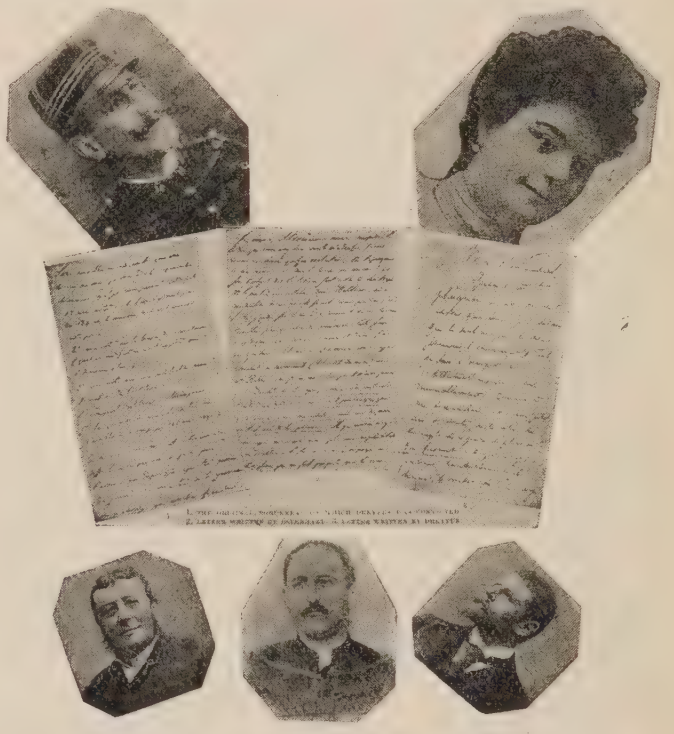
given him, and where he respects the authority he shows a readiness to follow its commands.

There is a good deal of feeling in his nature, a sympathetic warmth, much more marked on occasion than is common. His social nature does not appear to be very strong. Such a man, we think, would be likely to become a subject of habit to a great degree, adapting himself to the circumstances of environment and taking up the suggestions and methods of his surroundings. By education and by practice and by profession he would be an important factor of the system with which he was identified, and one of its more faithful executants.

IN APPEARANCE

it is said by those who have seen him that Captain Dreyfus is below the average height, but well built, though spare. He is round-shouldered, and is dressed in his former uniform, but without his sword. He is so sallow as to be almost yellow, wears black-rimmed glasses before his blue eyes, and his face carries a slight, dark mustache, though his hair is almost white. His head, according to one of his critics, is said to be "nobly shaped," which infers, we

CAPTAIN DREYFUS. MADAME DREYFUS.



THE ORIGINAL BORDEREAU.

M. DEMANGE. CAPTAIN DREYFUS. M. LABORI.

suppose, a height in the superior and a breadth in the intellectual regions.

HIS FACE.

His face is described, though broad at the sides, as rather sharp, and its expression is at once eager, cold, and guarded. He is intellectual, apparently unsympathetic by nature, and has a metallic voice, but in protesting his innocence on several occasions he stirred the audience, and few believed that his appearance and confidence were at all consonant with guilt.

Judging from a side-view portrait, we recognize the strong indications of the

motive temperament in the features of the face and in the mental indications, and in the moral region of the head there is a distinct development of Benevolence and Conscientiousness; but who could express much sympathy when daily placed before a row of stolid, prejudiced judges, whose faces were positively repulsive to behold?

COMPARISON OF DREYFUSITES AND ANTI-DREYFUSITES.

It takes no expert in physiognomy to see the difference between the faces of the counsel that took part for and against him. In General Mercier and General De Galliffet we notice hard, stern, unrelenting coldness, while in the face of Ex-President Casimir Perier and Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart there is present a humanity and righteousness that is fine to behold. Surely there is much character revealed in the face and head, if it is only read aright.

THE KEYNOTE OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

From the commencement of this most remarkable military case of the age it has been apparent that hatred of the Jews has been at the bottom of the persecution. It is well known that Dreyfus was a member of the general staff of the French Army. He had been graduated with the highest honors from the West Point of France; he had married an heiress, and had a model home. His prospects were exceedingly happy and promising.

All at once the keynote of the tragedy was contained in the statement of a French officer, who said: "There ought to be no Jews on the general staff." When it became apparent that someone on the staff was a traitor, the Jew-haters at once assumed that Dreyfus was the guilty man. There was no evidence against him, but he was rich, he had gained high honors, he was a Jew. Having found him guilty on this point, evidence was manufactured to convict him on legal grounds. Forgery was resorted to, and perjury was brought into play to make conviction doubly sure. He was convicted and sentenced to be publicly degraded, and then to be imprisoned for life.

Dreyfus was after this taken to Devil's Island, while his wife was left alone in her agony and grief. She proved herself a noble and devoted wife, and went to work with heroic resolution to obtain justice for her husband and save her children from a heritage of disgrace.

The accusers of Dreyfus were at first amused, then became defiant, and at length, when brought face to face with the awakened conscience of France, they threatened treason and rebellion. Their great discomfiture when brought



EX-PRESIDENT CASIMIR PERIER, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PICQUART, GENERAL MERCIER, GENERAL DE GALLIFFET.

to justice is a memorable triumph of justice. To enforce a new trial was the result of enlightenment, intelligence, and humanity over the elements of reaction, ignorance, and bigotry. It is a vindication not only of Dreyfus, but also of France.

THE CLOSE OF THE TRIAL.

And now, though the Court has brought in a verdict of guilty in order to clear the army from apparent blame, yet the innocent one will have done more in his five years' imprisonment and recent trial to purify the military prestige than by any other means.

The Science of Crime.

By Burton Peter Thom, M.D.

Part I.

The science of criminology has passed through the experimental stage and entered that of a recognized factor in the solution of the vexed social problems of the day. In anthropology and sociology, as well as in the domain of punitive and preventative law, its influence is felt and its merit recognized. It is no longer looked upon as fad, but as a scientific system of ever-widening scope.

The progress of criminology might be said to be contemporary with the progress of the human race. There is no untutored people, no rudimentary language, which has not incorporated in some proverb the result of their study of the human countenance. These proverbs are the first germs which later on yield materials for a new science. At a very early period such generalizations were embodied in the empirical science of physiognomy, which found many adherents among the Greeks and Romans. When Homer described Thersites as ugly and deformed, with harsh and scanty hair, and a pointed head, like a pot that had collapsed to a peak in the baking, he furnished evidence as to the existence of a criminal type of man. Aristotle recognized not only the physiognomic signs of habits, vices, and crimes, including many that are in accordance with modern scientific observation, but he also observed the connection between the shape of the head and the mental disposition, and he recognized the hereditary character of vicious and criminal instincts. Galen inaugurated the experimental study of the brain and pointed out the influence of the abuse of alcohol in the production of crime. This pseudo-science of physiognomy was passed on from generation to generation, usually with added absurdities, until, in the sixteenth century, Della Porta gathered up all that his predecessors had done, and at the same time laid the foundations of a more scientific treatment. Passing by Lavater, who although possessing fine intuition, was not a scientist, and Grohman, who anticipated many of the conclusions relative to facial and cranial characteristics since arrived at by modern criminologists, at the beginning of the present century we reach Gall, a very great figure in the history of the science. Gall thrust aside the fantastic theories of the physiognomists and tried to get at the root of the matter by studying the brain. He carried out this programme in detail, and, while his work extended far beyond the borders of what we should now call criminology, he devoted much attention to the problems of the criminal organization and its varieties, many of his observations according well with the results of recent investigation. Of Despine and Lacassagne, of Thomson and Ellis, and Ferri, mention need only be made. The greatest living exponent of the science is beyond peradventure of a doubt Professor Cesare Lombroso, of the University of Turin, the distinguished Italian savant who has done more than any other man to establish the extent of its application —to medicine, to law, to morality, to education.

In order to understand the criminal as an individual it is necessary to inquire into the causes which, to a greater or less extent, predispose or excite to crime. They may be briefly summed up under three heads—Cosmic, Biological, and Social.

Cosmic causes include all of the influences of the external inorganic world, the influence of temperature on crime, an example being the increase of crimes of violence in hot weather, the influence of climate, and of diet.

The biological factor includes the consideration of all personal peculiari-

ties, anatomical, physiological, and psychological.

The social factor is the most important of all. It may be fitly described in the words of Lacassagne: "The social environment is the cultivation medium of criminality; the criminal is the microbe, an element which only becomes important when it finds the medium which causes it to ferment; every society has the criminals that it deserves."

There are as many kinds of criminals as there are varieties of crime, and one criminal may be guilty of the whole category. But, more for the sake of convenience than anything else, they are divided into the following-named classes:

The political criminal is the most difficult to define. The political criminal of to-day may be revered as the patriot of to-morrow. It depends entirely upon the point of view. Quite frequently he is, to use the words of Lombroso, "the true precursor of the progressive movement of humanity."

The criminal by passion is usually a man of wholesome birth and honest life, who, spurred on by some deep injury, wreaks justice for himself. His crime is a solitary event in his life. He is not a serious menace to society. But at the same time it is not to the advantage of society that a private individual should take justice in his own hands.

The insane criminal.—A very large percentage of crimes are committed by persons who are impelled by delusions. The criminal lunatic belongs to a class of his own. He is a criminal only in the sense as an infant or an animal, who is guilty of some noxious act.

The instinctive criminal may be described in his fully developed form as a moral monster. He is morally insane. He commits crime because it is natural for him to do so. The sensual and self-seeking impulses are developed to an enormous degree. He differs from the normal man physically as well as morally, and in the majority of instances is the offspring of a failing and degenerating stock. For the good of society at large the instinctive criminal is fortunately a rare phenomenon.

The occasional criminal is a much commoner and more normally constituted person. Weakness is his chief characteristic, and when circumstances are unfavorable he succumbs to temptation.

The habitual criminal is evoluted from the occasional criminal by slow and subtle steps. Environment has much if not all to do with the making of him. Of low intelligence, his acts are not due to antisocial instincts, but to a feeble moral sense.

The professional criminal, in intelligence and anthropological rank, is the criminal aristocrat. In intellectual capacity he frequently far surpasses honest men. He is guided by rational motives, and voluntarily takes the chances of his mode of life. If the risks are great the prizes are equally so, and he knows it.

(To be continued.)

SAW CURED INSANITY.

Vancouver, B. C., September 9th.—Captain J. S. Doherty, a rugged seaman, sixty years old, was a few days ago the subject of a unique operation for insanity. As a result all symptoms of his affliction have disappeared.

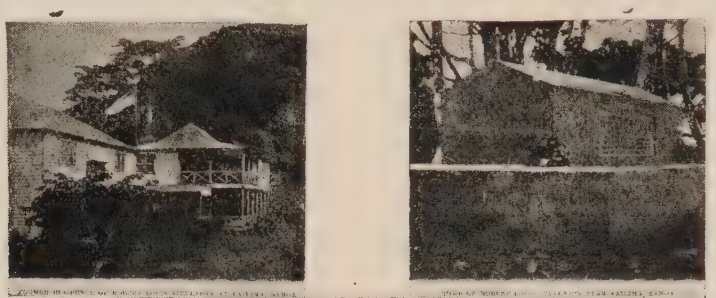
Three years ago Doherty was sent to the asylum as dangerously and hopelessly insane, as the result of the study of Spiritualism. When he became insane a friend of the family, a Phrenologist, suggested that he had studied on this one question until that part of his brain was abnormally developed, and an operation was decided on. The Phrenologist located the parts of the head which he argued were afflicted by the pressure of the brain against the skull. The doctor then performed a trepanning operation. When Doherty recovered he was perfectly sane, and his first words were to inquire about a piece of work on which he was engaged three years ago.

Geographical Studies.

SAMOA.

We have become accustomed to associate Samoa with the home of Robert Louis Stephenson, whose beautiful house Vailima was recently bombarded and partially destroyed.

RESIDENCE OF R. L. STEVENSON. HIS TOMB.





NATIVES HUT, SAMOA.





LATE KING. KING MALIETA AND STAFF.

ITS POSITION.

This renowned place is four miles up the mountain side from Apia, and has become the most favorite spot in Samoa for visitors and tourists.

THE TOMB.

The Tomb is near the author's former home and presents a very fine and imposing piece of architecture.

STEPHENSON AND THE NATIVES.

It is well known that Louis Stephenson was on good terms with the natives, and in fact dearly beloved by them, and it was a sad experience for them when he passed away. He had an immense influence over them, and his interest in them was only equalled by their love for him. It is said that he gave five hundred pounds, or two thousand five hundred dollars, a month for their charities and their benefit.

THE SAMOANS.

The native Samoans, like the Hawaiians, are Polynesians or Malayan in race, but they are (strange to say) naturally a mild and gentle race. If not disturbed by the conflicting elements and selfish interests in both the religion and politics of the people of the Great Powers, they make lovable citizens, and there need be no trouble from them. So simple are they in their tastes and desires that it takes but little to make them happy.

They are very different from the natives of the Philippines, but when the benign influence of the people of the United States has had time to permeate

throughout that country and raise the educational standard, then we may look for a better result.

POPULATION.

There are less than twenty thousand natives left, but in the revolution of last January, led by Mataafa, many valuable lives were lost, and there was an enormous expenditure of money.

It is thought on good authority that if Mataafa had not been so strongly supported by the Paulist Fathers, aided by two or three leading Germans, there would in all probability have been no revolution, and hence no terrible destruction of life and property involving three of the world's greatest nations in an international tangle. King Malietoa, who was buried last summer, was a Protestant (a convert of the London Missionary Society), as was his son Malietoa Tuna, who was rightly elected king and declared so by Judge Chambers of the Supreme Court of Samoa, by whose decision the three consuls were obliged to stand, according to the Berlin Treaty. Had he been a pronounced Catholic, no doubt the revolution would never have been started.

THE SAMOANS.

The Samoans are a practical people, and have many interesting characteristics.

They appear to be well developed in their perceptive centres, as is always noticeable in the Malayan race, but they have not the general craftiness or shifty temperament of the Malayans. They are mellowed by large Benevolence and strong social faculties. They are good observers.

F.

Physiognomy.

OUR CHARACTERISTICS TOLD IN OUR EYES.

Blue eyes are said to be the weakest. Upturned eyes are typical of devotion.

Wide open eyes are indicative of rashness.

Side-glancing eyes are always to be distrusted.

Brown eyes are said by oculists to be the strongest.

Small eyes are commonly supposed to indicate cunning.

The downcast eye has in all ages been typical of modesty.

The proper distance between the eyes is the width of one eye.

People of melancholic temperament rarely have clear blue eyes.

Eyes in rapid and constant motion betoken anxiety, fear, or care.

Eyes with long, sharp corners indicate great discernment and penetration.

The white of the eye showing beneath the iris is indicative of nobility of character.

Gray eyes turning green in anger or excitement are indicative of a choleric temperament.

When the upper lid covers half or more of the pupil the indication is of cool deliberation.

An eye the upper lid of which passes horizontally across the pupil indicates mental ability.

Unsteady eyes, rapidly jerking from side to side, are frequently indicative of an unsettled mind.

It is said that the prevailing colors of eyes among patients of lunatic asylums are brown or black.

Eyes of any color with weak brows and long, concave lashes are indicative of a weak constitution.

Eyes that are wide apart are said by physiognomists to indicate great intelligence and tenacious memory.

Eyes of which the whole of the iris is visible belong to erratic persons, often with a tendency toward insanity.

When the under arch of the upper eyelid is a perfect semicircle it is indicative of goodness, but also of timidity, sometimes approaching cowardice.

All men of genius are said to have eyes clear, slow moving, and bright. This is the eye which indicates mental ability of some kind, it does not matter what.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held in Columbus, O., from August 19 to August 26, 1899, and was marked by many features of scientific and social interest.

The retiring president, Professor F. W. Putnam, called the association to order at its opening meeting, and introduced the newly chosen president, Dr. Edward Orton, who replied to the greetings of the State and municipal officials. Ably he set forth the aims and claims of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on public regard, showing that it represents the broad continent, already including the Canadian Dominion, and willing to include Cuba, Mexico, and Central America on the same terms. An inventory of epoch-making discoveries and inventions previous to this century shows only fifteen items of the highest rank, for instance, the alphabet, Arabic numerals, the mariner's compass, the printing-press, the telescope and microscope, the barometer and thermometer, the calculus, gravitation, planetary motion, the circulation of the blood, the steam-engine, the foundation of modern chemistry and electrical science, and the measurement of the velocity of light. We might add certain medical discoveries, as those by Jenner. Something like this is the record prior to the year A.D 1800. Counting on the same basis, Wallace finds no less than twenty-four first-class discoveries and inventions in the nineteenth century, as over against the fifteen or sixteen of all past time. These the speaker proceeded to enumerate, and described as warranting our styling this as above all others the Age of Science. And it is for the further "advancement of science" that this association exists. Its very title indicates that its work is yet incomplete, and we still labor to discover new forms of truth and new arts for human welfare. His address was all the more impressive by reason of the discoveries that have made the name of Dr. Orton famous throughout America.

Professor F. W. Putnam, whose labors in every way, but especially as permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, have so largely contributed to its success in former years, addressed a large and highly appreciative audience in the evening on "A Problem in American Anthropology." He introduced his remarks by an announcement of the recent death of the eminent anthropologist and past-president of the Association, Dr. D. G. Brinton, and paid a glowing tribute to his merit and success. Yet Professor Putnam differed from him on certain radical points, particularly as to his theory of an all-prevailing psychological influence guiding men's development, and his claim that American art and culture were autochthonous, foreign resemblances being but correspondential analogies. Professor Putnam briefly reviewed the various theories held by other authorities as to American anthropology. In advancing his own views he said, in part, as follows:

"Some mounds cover large collections of human bones; others are monuments over graves of noted chiefs; others are in the form of effigies of animals and of man; and in the South mounds were in use in early historic times as the sites of ceremonial or important buildings. Thus, it will be seen that earth mounds, like shell mounds, were made by many people at various times."

He also said there was another class of earthworks that had to be considered by themselves, such as the Newark, Liberty, Highland, and Marietta groups. So far as these have been investigated they proved to be of very considerable antiquity, shown by the formation of over a foot of humus or vegetable matter upon their sides.

In studying the art of these builders,

Professor Putnam said we found the meaning only by turning to ancient Mexico. The famous Cincinnati tablet which has been under discussion for half a century can be interpreted by its dual serpent characters, understood by comparing it with the great double image known in Mexico as the Goddess of Death and the God of War. In speaking of the builders themselves, he said the fortified hills have their counterpart in Mexico.

Our Northern and Eastern tribes came in contact with this people when they pushed their way southward and westward, and many arts and customs were doubtless adopted by invaders, as shown by customs still among the Indian tribes. Professor Putnam is of the opinion that man was on the American continent in quaternary times, and possibly still earlier. Recent investigation has shown the occupation of the Delaware Valley during the closing centuries of the glacial period.

In speaking of the epoch of exploration, he said it was no longer considered sacrilegious to exhibit skulls and skeletons and mummies in connection with the works of ancient or modern people. He said the public need no longer be deceived by accounts of giants and wonderful discoveries, as there is too much authentic material now for comparison.

People of Note.

MISS ADELINA DE LARA.

By D. T. Elliott.

We present this picture in contrast to that of Dom Perosi to point out the marked differences in the mental organization of each. Miss De Lara is an English pianist. As an executionist her status is unique among English musicians. She is bright, cheerful, vivacious and active, sharp and prompt in her movement, quick in discerning, and fully alive to her surroundings. Her creative powers are not so strongly marked as those of Dom Perosi. She has not the vivid imagination nor the poetical proclivities that will characterize his work. Her power lies in her ability to execute and demonstrate. She has more versatility of mind, restlessness, and sharpness. She is particularly intense, sympathetic, and thorough. With such an organization it is natural for her to be a brilliant performer upon a musical instrument. She has much warmth of feeling and force of character. The social brain is large and the womanly traits are well represented; her love of children and home associations are very strong. She could not allow professional engagements to estrange her from home duties. She is sensitive to approbation and always anxious to excel; she does nothing by halves, and is equal to the occasion; she is sanguine and hopeful, is not disposed to magnify her difficulties; her spirit and energy will enable her to conquer all opposing forces and come off victorious. She has a clear penetrating mind, a distinct insight into motives, and more than an ordinary share of sagacity. Her large Comparison is a very influential faculty, giving her keen powers of criticism and aptitude for drawing inferences. She has excellent conversational abilities, and a ready talent for acquiring knowledge. Her sense of order, neatness and method is strong. She is precise and systematic in her work; also dignified and independent.

Miss Adelina de Lara, the clever young pianist, was born at Carlisle, but comes of a Spanish family. She is now only in her twenties, and even as a child played at concerts, besides performing before the royal family. When she was

only fourteen years of age Miss de Lara was sent to Frankfort to study under the late Madame Schumann, with whom she remained for five years, and in 1891 she made her reappearance at the Staurday "Pops," also playing at the Crystal Palace. Since then she has made many appearances at the leading London concerts, and has also given her own recitals. Miss de Lara has toured England and Ireland with Madame Albani,



ADELINA DE LARA.

and has scored a great success at the Hallé concerts in Manchester. For a few years she retired from the more arduous work of public life, but now she has decided to appear again, and has already been heard at Chamber concerts.

Dom Lorenzo Perosi,* the now famous composer of the oratorio "La Resurrezione de Lazzaro," is only twenty-six years of age and has already written fifteen masses, several "Miserere," and many hymns and motets. He was born on December 20, 1872, at the little town of Tortona, in Piedmont, where his father occupied the humble post of Maestro di Cappella. The lad Lorenzo, like Mozart, Haydn, and Rossini, evinced musical genius in his boyish days by the beautiful madrigals which he wrote in celebration of his parents' birthdays. It was not until 1892 that he found means to study at the Milan Conservatoire. Here his genius was noticed by a wealthy Mæcenas, the Count Lurani-Cernuschi, who sent young Perosi to study at Ratisbon, the fountain-head in these days of sacred music. Obeying an irresistible vocation, Perosi was ordained priest three years ago. Dom Lorenzo now occupies the important post of Maestro di Cappella in the Cathedral of St. Mark's, at Venice, where he is laboring hard to restore church music to its true and ancient dignity.

* See last month's JOURNAL.

Hygienic Notes and Comments.

By Dr. M. L. Holbrook.

KNOWING HOW TO OBSERVE.

If a Phrenologist examines a person's head who has large perceptives, he is pretty sure to remark that this person sees everything as he goes along, that nothing escapes his attention, that he is an excellent observer, etc., etc. I think such conclusions need a little modification. To be a good observer one needs to have a love for knowledge, faculties which delight in observation, and training. A man may have large observing faculties and be a poor observer for lack of experience. To see things as they are requires more than merely having a picture of them on the brain. It requires that we should think about them and compare them with other things, to get at their true significance. It is, however, true that a person with large perceptives sees more than one with small ones. We owe it to the scientists, and especially to the naturalists, that there are more persons with trained powers of observation now than formerly. These men are educating the senses to see all that it is possible to see in the sky above, on the earth, and under its surface.

But there are other powers of perception besides those above mentioned. They are intellectual and moral. One sees a good illustration of it in the trial of Dreyfus. When Labori was shot the trial proceeded lamely. The other lawyers had not the same power of intellectual observation and did not take advantage of showing up the weaknesses of the witnesses against him. When Labori recovered and went back to the case he seemed to see with his intellect many things in statements of witnesses that no others saw, and punctured them with a simple question. We can all gather illustrations of mental and moral powers of observation in every-day life if we will. These powers may be cultivated by effort. It is a part of the scheme of self-culture of our powers to cure our weaknesses, but we must first perceive them.

CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION.

It is often very difficult for a young man to choose the right occupation at the right time of life. His experience is so limited that he does not know the pleasures, or the likes and dislikes, or the trials which he will meet in different kinds of work; nor does he know his fitness for any. Phrenology has made great promises to aid the young in their choice, and a large-minded Phrenologist, who has a knowledge of a great variety of occupations and the requirements of one who would follow them can be of real service at this critical period of life; but a Phrenologist who has only a limited knowledge of occupations and their requirements will be able to give only limited advice. One who undertake this office should inform himself fully on the subject, or he will go amiss.

Many of the ladies of the English nobility are interested in charities or reforms which they conduct on a large scale. The Countess of Warwick is devoted to the idea of horticulture as a pursuit for women, and, to experiment, she has established a school near Reading and in connection with an agricultural college there. She takes only those who are known as "gentlewomen," the daughters of professional men, that class of girls who find it so hard to make a living in England. They are trained to do practical work in cheese and butter making, in the gardens and greenhouses, and among the beehives and poultry yards, and they are very enthusiastic, happy, and healthy. The large, pretty home where the forty girls live is called "The Lady Warwick Hostel." The idea is an excellent one.

Foods of Different Peoples.

NO. II.

THE SWISS.

Crossing an imaginary line along the northeast boundary of Italy one enters Switzerland, the one real republic in the world, the land of the initiative and the referendum. Milk, milk dishes, butter, cheese, wine, and vegetables are the foods of the Swiss. Farm land in Switzerland ranges in value from $600 to $1,600 per acre, and in spite of these high land-values farming is made to pay in Switzerland. The Swiss has a school house always in sight. There is no distinctive pauper class, no slums in the cities, no tramps and no strikes in Switzerland. It is a land of perfect roads, clean streets, and no need of police or soldiers. Naturally organized foods, as noted, are the foods of the Swiss. White flour bread is practically an unknown feature of Swiss dietetics. The potato is grown in simply enormous quantities, and the Swiss wines are not in any sense alcohol like the average American whiskey. Swiss cheese is especially rich in milk-sugar and all the farm products are among the best in the world. The Switzer is ever a hero, brave, self-reliant, and upright.

The contrasts between the Swiss and the Italians are so distinct and every way pronounced that their study is not only interesting but decidedly instructive. The foods of the Swiss are all such as tend to create physical vigor, and without physical vigor there can be no sound intellectual growth. Professor Atwater as a result of his recent investigations at Wesleyan University is said to have established the fact that a pound of milk, that is about one pint, is equal in nutrition to a pound of lean meat. Milk is abundant in Switzerland. The rye bread of the country is made of the whole grain. It is therefore a naturally organized food.

THE SPANIARDS.

Some one has said, assure the average Spaniard an income of ten cents a day and he will be satisfied. The country is far from being prosperous and progressive. Bull fighting is the great national pastime, usually transpires on Sunday afternoons, and as conducted by the Spaniards is brutal and brutalizing. The carcasses of the bulls killed in the ring are sold for eating, and because of this, how otherwise than cruel could be the Spanish character? The French writers about Spanish life and customs are a unit in saying that the cookery of the country is abominable. The Spaniard is a small eater. The national dish is the chick pea in association with sausage, pork, and other things. Olive oil, more rancid, if that be possible, than that of the Italians, is also much eaten throughout the country of the Dons. The offensive odor of rancid oil permeates the atmosphere, let alone the interior of the homes. Everywhere there is want, poverty, and destitution in Spain, and yet she above all nations has had the opportunity to be rich and prosperous. She is now a dying dynasty, and if not because of an ignorant domestic science, what other cause can be assigned for it?

Remember that thy body is but a little thing, and needs but little, as the foot needs but a covering, and not a brilliant ornament of gold, silver, and purple embroidery.—Epictetus.

If you have two cakes of bread, sell one and buy a narcissus, for bread is the food of the body, the narcissus is food for the soul.—Mahomet.

Truth always comes as Christ came, in the garb of absolute simplicity.—Le Gallienne.

Of the Invisible, wise men speak in figures, by reverent symbols.—Buddha.

PEACH SNOW.

One cup of sweet cream, one cup of sugar, one quart of sliced peaches, whites of two eggs. Add half the sugar to the cream and stir until it is dissolved, then add the stiffly beaten whites. Place the sliced peaches in a dish, sprinkle with the remainder of the sugar, pour the cream over, and serve at once. The cream, eggs, and fruit should be kept on ice for at least two hours before the dessert is prepared.

PEACH BETTY.

Mix three cups of fine bread-crumbs, one-half a cup of granulated sugar, one heaping teaspoonful of powered cinnamon, and a dash of salt. Melt two generous tablespoonfuls of butter and stir in with the crumbs. Sprinkle a layer of these in the bottom of a deep pudding dish which has been well buttered, then add a layer of peeled and quartered peaches. Continue thus until the dish is full, having crumbs on top. This must be baked about forty minutes, keeping closely covered for half that time. Serve while hot with sweetened cream or rich milk.

THE VALUE OF SLEEP.

Blessings on him who invented sleep, says the redoubtable Sancho Panza. Few people realize the importance of repose to the healthy and vigorous, as well as to the sickly or infirm. It is by maintaining the perfect equilibrium between mental and bodily activity and by the recuperative energy attained by absolute rest, that "Nature's sweet restorer" subserves its highest functions; and from the cradle to the grave a calm and healthy slumber is a perpetual safeguard against bodily derangement. We guard with tender solicitude the balmy rest of infant years; yet as life advances we are apt to become remiss, considering adult repose less imperative, though knowing that our increasing years are attended by a corresponding waste of animal tissues and an almost imperceptible yet sure decline of circulatory vigor. The humble farmer who is drowsy at seven and sleeping sonorously at eight is wiser far and enjoys, as a rule, greater health and longevity than the votary of fashion who considers midnight the rational hour for retiring.

THE AVERAGE STANDARD OF HEALTH.

The healthy pulse of an adult male person should be firm, not compressible, but sensibly urged through the artery, notwithstanding pressure, yet neither hard, conveying a shock to the touch, sudden and twitching, nor like a thread worming its way beneath the fingers; but moderately full, even, regular—from 70 to 75 beats in the minute.

If the pulse be habitually slower or quicker, we should assume this as an individual standard, because instances are upon record of the pulse of healthy adult males varying from 30 to 50 beats. Young infants are known to have a pulse numbering from 140 to 150 beats. If the skin be moist at a natural heat, and not flushed, this would be no sign of disease. The pulse also varies before and after meals.

The healthy pulse of an adult female should number from 80 to 85 beats in the minute; but we should not anticipate as strong or full a pulse in a woman as in a man; nor, indeed, should we always attach much importance to the casual quickening of the pulse in highly nervous females.

The healthy pulse of a child from seven to fourteen years of age should number from 80 to 86 beats in a minute.

The healthy pulse of a child under seven years old, from the period of teething, may be stated at from 86 to 96 beats to the minute.

The healthy pulse of an infant before teething may be stated at from 100 to 120 beats in the minute, according as the child is robust or weakly; the robust infant generally exhibiting a less frequent but stronger pulsation. The healthy pulse of the first stage of declining life may be generally stated: for the male, at 70 beats; and for the female, at 75 beats in the minute.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

By Uncle Joseph.

Fig. 516.—A. P., New York.—The saying that "the child is the father of the man" is exemplified in the charac-



FIG. 516.—A. P., NEW YORK.

ter of the lad whose portrait is before us; he has not the gush and impulse of boyhood, but rather the maturity of a well-seasoned mind. Though we cannot help admiring the thoughtful expression on the face, yet we prefer to see the boyishness of youth and the fun and humor suitable to a lad of his age. He seems so well balanced that it would be difficult to point out any weaknesses. It is seldom that we find a character that has not some failing, but here is an example of wonderful harmony of mind. He is able to say just the right thing at the right time, instead of the wrong thing as so many do, and blunder along at that. He has the polished manners of a gentleman, not the gay sportiveness of a child. His forehead is well developed in all the central faculties, hence, if he were left with responsibility he would plan out his work beforehand and attend to everything himself. He is highly affectionate, and will make permanent friendships. We do not know when we have seen so much harmony of body and mind as in him.

Fig. 517.—Maurice Lund Becker, London, England.—This child will be known for his keen intelligence. He is about as perfect as a child can be at six weeks old. For one so young his Causality is more fully represented than is common; he will be a fine little reasoner, and will be a cute questioner. His artistic qualities are very distinctly developed, Ideality, Constructiveness, and Imitation being very large. He will be a good talker, a regular chatterbox, and a fine companion. He has wonderfully keen perceptions of character, and will be quick in forming his likes and dislikes. His imagination will be very active, and he will call for stories, fairy stories, without end. He will be orderly, for a boy, and appears to take after his grandmother (who is looking down upon him) in this particular, as the arch of his eye is just like hers. He will remember people's faces very quickly, and will not want his mother

out of his sight, and will monopolize her attention if she consents to it, for he is not one who will allow himself to be forgotten.

POINTS FOR MOTHERS.

Here are some points for mothers in the management of their children, which, if carefully studied and followed out, would solve very nearly all the puzzling problems with which mothers so often find themselves perplexed. Study

(1) To understand your children.
(2) To feel with them.
(3) To bear with them.



FIG. 517.—MAURICE LUND BECKER.

(4) To make them happy and useful.
(5) To lead them by love.
(6) To punish as rarely as possible, and when it must be done, to think a long time how best to do it.

PHYSICAL CULTURE OF CHILDREN.

All outdoor games that involve running and active movement of any kind are useful adjuncts in physical development. An immense amount of exercise is taken under the guise of diversion. Battledore and shuttlecock, which was long a favorite amusement, is a capital indoor game where there is a room to play it, and might be revived with advantage. Bean-bags, colored bags filled with beans and aimed at a ring or other mark, and the form of quoits played on shipboard with rings of rope may be utilized to furnish exercise on rainy days. Especial attention should be paid to ventilation when the children are exercising indoors. The respiration is quickened, the lungs demand more air, and there should be a plentiful supply of oxygen to meet it. Impure air poisons the delicate tissues of children; that which has been devitalized by passing through the lungs is unfit to be breathed again. If the impurities with which it is loaded could be visible we would shrink from inhaling it, and wonder at our folly when by raising the window a fresh supply is at our command.

THE CARE OF THE EARS.

Never meddle with the ear if a foreign body, such as a bead, button, or seed, enters it; leave it absolutely alone, but have a physician attend to it. More damage has been done by injudicious attempts at the extraction of a foreign body than could ever come from its presence in the ear.

Never put anything into the ear for the relief of toothache.

Never wear cotton in the ears if they are discharging pus.

Never apply a poultice to the inside of the canal of the ear.

Never drop anything into the ear unless it has been previously warmed.

Never use anything but a syringe and warm water for cleansing the ears from pus.

Never strike or box a child's ears; this has been known to rupture the drum-head and cause incurable deafness.

Never wet the hair, if you have any tendency to deafness; wear an oiled-silk cap when bathing, and refrain from diving.

Never scratch the ears with anything but the finger if they itch. Do not use the head of a pin, hairpins, pencil tips or anything of that nature.

News of the Month.

The question of the Alaska boundary seems difficult to settle, but not impossible of solution. The limitations set down in the Treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain seem fairly simple, but they are unfortunately interpreted differently by the two parties. Canada asserts that the ten American leagues should be measured not from the salt-water line along the Lynn Canal, but from the outer coastline of the islands; that there is a distinct range of mountains parallel to the coast, and that the line should follow the crest of that range. The United States, on the other hand, asserts very positively that the mountains referred to do not constitute a distinct range, and that the boundary line should follow the indentations of the coast, including the so-called Lynn Canal, to a distance of ten leagues or thirty miles from the water line.

It is stated that long ago Great Britain recognized this latter boundary for which we are now contending. Canada, it is easy to see, is anxious to possess a right of passage under her own control from the coast to the now valuable Alaskan possessions, which include the Klondyke region, and it is not at all likely that the American Government will concede the extreme claims of Canada. Yet America seems willing to lease a port on the Lynn Canal to Canada, thus affording her that access to the coast, the desire for which is at the bottom of the entire dispute.

The Transvaal question is not, says Mr. Chamberlain, a question of a five or seven years' franchise, but of the power and authority of the empire and of the position of Great Britain in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain justified the right of intervention, first, because it was the right of every civilized power to protect its own subjects; secondly, because Great Britain had the right of intervention under the convention as the suzerain power; and thirdly, because the convention had been broken in letter and in spirit.

According to Senor Ramony Capol, the eminent Spanish anatomist, the gray cell of the brain is a thoroughly independent character, his only relation to other cells being that of neighbors, with whom he communicates with pleasure when any impression or sensation arouses him sufficiently to think it worth passing along. When he is tired of this neighborly chat he closes his talk, and then it is the owner of the gray cells wonders why his brain machinery refuses to work. The gray cell has, according to this author's idea, the name "Nervone" on his door-plate.

Who would have heard of Dreyfus had it not been for the strange conspiracy of which he has been made the victim. Certainly his is a case of greatness thrust upon a man, but most people would prefer to be obscure all their lives than be the prisoner of Devil's Island. Still it is much that the world at large believes in his innocence, while the new president has proved his demo-

cratic peasant blood by refusing to submit to army dictation. The forced retirement of General De Negries is a blow at the military ring which has brought so much scandal on France, and makes a good American feel like crying "Vive le Republique!"

Now that the best of bicycles have dropped from $125 and $150 to from $25 to $40, the average citizen thinks he can wait for his automobile until it also drops from its present high figures of $1,000 and $2,000 to the limits of a moderate purse. Eating no oats, requiring no grooming, calling for no barn room, this new steed offers advantages over the old-time roadster.

Book Reviews.

"Education."—An introduction to its Principles and their Psychological Foundations. By H. Holman, M.A. Isbister & Co., Limited. London.

The object of this book is to give the beginner a clear outline of education as a science, and its aim is to make it more or less a text-book, but the writer has endeavored to avoid—what is so often the blot on such books—to dogmatise or bring every point down to a formula. The writer claims for his book that it is entirely original.

His ideal is certainly a high one, and that it may prove to set forth a pure science of education is an aim, although he is not over hopeful that it will be more than a helpful suggestion toward a more perfect solution of the problem. He has striven to find a scientific basis for pure educational theory, and to directly and systematically develop therefrom the great educational principles; thus deriving that body of definite and dependant educational truths which constitutes the science of education.

The unifying element of his work has been the evolutionary principle, and his desire has been to show that all the great educationalists have been working toward that end. Thus he has traced the progress of ages from Plato and Aristotle to Comenius, and from Comenius to Herbert and Spencer. His own personal experience has been varied from being a practical teacher of infants, of boys and girls in primary and elementary schools, in private families, and later, of men and women at a University and a University College. He has also taught an East End gamin the elements of the three R's, and has coached students for honors in examinations at Cambridge. He has gone further and has had charge of the training of teachers, and a short experience as an inspector of schools. Certainly the reflection on this varied experience ought to be instructive and helpful, and from a study of writings on education, and of the mental sciences (with the exception of the greatest one of all, Phreno-psychology) he has endeavored to formulate the great central truths of a pure science of education.

Much of the book is the outcome of lectures given to students, hence on that account they are more valuable and practical. He first takes up the scope of education, and then enlarges on the general principle of mind, its divisions so far as psychologists will admit of them, such as memory, subconsciousness, attention and association, willing, etc.; but the great lack of the book, as a text-book, is that it is not definite enough; it talks in too visionary a manner of the "Principle of Analysis and Synthesis," of "Sources of Knowledge," "From the Concrete to the Abstract," and "The Simple to the Complex," "Environments" and "Stimuli." Oh! how much might be gained if George Combe's and Spurzheim's practical ideas had only been included, or some of Fowler's suggestions on "The Training of the Mind." But all such books tend to a larger comprehension of a subject of which they only but touch the fringe. Such a book is, however, more enjoyable reading than the most up-to-date, especially the chapters on "Mental Development" and "Mind."

The Opening Exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology.

The commencement exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology were held on the first Tuesday of September, in the hall of the Institute, 27 East Twenty-first Street, New York City.

Dr. Julius King presided, and gave an interesting address, which was in part as follows

"It affords me great pleasure to assist this afternoon at the opening of the Institute and welcome the friends and students present who have come as far as from Canada in the North, and Columbus, O., in the West.

"We regret that Mrs. Wells, the president of the Institute, is not with us to shake hands with you to-day, but she is, I understand, reserving her strength until the weather is cooler. She has carried the brunt of the responsibility of maintaining the work for years, and has thoroughly understood the practical work of delineating character, and unites the name of Fowler—being a Miss Fowler before she was married—and Wells, having married S. R. Wells, who carried on the work with her until his death.

"Of the work of the Institute I can speak with experience, being a graduate, though not an officer, of the Institute; therefore I can speak with more freedom. I would like to say how much I benefited by the instruction I received. I do not call myself a Phrenologist, but wherever I go I find people are always glad for me to tell them something about themselves, and I always find opportunities to throw out hints in one way or another by the aid of Phrenology or physiognomy. I can tell you one thing, that if anyone joins the course he will receive so much help for his future work, business, or profession that he will never regret the time or money thus expended.

"To those who have come prepared to study I would say, devote your time as thoroughly as possible to your work, and when you want to see the sights of the great city, go to Miss Fowler and she will tell you what to see. I am going to present her with a duplicate of the first key that unlocked the gates of the city of New York, and no doubt she can use it for you now."

Mr. King here presented the key, which looked old, worn, and rusty, and to which was attached a piece of old chain.

He then called upon Miss Fowler, as vice-president of the Institute, to speak.

Miss Fowler, when thanking Dr. King for the emblematic key, said that it suggested to her mind far more than the unlocking of New York City. It was typical of what we needed to properly examine all the subjects that were coming before us during the next few weeks.

The key that unlocked success in any work was interest. No one could succeed in any line without he loved his work better than his own leisure. Definite love and interest would unlock the door that opened to us the study of anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Jurisprudence, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, and Oratory, and she hoped that all the students would be terribly in earnest in prosecuting their studies during the session, then we should find the key to be typical of a golden one, hence one of great value. Phrenology was certainly a key to unlock the mysteries of life, all subjects hinged upon it and it was universally needed.

Miss Fowler further said—

We are visibly reminded to-day of a Swedish proverb, namely, "God lights his fire in every human soul. Some He makes large tapers, and some He makes small candles. They burn as long as they last, and when they are burnt out God sets others in their places that there may be always lights to shed light.' But we regret, nevertheless, the enforced absence of some of our pioneer workers, who, though absent in form, are present in spirit. Mrs.

Wells is one to whom we refer, and presently I will read you her letter; the other is Dr. Drayton, whose mother has just passed away at the mature age of eighty-six, and he writes to say that he regrets he will not be able to join us. Of the host of other workers who have passed on to a higher sphere we would say a word in tribute as to their glorious efforts for the cause. Gall, the father of Phrenology, and Spurzheim, who was known in this country and who was buried at Mount Auburn cemetery in Boston, and Combe, the indefatigable writer on science, as well as my father, L. N. Fowler, his brother, O. S. Fowler, and Mr. S. R. Wells, and, more recently, Professor Sizer, among others, have been the mainstay of the century's impulse of Phrenology in this country for the past fifty years, but we are thankful to state that, while these noble workers have passed on to their eternal rest, we have with us to-day, and expect to have join us during the term, many new and yet not new friends to the science. New in the phrase that they have not all lectured before for the Institute course, old in the sense that they have long been associated with thought and work of a phrenological character.

"We feel perfectly certain that Phrenology is of so much use to the community that it has come among us to stay; for all truth lives.

"A little more than one hundred years ago Dr. Gall brought forward his new method of studying the mind, and we are reminded to-day that it is thirty-three years since the American Institute of Phrenology opened its first session. The years which have intervened have been those of intense interest; more than six hundred students have taken the course, many of whom are now in the field, while others have taken up the study simply for private or personal improvement. All, we believe, have been stimulated to greater advancement, and many we have been able to trace are doing excellent work as the result of their study.

"People ask me if Phrenology is as much thought of and is doing as much good now as it did fifty years ago. Our answer is that it is doing ten-fold the work it did at that period, and we know this by the literature that is being asked for and the examinations that are being made.

"This is a period of horseless carriages, and, being in its incipient stage, we are inclined to turn round and look at every new design that appears upon the street, but in fifty years' time they will be so common that we shall not think of looking at them as oddities; so, with Phrenology, it has become so universally believed that its acceptance causes no comment, as it did when it first started its career. To-day a Phrenologist is expected to know more than the alphabet of his science to succeed in the art of delineating character. A lady said to me, this morning: 'You must know, Miss Fowler, all the various nerves and fibres of the brain to interpret my little boy's character so accurately;' but this does not seem strange to us who are in the work, as we are asked so many questions with regard to health, occupation, parentage, and future development. A lady even asked me the other day to describe her parents as accurately as I could, as her father died before she was born, and her mother passed away when she was four; so she asked if I could tell her any points about them, judging from her own photograph.

"Phrenology is universally accepted to-day, with a few exceptions, in our social circles, in our intellectual centres, in our business centres, and among professional men, but those who are opposed to the study of mind, brain, and character on phrenological lines are very much like those who are opposing an innocent man in the most remarkable case of modern times. They, like our opponents, try to bring forward every unimportant objection possible to prove their conclusions, but the more they oppose the more the benefits of the science are unfolded and brought to light.

"One gentleman has been in eight

successive years for an examination in as many different disguises, and each time he received the same story, more or less modified to suit the development of his faculties. He said the truth of these statements had converted many to the science, who said the science of Phrenology must be true to produce such results.

"In the *Tribune* of yesterday there was an interesting article on the expressions and countenances of the judges in the Dreyfus case, which showed to us plainly that faces and heads are being closely studied in relation to this trial.

"In an interview recently held with Mr. Ogden, the manager of Wanamaker's great store, he said that the great difference between the educated and the uneducated business man was that the former was able to read in the countenances of his customers their wishes, and could suit the selection of articles to their tastes, while the latter was not an adept in reading character at a glance and often lost his customers by forcing goods upon them which they did not want.

"Instead of the man with the 'hoe,' it is the man with the rightly directed brains that does the work of to-day, and the man who wants to make the most of himself in the world is forced to the conclusion that he must have a knowledge of mental science to find out how he can make the most of his talents, and whether he is to be the 'Man with the Brush,' or the 'Man with the Pen,' or the 'Man with the Scalpel.'

"The time is coming when all the schools will teach Phrenology, or Phreno-psychology. I was able, during the summer, when away in Boston and the neighborhood, to show a number of psychologists the use of Phrenology in their laboratory work. The ground is being prepared by the introduction of the study of psychology, but that is not practical enough, and therefore it will not be so very long before the subject that was so dear to Dr. Gall will be studied in all its various branches. The questions of heredity and hygiene are attracting more attention than at any previous period, and especially from a phrenological standpoint.

"We are being asked, How can the study of Phrenology help to increase the memory? and there is not a subject that is studied in our high-schools to-day but would be more easily taught and understood if Phrenology was the basis of the teaching.

"We are interested, in our present Session, in the unfolding of the new psychology, and 'the new mental therapeutics,' and this year we shall have some eminent specialists in this department to lecture to the class.

"Dr. Hicks, from New Jersey, is going to give a special series of twelve lectures on anatomy, physiology, and insanity.

"Dr. Osgood Mason, Dr. Charles Brodie Patterson, and Dr. C. O. Sahler will introduce the subject of psychology or the new therapeutics.

"Dr. Brandenburg will lecture on hygiene, and Dr. Holbrook, who is so well known as a hygienist, will lecture on heredity.

"Dr. Buchtel will speak to us on 'Success in Life'; Dr. Amory H. Bradford will lecture on 'The Friendship of Books,' and besides these we have our staff lecturers on Phrenology, physiognomy, philosophy, and the history of Phrenology.

"More details of the work we shall be able to give from week to week, but we hope to have with us our President when the weather becomes a little cooler. We must not forget that all natures, physical, spiritual, and mental, are influenced by the great laws of evolution and environment, therefore the study of Phrenology will aid us very largely in understanding these questions."

Miss Fowler then said that Mrs. Wells, President of the American Institute of Phrenology, had sent her a letter of regret at her enforced absence, which read as follows:

It is after a struggle and with regret that the conclusion has come to me that it would be unwise for me to attempt to join you to meet the assembled members of the Institute class for 1899. The heat

of the summer has affected me some. It becomes necessary for me to trust you and your helpers to conduct this meeting. This is my first absence since the commencement of the Institute in 1866, except 1896, after my fall down the stairs. Should my strength return with the return of cool weather it will be my pleasure to mingle with our friends of the precious and useful science and assist your efforts. Dr. Drayton has been, I think, at the opening of every session from its beginning and will be present with, and assist you to inaugurate the session of 1899, unless prevented by unavoidable circumstances, and other friends will endeavor to more than fill the vacancies caused by the "falling out of line" of those who have passed to their reward, or who are absent from other causes. Dr. King has been a good helper heretofore, and Drs. Brandenburg and Holbrook, let me hope, will be present and give their aid.

My spirit will be with you, though my body be absent. The presence or absence of no one person need make or mar the success of an enterprise if our heavenly Father gives us the spirit of self-reliance as well as faith in his assistance, and a willingness to be faithful in our own behalf. Many loyal letters from former members of the classes of the Institute convince me that those who come to learn "how they can best fill their niche" in this life will both bring and receive a blessing, and the world will be the better for their having lived in it. That the exceptions are few is the wish of

Charlotte Fowler Wells,
Pres. of Amer. Inst. of Phrenology.

Dr. King then called upon Dr. Brandenburg, who said in part—He was glad to be able to be with the friends and students that afternoon as he had never missed being absent during the past twelve fears, and his interest, which was first awakened when he became a student at the Institute, had deepened every year.

He thought we ought to see more clearly every year the beauty and the usefulness of Phrenology. There was no subject like it for educating the whole mind, therefore he could confidently urge all who were uncertain about taking up the study to do so, as he was sure they would come to his opinion before they had gone very far.

He believed all teachers should understand the subject so as to handle the children with success.

As Dr. Holbrook and Dr. Henry Buchtel were unavoidably absent, Dr. King then called upon Mr. Tiers to address the meeting.

Mr. Tiers said he had been with the Institute since its infancy and had helped to spread Phrenology, in his way, all over the country. He had supplied drawings and paintings for hundreds of students, and, although not a professional Phrenologist, he had studied all parts of the subject, from the intricate cells and fibres of the brain to the expressions of cell life in the face. He valued Phrenology as his best friend and would not part with it for any price. He agreed with the speaker who said Phrenology helped the study of all the sciences.

Dr. King here gave some personal experience on the value of Phrenology in the schools.

Mr. Piercy then spoke of the scope of the work, and the meeting was brought to a close.

A Story of Captain Whopper, U. S. A.

By The Rev. Charles Josiah Adams.

I, Captain Whopper, U. S. A., am not taken for what I consider my value. True, I am not tall, but why a man should be measured by his inches I cannot see. Grant was not very tall, nor was Alexander, nor Napoleon. Then I have always to have my hats made to order—even when an accident has

happened to the only one which I have along when I am away from home. My size is not carried in the trade; it is too small. But does it follow that I have fewer brains than the man who wears a hat of a larger size? Hasn't Byron said that "some men are all brains"? Ahem! Coming out some time ago from where I was dining I found a servant in the hall, with my hat in his hand; other servants were about him. They were laughing. One was saying:

"Get on to the size!"

Another said: "Yes, and the shape! It makes me think of the triangle with which the balls are placed for the first shot in pool."

Those servants dispersed quickly enough, I can tell you, when they saw me. My forehead may be rather narrow, my head may be very wide, in proportion, at the top, behind; but all this talk about the shape of a man's head indicating his character makes me weary. The absurdity! Though I do not often go to church—that I shall have to do so more frequently in the future, however, you will see directly—though, I say, I do not often go to church, I was induced, the other evening, to go to hear the Rev. Mr. Emberson. I was in a very conspicuous place; but I sat up during all the prayers. Mr. Emberson must have noticed my doing so, for when he came to make the announcements he remarked (that man can say the most awful things that I ever heard uttered from the chancel!) that sitting up during the prayers was not the proper thing, or words to that effect, and that nobody did sit up while others were kneeling excepting one, who, were he turned upside down, would go through the bottom of the pew as would an awl. Somebody told me afterward that he meant to intimate that my head comes to a point at the rear of its top. You don't suppose that he knows anything about Phrenology, do you? A fellow called me pop-eyes the other day, and remarked that I talked entirely too much about myself—I am always careful not to talk much about anybody else; I do not like to give offence. When I resented the remark about I being the favorite theme of my own talking, the fellow said:

"Psha! you're no wider between the ears than a rabbit!"

I wonder what he meant? What's not being wide between the ears got to do with resenting an insult? Beg your pardon. I'm not talking too much about myself now, am I? No? Thank you! But why do you grin? No matter. There are some things which I have never been able to understand, and one of them is why people grin, or smile, or laugh. I have never done such a thing in my life. My forehead recedes too much, and is too narrow at the top? There you are again! But I must tell my story:

I am a soldier. But I have never seen a battle. Indeed, I have never pulled a trigger at anything more dangerous than a target or a bird—and very seldom at the latter—not because of any mawkish sentimentality— a soldier should be above that; but because a bird is so apt to move. Because of this characteristic of birds, the fellows say that I could not hit a stuffed owl—in making which remark they laugh, guffaw, and emit those cackling sounds which irritate me so much, and which evidence to me that man is lower than what, in his self-esteem, he calls the lower animals. The lower animals never laugh. I hate laughter. The fellows are always laughing when I am about. They laugh the most when I walk erectly, throw out my chest, roll the ends of my mustachios with my thumbs and index fingers, and look fierce, as a soldier ought to look.

(To be continued.)

THE

Phrenological Journal

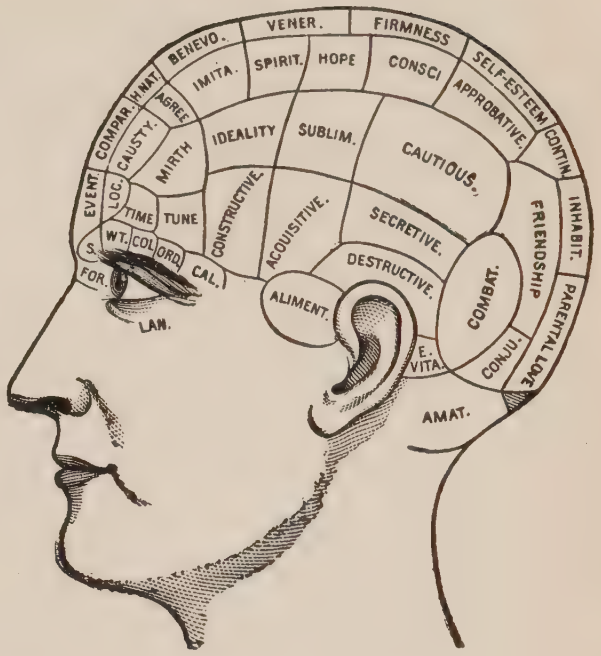
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

(1838)

AND THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, OCTOBER, 1899.

Brain Rest.

The man with an idea has ever changed the face of the world.

Brain rest is the great need of the age. Those who are in need of it should take a course of instruction in Phrenology at the American Institute of Phrenology, New York City, or at the Fowler Institute, London. Such a course will give them a clearer insight into the workings of the mind than any other treatment. Nervousness is the great brain trouble, and this can be cured by first examining the cause, and secondly, applying the remedy.

Business men are often surrounded by the excitement of mental worries and continuous strain, and they lose their health before they know it.

The brain cannot do without sleep, and the brain worker should encourage more rest, even if he takes it in short periods, by cessation from work during the day.

Hygienists are daily reminding people that the brain cannot work well unless it has its regular periods of rest.

Phrenologists have been laying down that rule for years. The study of the brain and nervous system is just as important to them as it is to physicians. We need to learn how to conserve our energy.

The JOURNAL shows its international character this month in its leading articles. Sir Thomas Lipton belongs to the British Isles, the Isle where he was born happened to be Ireland, though he is now on American soil. He is tall and gentlemanly in bearing, and has cultivated an independent spirit and a full share of self-confidence. The article on Captain Dreyfus is cosmopolitan in character, and is alike interesting to all countries.

Some contradictory statements have

been made concerning him, some of which are, we believe, groundless. His slim Frenchmanlike figure appears to bear an equal development of the motive and mental characteristics. The Social faculties which by some are considered small, should be described as being more particularly large in the Centres of Philoprogenitiveness and Inhabitiveness; making him patriotic and a home-lover. Had he more of the vital-temperament he would be able to round out the angularities of his features, which, with peace of mind and rest of body, we trust he will be able to cultivate. The article on Samoa is one that is alike interesting to Englishmen and Americans, for all the world has had its eye on Samoa, the home of Stevenson.

A PHRENOLOGIST IN ERROR.

In the September number of the JOURNAL will be found an article on Ingersoll, with a front and side view of his head; and as no description of him has appeared since 1885 in the PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, we would like to make the following observations. In a recent number of "Leslie's Weekly" it is stated that—

"Ingersoll was not to blame for his agnosticism, that a Phrenologist declares he lacked a 'religious bump.'"..

The paragraph goes on to say:

"Of all the tributes to and criticisms of the late Colonel Ingersoll's sentiments heard since his sudden and untimely death, none is more remarkable than that of a Phrenologist who declares that while he himself is a sincere believer in religion he cannot conscientiously criticize the conduct of Colonel Ingersoll because, as a Phrenologist, he realizes that the Colonel was not to blame for his atheistic and agnostic utterances. This Phrenologist, who may or may not speak from absolute knowledge of the facts, declares that Ingersoll was born an unbeliever; that he not only lacked the bump of Veneration, but that in place of this organ, which is of and on the head of nearly every civilized human being, a distinct depression existed, while the organs of Hope, Ideality, Wit, and Individuality were well developed."

The above quotation, which we give in full, in order to explain the true position that Phrenology takes, shows that the Phrenologist in question was speaking without absolute knowledge, and that instead of there being a small development of Veneration in Ingersoll's head there was more than is common; we refer our readers to his portraits for a vindication of this fact. But even if there were but little of that faculty, that fact would not have made Ingersoll an atheist. Again, no Phrenologist of standing would have used the word "bump" as applied to a phrenological organ. It is our belief that Colonel Ingersoll could have made as earnest and ardent a Christian worker as any one who goes by that name. It is not the organ of Veneration that causes a man to be an infidel; in fact, we know of no faculty that makes a man one.

Unbelief is a matter of choice and conviction, but Phrenology does not say that a man must be an unbeliever or that he is not to blame because he is an agnostic; Phrenology has never destroyed a person's accountability, and it never will, as long as the subject is rightly understood, and this should be distinctly realized by all believers in the science as well as anti-phrenologists. We confidently think that if Ingersoll had been nurtured in a different Christian atmosphere, instead of the one where circumstances placed him, we

should have had an ardent upholder of Christian truths, for Ingersoll was a man who was fearless in expressing his opinions of what he considered to be right, but having taken the stand, early in life, contrary to his father's wishes, he maintained that position and made himself believe that he was right in his estimate of the future.

When comparing Ingersoll's head with that of the once celebrated Member of Parliament for Northampton, in England, Charles Bradlaugh, we find them similar in development.

DO BABIES THINK?

Scientists prove what phrenologists and mothers have known for a long time.

The problem of the early expression of mind in babies is attracting some attention in France. In an article in the "Open Court," an eminent psychologist has just taken the trouble to prove a few points on the above subject. If you ask a fond mother whether her baby can think, she will tell you, "Bress its icke soul, of tourse it tan," and can give you daily examples to demonstrate the fact.

This writer, however, cites the case of a child of Preyer, aged thirty-one weeks. He says, "All bottles look alike to him," but a little later he invented the word "mom," which he applied to water bottles, fruit jars, flower vases, and, of course, to his own particular bottle.

Taine records the case of a baby who heard a watch tick and immediately pointed to the clock. These instances are supposed to prove comparison, the sense of analogy.

The same child would point to some picture when any one asked, "Where is the baby?" because some one had once shown her the picture of the Christ child, and said: "That's the baby."

Darwin's grandchild was a fine baby. He says: "The child, who was just beginning to speak, called a duck 'quack,' and by special association it also called water 'quack.' By an appreciation of the resemblance of qualities it next extended the term 'quack' to denote all birds and insects on the one hand, and all fluid substances on the other. By a still more delicate appreciation of resemblance, the child eventually called all the coins 'quack,' because on the back of a French sou it had once seen the representation of an eagle."

Curiously enough, children learn numbers very slowly. They can gabble off the names of the numbers—can "count," as the saying is—without the slightest idea of what they mean.

European children of average intelligence know the numbers up to ten when they are six or seven years old. They are ten years old before they know 100.

For this reason the Brahmins teach children of the lowest class to count up to four only. The second class learn the numbers only up to twenty.

This development of child mind is the idea expressed in one of the recent publications of Fowler & Wells. We are awaiting with interest the future of this great subject, as we are only upon its threshold.

Those who have found it impossible to join the Institute Class this fall, can form themselves into a winter class and come later. Instruction will continue during the year.

We have in view an excellent article on Dr. Macdonald, the new President of the Methodist Conference, England.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

A. M., Danville, Ill.—We should very much enjoy seeing the photographs of your friends whom you speak about, for we have never yet found a person who is organized exactly as you describe. Probably the lady friends who are housekeepers, and whom you say do everything to make people around them comfortable, have a large domestic mind, with Friendship large, although Benevolence may not be the mainspring of their kindness toward others. You had better examine the back of their heads and see if this does not accord with their known characteristics, and let us know the result.

You speak of another friend who is a regular shrew, you say, who possesses thin lips, a thin, sharp nose and chin, who has apparently large Benevolence. Will you take the trouble to examine her head again and see if she has not a small development of the social faculties? She may be kind-hearted, though she may not show the kind-heartedness a great deal until it is called out for a special object; possibly she may have large Approbativeness and Acquisitiveness, which will prevent her from appearing in the character of a benefactor. There are so many beautiful combinations in one's character that we must look all around for the solution of our idiosyncrasies.

A., St. Louis, Mo.—The face of the child you describe indicates that in features she partakes of the mental temperament while the black and abundant hair naturally gives her the motive temperament, which adds strength to her otherwise delicate organization. All the temperaments may or may not possess a fine quality of organization, or, in other words, we may find that the motive temperament possesses just as fine a quality of organization as the mental or vital, though some persons think that only the mental temperament possesses a fine, delicate organization. Her voice, being soft and faint, naturally comes to her from her mental temperament, but the delicacy you speak of may be the result of her very fine quality.

Gertrude, New York City.—You speak of two ladies, each of whom possesses goodness, intelligence, and refinement of mind; one of whom possesses facial beauty, the other is absolutely plain in features. You wish to know what is the reason of this. There are many reasons for the difference in the facial expression of these two women; inheritance is one and temperament is another. One woman may have goodness, intelligence, and refinement, and take after her father, and be somewhat masculine in type and possess a motive temperament, while the other lady, possessing the same attributes of character, may show a vital temperament, and take after her mother, and thus add color of features and symmetry of outline in accordance therewith. We are doubtful, however, whether, when they are both known and thoroughly understood, the one will receive more attention and be more beloved than the other, for many plain women are more attractive than the most beautiful in facial outline, for the former are often less self-conceited than the latter. Find out for us if it is not the case with those you describe.

A. D. M., Lawson, O. T.—You wonder, when looking at the portrait of the late Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, how it was possible that a man of so much mental power, with such large intellectual faculties, could be a Christian. We reply, that as beliefs differ, so people suit themselves or they become suited to endorse different ideas, and it is perfectly in keeping with his organization that he should adopt the Christian belief as for another man, who will not open his mind to receive light, to reject what truth there is for him. All are equally able to believe in God as their maker and Christ as their saviour, but all will not put themselves into the attitude to do so; thus the great human family is made up of anomalies, and we must be charitable in looking upon those who do not believe with us.

S. B. Y., Forest Lake, Minn.—In reply to your inquiry regarding the measurements of the cranium, we refer you to the last edition of the "Self-Instructor," which gives a table of average distances from the opening of the ear over the top of the head, and from the frontal bone in its lowest point to the occipital spine, and its circumference; also we would advise you to study Combe's "System of Phrenology," and his lectures as a guide to your inquiry. Study also the new chart that will be shortly issued, as it will contain new interesting ideas and tables.

A Secret of Success.—The Lord Chief Justice, in an interesting speech to the students of the Birkbeck Institution, advised them not to try to learn something about everything, but to learn everything about something in particular. The secret of success is concentration.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS. —*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

W. H. E., London.—You have considerable ambition and aspiration and will want to do great things in life. In order to achieve success you must cultivate more Cautiousness and forethought. You are too impulsive and erratic, and want to accomplish too much in a short time. Unless very careful you will exhaust your powers prematurely. You are fairly well endowed intellectually; are sharp, prompt, and keen in perception, very fluent in expressing your ideas. Make up your mind to think more and talk less. Never be in a hurry to open your mind to strangers, else they will take advantage of you. You are a jolly good fellow among your friends, but never sufficiently on your guard. Learn to govern yourself before you attempt to read others, and persistently apply yourself to one thing at a time.

No. 467.—F. M. M., Beaver Falls, Pa.—The photographs of this lad indicate that he possesses a large head for his age, and, fortunately, he has a good development of body to support his brain power. He is a lad who will be always asking questions, for he is full of inquiry about everything, consequently he must be set to work to find out things for himself, and he must be given a standard dictionary that is illustrated so that he can answer his own questions and keep his mind busy. He will have a good many ingenious ideas to follow out, hence he will show taste and adaptiveness of mind and good inventive talent. He will want to do good in the world, and his high head indicates that he will be interested in philanthropic work, and his Benevolence and Human Nature will carry him out into the realm of discovery for the benefit of his fellow-men.

No. 468.—E. G. B., Llano, Tex.—Your photograph indicates that you are improving all the time and learning to perfect yourself as you go along. You have a strong and enduring constitution and an active motive temperament. You can work by the eye well in the practical engineering, or you could use your ingenuity in landscape-gardening or farming, but you will show to the best advantage in some mechanical work. Educate yourself as much as possible, so as to secure as high a position as you can, and do not be content with remaining on the lower rung of the ladder. You have executive ability, and this will serve you well in the pursuits we have mentioned. You must increase your Language if you want to become an agent, drummer, or good salesman.

No. 469.—S. H. R., Llano, Tex.—You have a very hungry mind, and your Acquisitiveness and Causality conspire for the same thing, namely, ideas, information, and knowledge. You would almost rather go without your dinner than a book that would give you just the information you wanted. You do not think enough of your physical requirements, and must try to eat more nourishing food, so as to fill out your body that it may be able to sustain your large brain. You are artistic and could succeed as an architect and designer. You have also literary tastes, and will be anxious to follow out your ideas in this direction. Your picture indicates considerable mathematical skill and ability, and you had better seek a work that will allow you to use it.

No. 470.—J. B. C., Streator, Ill.—This young lady could use her artistic ability in quite a number of directions, and millinery need not be her only accomplishment. She could succeed in designing, and it is a good paying business. She knows how to combine colors, hence could color her designs; she has good perceptive qualities, and is able to judge of the quality of things with considerable ability. We judge that she could succeed well were she to study elocution and voice culture. She has considerable grace about her which would enable her to take up the artistic side of gymnastics. She has a clear intellectual mind, and is well able to take a good education in any intellectual or artistic calling. She would make a good proofreader.

No. 471.—S. J. M., Weston, Ia.—We would say yes to your question, but the lady must exercise and develop her muscular system as much as possible. She has an energetic mind and may do more than many persons who are taller and less stout. She is highly sympathetic and social. The gentleman had better take up general wholesale business and attend to outdoor orders and study finance and banking as applied to business.

No. 472.—F. D. N., Newark, N. J.—If the photographs you have sent us are

correctly taken, they indicate that you have a predominance of the motive temperament, and with that you possess all the fervor, energy, and practical insight of a scientific man. You are in your element when you are driving away at seventy-five miles an hour, and should take as good an education as circumstances will favor, for you will enjoy the intellectual side of a business and you can work yourself up into being your own master and then you will have more scope and opportunity to carry out your original ideas. You have either got to use your ingenuity in propelling business and in increasing trade through your inventions and power of contrivance, or you have got to devote yourself to study and use your inventiveness in a practical way, as in engineering, or you could study law with the object of becoming a real estate agent, for you could buy property and would enjoy the outdoor occupation better than a close indoor, sedentary one. You should take up photography along with the real estate business, for you would succeed well in it.

No. 473.—W. A. S., Omaha, Neb.—You have an active, wide-awake nature, one capable of getting through a great amount of work, consequently you will have no idle time and will make work fly when you get at it, but you may have a little difficulty in winding up your clock so as to be prepared for all that is before you. If you will give yourself time to think, work, and eat, you will make your mark in the world. If you allow your Continuity to fly off from one thing to another you will never be very consecutive in your thoughts, and will not accomplish as much in the long run. You could make a fine business man, and will know how to superintend and lay out work. You will also be tempted to enter the arena of public work, and it would not be surprising if you became interested in politics; if so, study law and prepare yourself to become an attorney and work yourself up into public affairs.

No. 474.—D. C. L., England.—Has a strong, wiry organization, and is well adapted for mechanical labor, as a blacksmith, engine fitter, or builder. He is very positive, too much so, but he is reliable, just, and can be depended upon to do his work faithfully. He has a strong perceptive intellect, and is very practical, observant, with a good general memory; he will learn quickly and make good use of his opportunities. He will not be content to remain a workman, he will want to be in a responsible position and take the lead. While in his youth he should be careful to follow the advice of others.

FIELD NOTES.

FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The winter sesion opened on September 20th with an address by the president, W. Brown, Esq., J. P., on the "Progress of Phrenology." This address will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL with a full report of the meeting.

In future lectures will be given on the first and third Wednesdays in the month. All interested in Phrenology are heartily welcomed. Lecturers for October will be Mr. D. T. Elliott on the 4th and the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, F.F.I., on the 18th. On November 1st J. T. Desai, Esq., of India, will be the lecturer.

Mr. A. W. Williams, F.F.I., has had a lengthy stay at Aberystwyth. His lectures have been well attended and his work greatly appreciated by the visitors to this lovely seaside resort.

We have heard of many Phrenologists who are on the wing, but reports have not reached us of their winter programmes, on going to press.

Mr. J. T. Desai returns to India in November, and Mr. Lepage returned to Venezuela in August. The world is very small after all.

Miss L. Hendin, A.F.I., has been practising Phrenology at Felixstowe during the summer holidays; her delineations have given general satisfaction. This lady is a promising Phrenologist.

Miss S. Dexter and Miss E. Higgs, Fellows of Fowler Institute, have been spending a holiday in Switzerland. During the month of October Miss E. Higgs, F.F.I., will be lecturing and practicing Phrenology in Glasgow.

Our provincial friends who are unable to attend the classes for the study of the science at the Institute should write for information respecting our lessons through the post. This branch of our work is well patronized and much appreciated by our students.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE NOTES.

Mr. A. H. Welch has been lecturing at St. Catherines, Canada.

Mr. George Morris has been spending the summer in Minneapolis.

George T. Byland, F.A.I.P. of 1898, writes: "The water of the spa here, rest, good company, Bourbon, one or the other, or all combined, have renewed my youth, and I propose to return to Ohio and make the phrenological fur fly about two weeks hence. Boston, Ky.

Professor Owen H. Williams is now in Philadelphia, Pa.

A. M. GROWDEN, LECTURER,
Graduate Class '88.

Subjects: "Character Building and Phrenology," "How to be Somebody, or the Relation Between Phrenology and Your Place in Life."

He will also describe character from photos. Address, Findlay, O.

The American Institute of Phrenology is now in session and is open to receive students who desire to perfect themselves in the science and art of character reading and the study of man in all his relations in life.

Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Denver, Col., writes that he is forming a Phrenological Society in Denver. He says: "I have been studying Phrenology for over ten years, and find it the key to success, health, and happiness." We wish him every success.

We intend leaving this city in a few weeks. We are doing well. Examine a large number every day. Shall increase my order for books shortly.

Dr. W. K. Burr, Portland, Ore.

I have been very much pleased with the magazine, and think the article "A Talk upon the Faculties" especially helpful and interesting.

Miss Carrie S. Engberry,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Professor L. Hummel, A.I.P., lectured in the Temperance Hall, Port Reading, N. J., September 6th to 16th, inclusive.

Mr. Charles F. Sermin, 2130 Forbes Street, Pittsburg, Pa., may be communicated with for the Fowler & Wells Company's publications. He has taken up an agency this fall in Pittsburg and will be pleased to receive orders.

Professor D. F. McDonald is just returning from Alaska to Vancouver, B. C.

J. and M. Rutter write from Ocean Grove.

PRIZE OFFERS.

We have heard a good deal lately about "The Man with the Hoe." What about "The Man with the Brain?" A year's subscription to the JOURNAL will be given as a prize to the best reply in verse or prose. A knowledge of Phrenology is essential.

For the best (Phrenological) New Year's story will be given a free subscription to the JOURNAL. November 6th latest date.

The yearly lectures in connection with the American Institute of Phrenology will commence on November 1st at eight o'clock. These lectures are given on the first Wednesday of every month.

We call our readers' attention to the advertisement relative to the Institute and Library.

X-RAYS ON THE BRAIN.

A very interesting paper was recently read by Mr. W. B. Delamatre before the Illinois Homœopathic Association of Chicago on the use of X-rays in the diagnosis of injury to the skull and in brain disorders. He found it necessary to take photographs, as they enable the location and extent of the fracture or other injury to be discovered with much greater exactness than a mere observation with the vacuum tube. In some cases of insanity a diagnosis by means of the X-rays had been found of assistance either in showing abnormal conditions, rendering operation useless, or indications that might render it hopeful. Circumscribing thickness of the skull was readily indicated by means of the rays, and tumors and abscesses had also been detected by the same agency. In the case of blood clots, as they do not differ greatly from the surrounding tissue, they could not be identified, but degeneration of the brain tissue, which generally alters the density of the brain, can, according to Mr. Delamatre, be diagnosed, although we should have thought that such diagnosis would only be possible in cases in which the disorder had reached an advanced stage.

GIRLS AS FARMERS.

Farming is being taken up by women at the present day with good results. The "Boston Globe" states:

"The aspiration after 'physical culture' is finding outlets in many practical and useful ways not enumerated among 'sports.' In a single agricultural college in the West this year fifty girls have taken up a full course of scientific study in farming, theoretical and practical. Agricultural colleges are increasing rapidly in the West and South. Girls are now admitted in some of them on the same conditions as boys. They have a dormitory of their own, and study three years, a part of the time being spent in actual farm work on the field. When graduated they are found skilled in every department of housework and needlework, and in every line of dairy work, stock raising, and agriculture. It is not surprising that some wealthy families send their daughters to these colleges. Where could parents give their daughters a better "physical basis" than in such an institution? It may seem to some like robust treatment, but it is safe to say that money spent for physical culture of this order will yield better returns in the end than expensive athletic training belonging to the category of sports.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Elevating Mankind.—"And by the way," asked the old schoolmate, "what has become of Moseley, who used to talk so much about devoting his life to uplifting mankind? Did he go into the ministry?" "No," answered the other old schoolmate, "he is in the elevator business."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Perfect Man.—"Sometimes you hear of a perfect man. He is the fellow your wife could have married."

Up-to-Date.—"I want to tell yo', my dear brethren," said Deacon Johnsing to his flock at prayer-meeting, "dat in dese days of chainless bikes, hossless kerridges, an' sich, dat what we need fo' the glorifications of de cullud folkses am chickenless coops, razzerless pahties, melonless patches, and crapless games. Does yo' follow me?"—Bazar.

Fond of Music.—A gentleman of decided and highly cultivated musical tastes, wishing to change his residence, advertised for rooms in a "private family fond of music." The next mail brought him the following reply:

"Dear Sir.—I think we could accommodate you with rooms, and as for music one of my daughters plays the parlor organ and gittar; I play a cornet and fiddle; my wife plays the harmonica, and my son the flute. We all sing, and if you are good at tenner singing you would fit right in when we get to singing gospel hymns evenings, for none of us sing tenner. Or, if you play the base vial, we have one right here in the house. If you want music as well as board, we could accommodate you, and there would be no extra charge for it."—Harper's Bazar.

Court of Last Resort.—"So you have decided to spend the summer in the country this year?" "No, sir, I have not. My wife has decided it."—Philadelphia North American.

Soared Too High.—"Yes, that's Guggenthorp. He made a fortune once by inventing a road-scraper." "What did he do with his money?" "He sunk it in a sky-scraper."—Chicago Tribune.

She Liked Kipling.—Dick: "Do you enjoy Kipling?"

Mabel: "Oh, I adore him. I have heard so much about his 'Jingle Book' and his 'Bar-Room Ballads.'"—W. of M. Wrinkle.

In Boston.—"How much are these string beans?" "Seventy-five cents a quart." "Isn't that rather altitudinous?" "Yes, madam; but these are very high-strung beans."—Yale Record.

Talking Shop.—"The little dressmaker who was walking across a field, on encountering a bull, said she guessed she'd better cut bias to avoid a gore."—Harper's Bazar.

Patriotic Colors.—"I like this pattern well enough," said the customer, who had dropped in to look at some ribbons; "but I'm afraid the colors will run." "Run, madam!" indignantly answered the patriotic shopman; "red, white, and blue? They never run!" Whereupon the woman bought forty-three yards.—Exchange.

Poor Wife.—"Dwiggins is getting over his bicycling craze." "How do you know?" "He lets his wife clean his wheel for him."—Detroit Free Press.

A written Phrenological examination from photos will be given, free, for five names and addresses of new subscribers ($1 each) for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

SPARKS.

General Otis reports the completion of the railroad from Manila to Angeles.

A treaty of commerce and navigation is signed between Japan and Greece.

Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa arrives in Washington and confers with the President.

It is reported that the Transvaal Government has consented to a conference with the British agent at Cape Town.

It is announced that Admiral Sampson, at his own request, will be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron after the Dewey celebration.

Cornelius Vanderbilt passed away on the morning of September 12th. His $200,000,000 could not buy him health. Health without wealth is better than wealth without health.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

VOL. 108—NO. 11] NOVEMBER, 1899 [WHOLE NO. 731]

Rev. F. W. Macdonald.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

BY D. T. ELLIOTT.

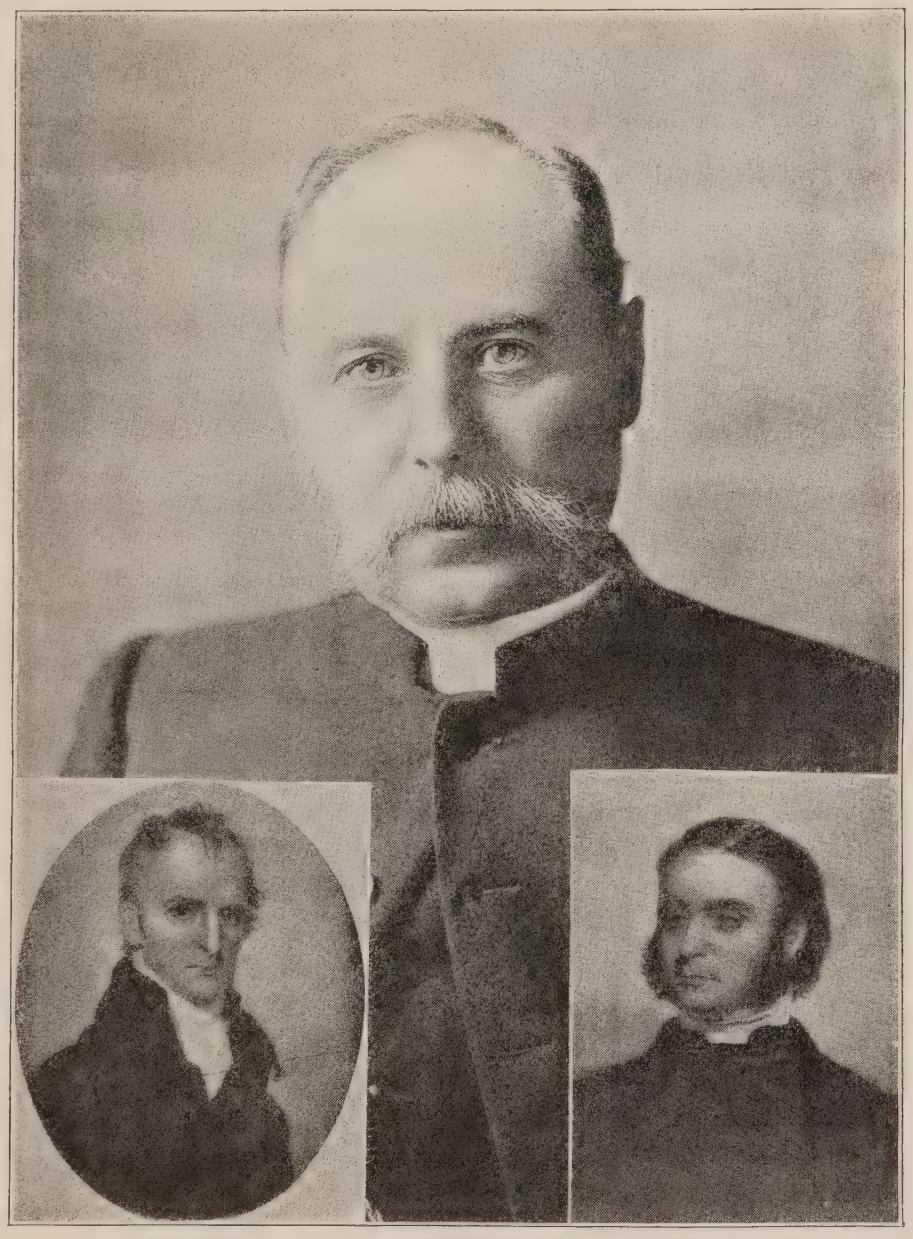
The subject of this sketch has been fortunate in his parentage; he has descended from an intellectual family, has inherited a unique organization and superior mental abilities. His mind is so organized as to enable him to pursue his work with very little friction; he is not wanting in vital stamina, hence he is able to get through a considerable amount of work in a short time. He is free from worry, anxiety, and excessive care. He is a type of man that will wear well and should attain a ripe age, for he is not one to exhaust his strength prematurely, or to exceed the limits of his powers. He is characterized by evenness, smoothness, harmony, and steadiness of purpose, he is not liable to extremes nor excessive excitability, although he will manifest a good degeee of earnestness and enthusiasm when advocating a good cause; herein lies the secret of his success as an orator. Men who have moved the multitude by their oratorical gifts have had large brains, well developed in the coronal region, which give them strong sympathies and a warm interest in the elevation and well being of humanity at large. It will be observed that Mr. Macdonald has a high head, in fact, just the type of head a minister of the Gospel should possess. A man with a low, broad head is well adapted for commercial pursuits, but he will never take an interest in the general welfare of the great human family, nor excel as a teacher of moral truths. The subject of this sketch is well equipped with those mental tools which will enable him to prosecute his work successfully. He has a hopeful, buoyant disposition and takes an optimistic view of the potentialities of man; this trait in his character is so pronounced that it will permeate the whole of his work and win him many friends outside his immediate surroundings; he is not easily discouraged by difficulties nor troubled by the perplexities of life. He will show an unusual degree of moral courage in grappling with difficult subjects that will overwhelm men of ordinary mental abilities, for he is cool and collected and can concentrate the whole of his mind

upon one subject at a time. He is not one to unnecessarily interfere with existing usages, nor is he to be considered an aggressive man except in an intellectual direction; he is above all things a student; in solving intellectual problems he will excel, show great persistency of character, and bring to a successful issue anything he undertakes. His mind is not warped, narrow, or contracted; whilst holding tenaciously to his own opinions, he is decidedly charitable toward the opinions of others, and will manifest a Catholic spirit toward all men. He has deep feelings and an emotional nature which is well governed by his judgment. His restraining powers are well marked and give him tact, policy, and discretion in the discharge of his public duties; he is always prepared for an emergency and is equal to the occasion. He has a quiet way of doing his work and will never appear to be in a hurry; he is very thorough and industrious, and will make the most of his opportunities. He is never anxious to assume responsibilities nor to take the lead in any extensive enterprise, but when placed in a responsible position by his colleagues he will accomplish more than is expected of him, for he is well able to lead, and in any important position will make a good disciplinarian. He possesses considerable sagacity and forethought, he can form distinct and correct conclusions of men and things, his faculties of Comparison and Intuition are very strong, which give him keen powers of criticism and analysis, and a penetrating, discriminating type of mind. He is a profound thinker, and very original in thought. His reflective mind is stronger than his perceptive, hence he will deal more with abstruse subjects than in collecting facts or attending to details. The trend of his intellect is toward metaphysics rather than to scientific observations. He has a high sense of order, neatness, and good taste; he is precise and particular in his bearing and choice in his selection of language; his thoughts and ideas are well clothed in beautiful and expressive words. His power of imagery is very strong, vivid, and poetical. His large Sublimity will give breadth and beauty to his discourses. He is an artist in using descriptive language, and an excellent conversationalist. He will be known among his friends for his intellectual vigor and clear thinking ability; for his strong sympathies, ready wit, and warm social nature; for his agreeableness and ready co-operation in every good work. He is a capital teacher and will manifest great interest in the welfare of young people. Frederic W. Macdonald is a very capable man, the position he now occupies is the highest his brethren could give him. He is the successor of Morley Punshon, Gervais Smith, Frederic Greeves, W. L. Watkinson, and Hugh Price Hughes, men whose names are well known in America as well as England, and we believe he will be equally successful in leading and directing the affairs of this great connection.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. F. W. MACDONALD.

Mr. Macdonald told the conference, in his Presidential address, that his connection with Methodism began in 1784. It was in that year that his grandfather was called to the ministry by John Wesley, and from that day to this Methodism has not wanted the eloquence of a Macdonald. His ancestors carried the Protestant faith into the North of Ireland, and for much more than a century the ministerial line of Macdonalds has been unbroken. His grandfather and his father were both distinguished in the denomination, but the new president is the first to take the Chair. He has spent nearly two-thirds of his life in the ministry. He was a youth of twenty, on his way to Cambridge, when he was called to walk in the steps of his father by taking charge of a church at Burslem, and, young as he was, he took up the work with great energy, and proved a capable preacher. He had been born at Leeds, and had had some experience of life in a big city, and his education, which was divided between a collegiate school in London, Owens College in Manchester,

and a private school in Jersey, had fitted him for a post demanding a wide knowledge of things and men. From Burslem Mr. Macdonald went to Liverpool, and between 1862 and 1881 he filled seven important pastorates, the others being Manchester, Waterloo, Southport, London, and Bristol. In 1881, when he was thirty-nine years of age, he was elected to the "Legal Hundred," the governing body of Wesleyanism, and in the same year he accepted an appointment as Theological Tutor at Handsworth College, Birmingham. Here he remained ten years, and it was from Handsworth that he was called to become Foreign Missionary Secretary. His first notification of this appointment was a newspaper paragraph in America. Mr. Macdonald is one of the most eloquent orators the Methodist Church has ever produced. His charm of language and his ready wit would make him popular in any pulpit—though not, perhaps, in the sense in which many men are "popular" to-day. He has been speaking and preaching and lecturing since he was eighteen. Preaching has not, however, occupied his life to the exclusion of everything else. He has given the world some valuable books, theological and biographical. He has written lives of Dr. Morley Punshon and Fletcher of Madeley, which have been



REV. FREDERIC W. MACDONALD.

JAMES MACDONALD (Grandfather). GEORGE B. MACDONALD (Father).

widely read, and is contributing a valuable work to hymn literature on Latin hymns and their authors.

Mr. Macdonald is the uncle of one of England's most famous men—Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Mr. Kipling, as all the world knows, is a child of Methodism. Both his grandfathers were Methodist preachers. So many stories have been told of Mr. Macdonald's relationship with the poet that it may be well to state it exactly here. The New Wesleyan President was a young man in the twenties, who had just been called to the ministry at Burslem, the birthplace of Wedgwood, when he met Mr. Lockwood Kipling, who was an artist engaged in designing and modelling in the Potteries. They became warm friends, and it chanced that Mr. Macdonald's eldest sister, Alice, while staying at Burslem, was introduced to the young artist. It was a happy meeting, and the two were soon engaged, the engagement being "proclaimed" at the little village of Rudyard, near Leek, from which the famous offspring of the union takes his name. Mr. Macdonald declares that Mr. Kipling was the most precocious child he ever knew. Mr. Macdonald is fortunate in his marriage relations, his second sister is Lady Burne-Jones, the third is Lady Poynter, and the fourth is the wife of a popular M. P.

Phrenotypes and Side Views. No. 33.

MRS. HETTY GREEN.

By H. S. Drayton, M.D.

America has many masterful women, and latterly these women have occupied conspicuous places before the public. Some movements have been organized in which our ladies are the efficient leaders. Indeed, many of the most useful of these movements were organized entirely by them, and thus a growth of power has been expressed by women in society which is likely to be maintained. Call the woman's movement by any name you please, the "new woman" has come to stay. The better features of her activities in human affairs will survive the trimming of time, and later we shall witness a relation on her part to the great economical order of affairs which will be far from subordinate. Wealth, of course, plays no secondary part in this connection, for its energy seems to be indispensable to move the world. We don't know that money is any more regarded to-day than it has been in the past, but we know that it is more diffused; that the proportion of people having ample means is much greater by far than ever, and the proportion is increasing. It is not many years ago, two or three decades, when the millionaire was a marked man, even in our large communities he was few in number, but now even small towns possess him, and, perhaps, take it all together the rich man is no drawback in our civilization on either the moral or material side. Certainly education and art and science are indebted to the wealthy class for a great measure of their development. There are sides, however, to this subject that are not pleasant, and those sides are pretty well ventilated in the discussions of newspapers and the talk of the working masses.

We have millionaire ladies as well as millionaire men, and one woman can be credited with a marked prominence on the score of her wealth, because there are few who are oftener before the public than she. Mrs. Hetty Green has the distinction of being the richest woman in America, and on the score of wealth compares well with the Vanderbilts, Astors, and Goulds. She is credited with a marked degree of shrewdness in the management of her business affairs,

although well along in life, giving personal attention to her large interests, and sharply observant of every occasion where those interests are likely to be affected for better or worse.

The portrait is a recent taking, we understand, and said to represent fairly Mrs. Green. It indicates the possession of a temperament favorable for health, elasticity, and endurance. The physiognomy impresses one with the strength of her character. She possesses in a high degree the rare qualities of nerve stability, of self-control, coolness, and emphasis. The breadth of the head, fulness in the jaw, the alignment of nose and mouth, all converge toward stanchness and positiveness of decision. There is also an expression of simplicity with regard to habit of life that is very noticeable. She evidently is not one that craves display or makes any effort to obtain notice. She has no pretences, no artificiality, but plain, matter-of-fact—one knows where to find her. Yet there is no want of taste in this lady, although the forehead is developed in such a way that the practical and utilitarian are the factors that chiefly enter into her thought regarding her conduct. While giving much less attention to dress and convention than the average woman, she is far from unmindful of the amenities of social life and the demands of countesy and good breeding. She has unusual power in the way of specializing, or analytical reflective capacity. The traits on the side of her intellectual life are of masculine type. She has the force, executive spirit of the man—the comprehensiveness of view that is rare in either sex. We should infer that she is a woman with a purpose, having a clear and distinct view of what she intends to do, and because she is a possessor of many millions her thoughts are by no means wanting in clearness and point, and she moves serene amid the cross-fire of envious and abusive remarks that people are so wont to indulge in with regard to the wealthy, who keep their own counsel and pursue their own way independently. She can take care of herself. One who has any



Photo by Weyde.

MRS. HETTY GREEN.

knowledge of human nature would be likely to say that Mrs. Hetty Green placed anywhere without money and the adjuvants of social influence would be likely to take care of herself and rise above the level, and win creditable success in a short time, for she has power to organize and turn to her advantage circumstances that at first sight might appear to be unfavorable or unlucky.

The Art of Living.

By Lewis G. Janes, M.A.

DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCES.

In closing this series of articles on "The Evolution of Man," which the writer has had the pleasure of presenting to the readers of the Phrenological Journal, he wishes to emphasize the fact that each succeeding topic has presupposed and led up to this concluding paper on "The Art of Living." We study the past record of human evolution because of its bearing on questions of present import and obligation. We investigate the natural history of the moral and æsthetic faculties because of the light which such studies throw upon the way to get the most out of life, and transmit the highest ideals and satisfactions of life to succeeding generations.

Fulness of life is the goal toward which the facts and philosophy of evolution point—the true goal both of Nature's long processes of progressive development, and of man's voluntary efforts toward the betterment of his condition. Fulness of life, the highest and noblest use of every faculty with which we are endowed, should be the aim of all our educational methods, the criterion of choice in our vocations, the mentor of our bodily appetites, the final test of the moral quality of our acts. The phenomena of evolution can only be rightly understood upon the assumption that life is inherently good, and that each successive stage in its development is marked by an increase in conscious satisfactions. The suffering to which conscious beings are subjected is not an essential quality of life; it is the result of some interference with its free and perfect manifestation. Life, in its essential quality, is good.

All conscious beings are spontaneously or voluntarily seeking for the freest opportunity for the normal exercise of their various faculties. This it is which constitutes happiness, "our being's end and aim." At first, however, we seek it ignorantly and selfishly. We expect to derive it from the immediate gratification of those primitive instincts which are essential to the sustenance and perpetuation of life, rather than from devotion to remoter social ends. We do not comprehend the full significance of the fact that we are social beings, and that, in the language of Mr. Spencer, "No one can be perfectly free till all are free; no one can be perfectly moral till all are moral; no one can be perfectly happy till all are happy." We do not understand that events are linked together in an endless chain of cause and effect, and that selfish gratification at the expense of another's happiness and equal opportunity is sure to react and smite from our own hands the cup of joy which we are raising to our lips.

The first step toward the higher life is taken when we recognize the universal dominion of law, in the world of morals as well as in the physical universe; that every wrong act brings its penalty, and that this penalty can never be escaped. The strong impulse of duty impels us to regard the rights and happiness of others as well as of ourselves. The secondary motives become strengthened; we think twice before we act, and try to act in accordance with the moral law. In our personal habits, the laws of hygiene and physiology are more clearly recognized. We lay down

certain rules of right living, and try to live up to them. We endeavor to make the most and best of all our faculties, seeing that only in this way can the most of satisfaction be derived from life.

Right habit is thus first initiated under the stress of compulsion: either the compulsion of external circumstances, of competition for the means of sustenance, of human law, or of moral motive. Nature in this way sharpens our observing faculties, quickens our movements, promotes discovery, invention, all the manifold processes of the utilitarian arts, and so shows us the way in which our efforts must be directed to make the most and best of life. The very obstacles which we meet thus become the means of our advancement. Physical effort developes strength of limb and muscles. Moral effort developes conscience and moral purpose. The stress of life is an essential condition, both of high personal character and of an enduring civilization. Those primitive peoples who are isolated from the world, in climates where little effort is required to obtain the means of sustenance, always remain undeveloped in character, grown up babes, whose very virtues are weaknesses, and whose contributions to the world's progress are exceedingly small.

But the highest ideals of life are not yet attained while the stress of compulsion remains the dominant motive governing our actions. Even in the domain of human law it is only those who are tempted to disobey that are conscious of the law and its penalties. For him who has no inclination to steal or do murder, the laws against these crimes do not exist. The same principle holds good in the higher realm of morals—in every department of life, indeed, toward which our activities are directed. No action is pursued from the highest motive until it becomes spontaneous and joyful. The noblest morality is not that which impels us to do right under stress of duty, but that in which right action becomes as natural and spontaneous as the blossoming of flowers or the silent operation of the law of gravity. When right action becomes the natural way of living, when love and not law is the controlling motive in all our acts, then and then only have we learned the art of life.

I can imagine a reader who has followed this series of articles up to this point, laying down his JOURNAL and saying, "This is all very well; these are beautiful theories about life, 'glittering generalities,' but what do they mean to me, on my farm, in my school or my shop, or in my home? How am I to practice the art of right living?" Of little worth, indeed, is mere speculation about life; of small value a theory which cannot be reduced to practice. The principle herein laid down, however, will be found to stand the test if faithfully applied. The most powerful incentive to human action, whether right or wrong, is to be found in the ideals which the mind creates, and toward the realization of which it directs its efforts.

> "The fiend that man harries
> Is love of the best,"

sings Emerson, and when it takes the form of a noble ideal, created in harmony with the scientific laws of human evolution, it is no longer "fiend," but "friend."

Let us hold, then, first of all, the ideal of the perfect life, a life made perfect by the free, normal, and spontaneous exercise of every natural faculty in the service of the society in which we live. Let us prepare ourselves for this service by that education which shall best fit us for it; which shall put us in complete possession of ourselves, and give the fullest possible expression to our noblest powers. The way to begin this education—whatever our age or station in life—is to do well the duty nearest at hand, with eyes and faculties alert for opportunities for that kind of service which we are best qualified by nature to render.

> "One foot up and one foot down,
> This is the way to London town,"

so runs the nursery rhyme. It is the

next step in the right direction that counts in the journey of life. Hope for larger opportunity rather than discontent with present conditions is the most helpful and inspiring motive.

Then, too, we should remember that we are social beings, and that we can only attain the larger life, the art of right living, ourselves, by lifting up our fellows as we go along, giving them also the nobler ideals and the better opportunities for their realization. "No man liveth for himself alone." The division of labor in our modern industrial life renders it easier than ever before in the world's history for each to find his true place in the world, to do that for which nature and training have best fitted him. Such an occupation ought to give him a just recompense, and reserve some time for him in every working-day for the cultivation of those faculties which are not trained by his daily vocation. In this way he will keep out of the ruts, and make a complete man of himself. Running in ruts is poor economy in the journey of life, and should be avoided as far as possible. The happiest man, generally speaking, is he who has more than one interest in life, and who cultivates a noble avocation as well as the pursuit from which he earns his living.

And this is possible, in some degree, for every one. In my youth I knew a machinist, a faithful worker at his humble trade. But every day, by his workman's bench, and by his bedside at night, he kept some humble living thing, studying its habits, ministering to its wants, and filling his soul with the wonder and beauty of it all. Learned professors from the university sat at his feet for instruction. In very truth, he became a teacher of teachers. I know a farmer, too, who left his home in a large city, ten years ago, to spend his days in a humble rural neighborhood in New England. But his world is larger than his farm. He works for the love of his work, and never turns a sod with his plough, he says, without a sense of the wonder and divinity which reveals itself at every step. Such men need not to seek for a heaven in some distant realm of space; they find it here and now, for they have learned the Art of Living.

The Science of Crime.

By Burton Peter Thom, M.D.

Part II.

In thus enumerating criminal groups it must be remembered that the lines which separate them are often faint or imperceptible. Crime is one of the forms taken on by degeneration in the individual or the family. Morel defined degeneration as a "morbid deviation from the normal type of humanity." For the causes, he ascribed intoxications, famines, social environment, unhealthy occupations, and pathological transformations. The criminal is a degenerate just the same as the idiot is. These degenerative changes are either organic or acquired. That they are always present there is abundant proof. All, or nearly all, criminals suffer from some organic or acquired lesion of the brain or great viscera, the heart, or lungs. In the Elmira Reformatory, during a period of eight years, with twenty-six deaths, thirteen, or fifty per cent., died of pulmonary disease, which does not include diseases of the heart or circulatory system. Among criminals heart disease is remarkably prevalent. Out of fifty-four cases examined by Flesch, twenty per cent. died from its effect, and fifty per cent. exhibited lesions varying more or less in the gravity of their character. Penta found disease of the arteries in eighty-two of his one hundred and eighty-four instinctive criminals, and the investigations of Guerra produced similar results. The tendency of heart lesions to cause mental alterations has been noticed by physiologists, as well as by

students of criminal anthropology. As pointed out by Witkowski, pride, egotism, and an inclination to violence are especial characteristics of those afflicted with hypertrophy of the heart ventricles. The extreme pallor often observed in instinctive and habitual criminals, caused by the chronic engorgement of the vessels of the brain, is largely due to this. The brain being the organ of thought, any derangement of its functions must necessarily interfere with mental activity. The brain of the criminal differs from that of the normal man in that it is structurally deficient or diseased. The brain of the criminal is of weaker fibre, and consequently more prone to become impaired. Because of this inherent weakness the nervous system of the criminal craves stimulation. This accounts for the large number of criminals who are "dope fiends," or addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic beverages. It is by this means only that the debilitated nerve-centres can be temporarily strengthened and toned to the pitch which otherwise they would be incapable of reaching. The relation of alcohol and other stimulating narcotics, opium, cocaine, hasheesh, and the rest, to criminality is complex. They constitute a cause as well as an effect. Take alcohol for an example. For a healthy individual whose family antecedents are good, to become an inebriate is not an easy matter. The conclusions of Dr. Crothers, who has devoted considerable study to the subject, are worthy of attention.

His conclusions are as follows: (1) That inebriety is itself evidence of more or less unsoundness; (2) in a large proportion of cases it is only a sign of slow and insidious brain disease; (3) when crime is committed by inebriates, the probability of mental disease is very strong; (4) using spirits to procure intoxication for the purpose of committing crime is evidence of the most dangerous form of reasoning mania. The danger lies in the fact that the morbid impulses are let loose through the action of the poison.

In heredity there is a very potent factor in the production of crime, and as such it has long been recognized. There is no doubt whatever but that the criminal parent tends to produce a criminal child. Dr. Langdon Down has shown that the same influences which are at work in producing idiocy, namely, diseased and degenerated ancestors, exert a similar influence in producing criminals. There are two factors in criminal heredity—the element of innate disposition and the element of contagion from social environment. Education, example, and conditions of life have a preponderating influence in directing the trend of the mind, either for good or evil. "Society prepares crimes, the criminal is the instrument that executes them." All criminals have certain physical characteristics which stamp them as such. Some of these signs can be regarded almost as pathognomonic. They are indicative of criminal tendencies and nothing else. To the ordinary observer they amount to little. He catches only the transient expression and does not take into account the shape of the head, or jaws, the cut of the ears, or position of the eyes. Yet it is by these visible signs that the malefactor is known. Beautiful faces are rare among criminals. The world-old prejudice against the ugly is not altogether without foundation. The head and face present, perhaps, the greatest number of anomalies and offer the surest indication of the owner's character. The average size of the criminal head is about the same as that of ordinary people. Thieves more frequently have small heads; the large heads are usually found among murderers. In all instinctive criminals the recognized tendency is toward the pointed or sugar-loaf skull. The old masters, in painting devils, always drew them with heads like that. The low, flat crown and receding brow are also quite common, and have always been looked upon as evidence of low mental and moral organization. Prognathism, or excessive development of the upper or lower jaw, or both, is another mark of degeneration. It is most frequently met with

in those who are guilty of crimes of violence. It denotes a strong animal nature. Most criminals, thieves in particular, have projecting and voluminous ears—ears which seem to stand out like the wings of a bat, thin and bloodless. Men or women with ears like that need watching. The English expert Laycock goes so far as to say that, as a sign of thievish propensities, it has never been known to fail.

Of the causes and indelibility of the criminal expression there is a wide divergence of opinion. Some affirm that it is acquired, while others again hold that it is congenital. Both opinions are perhaps in a measure correct. The Italian criminologist Sergi claims that it is congenital, and Maudsley speaks of it as branded by the hand of nature. Whether this is true in all instances is still a mooted question. It is interesting to note, in connection with criminal physiognomy, that it is independent of nationality. The German, French, Italian, or American criminals look alike. It has been stated that there is a different physiognomy for different crimes, but this statement is rebutted by the fact that different crimes are committed by the same individuals.

Although gigantic strides have been made within the last few years, the science of criminology is yet far from being exact. The vast amount of data that has been gathered by painstaking investigators is still to a great extent empirical, and is likely to remain so for some time to come. The words of Havelock Ellis, then, are not without their meaning when he says: "The modern criminal anthropologists, with all their minute and painstaking investigations, have not yet, however, succeeded in making criminal physiognomy a very exact science, and the more criminal among us may still find consolation in the reflection that there are no unfailing criteria by which our crimes may be read upon our faces."

People of Note.

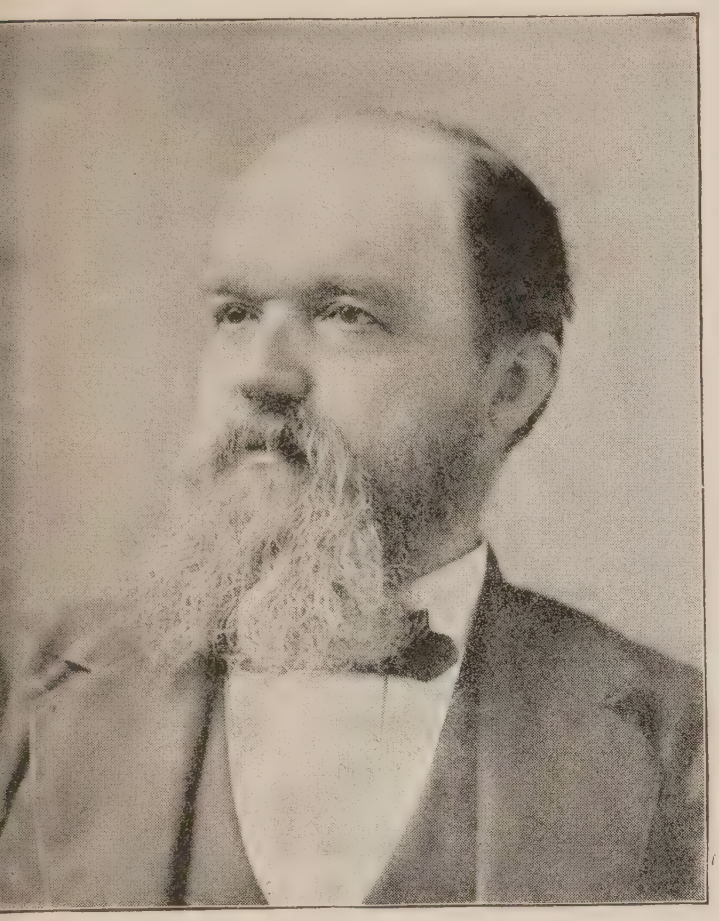
BONNER'S LOOK AHEAD.

THE INTUITION WHICH MADE HIM ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISERS OF HIS DAY.

Bonner must have had some purpose, unconscious or acknowledged, when he came to New York in 1844 and took place as proofreader and as assistant foreman on the "Evening Mirror." By that step he brought himself into touch with men who were the leaders of literary life in New York, one of whom was the great dandy of literature, as he was the pet of society, N. P. Willis. Bonner could not have dreamed when he first met Willis that not many years would pass before he would be tempting successfully the famous sister of Willis, "Fanny Fern" (Mrs. James Parton in private life), to write for him a story ten columns in length for which she would receive $1,000.

In all this, however, Mr. Bonner was simply working out what his intuition had well taught him correct and skillful advertising could do. He not only made the market rates for tales and poems and sketches far higher than they had ever been, but he also taught the advertisers wherever the English tongue is spoken a lesson of which in this day we have seen the finest fruits. Bonner undoubtedly was the most expert advertiser of his time, and no man was ever a more honest one than he. His theory was to catch the eye, to impress the mind, to do it by iteration and reiteration, by tricks of type, by unexpected or marvelous things, as, for instance, the purchase of a whole page of one of the New York daily papers, by publishing a portion of a story and stopping the tale abruptly with the announcement that the continuation would be published in the "Ledger." All of the great prices that he paid to Everett, to Beecher, to Dickens, served their purpose to advertise tales and sketches these eminent authors wrote. It was a point with Bonner not to ad-

vertise or make any claim unless he were able to fulfill his promise, and he often said that the advertiser who made



BONNER.

pretense to that which he could not fulfill poisoned his own announcement.

And it was not the least of Bonner's skill as a proclaimer of his wares that, spending hundreds of thousands of dollars as he did in other periodicals and publications, he never would permit any one to use the columns of the "Ledger" for advertising purposes. That of itself made comment, and comment is the soul of advertising.

A fortune, estimated by Bonner's friends as not far from $6,000,000, was the reward he received for using his abilities with discretion, energy, and common-sense, and it was the constant sense that of that great fortune not one dollar was gained through injury to any man, but that it all represented recreation and healthful pleasure, that gave Bonner the greatest satisfaction as he thought of his success.

—American Review of Reviews.

For Bonner's Phrenographical sketch we refer our readers to May, 1894.

MEMORIAL ARCH AND SOME NAVAL HEROES OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Corona veniet delecti."

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has already presented its readers with a portrait and sketch of Admiral Dewey, to which we refer those who have not seen it, viz., June 1898. During the year, however, everyone has been able to judge for himself on the merits of his distinguished features, for scarcely anyone in modern days has been so thoroughly reproduced in miniature, flag, memento, plate trophy, ornament, etc., and so much demonstration has been made over his home-coming that we have now present one of his latest portraits, taken on board of the Olympia, but so arranged as to give a comparative view of his naval master Admiral Farragut and his faithful co-worker on board the Olympia at Manila, Captain Gridley, to whom he gave the command, "If you are ready, Gridley, you may fire," and to whom a memorial tablet has been placed on the deck of the Olympia; and over these three great men towers the memorial arch which is to be perpetuated. In design and execution it shows some of the most celebrated art and skill of modern times, and New York City has done excellent work to execute in so short a time such an historic piece of workmanship.

Admiral Dewey has changed much in appearance during the last year and six months, for the portraits taken of him before he entered Manila Bay are different to the snow-crowned head we see to-day. Then his motive-mental temperament predominated, now there is a gratifying addition of the vital temperament, which gives a mellowing influence to his whole organization and which will probably give him a good balance of health and vitality for the remainder of his life.

He has shown the highest executive qualifications of a naval officer, namely, determination of mind, courage to act at the right moment, fearlessness in seizing the right opportunity, and capacity to take responsibilities, and a daring which was inspired. His keen penetration sensed the situation at once and enabled him, like Nelson, to adequately measure his powder and his men. It was Nelson who said, "Close action with a Frenchman, but long ball with a Russian." The victory at Manila was a victory of civilization, and it has opened up to modern progress, trade, commerce, and education, some of the richest islands of the far East.

His achievement ranks with Nelson's battle of the Nile, Sir Charles Brisbane's capture of Curacoa, or Sir Gerald Hamil-



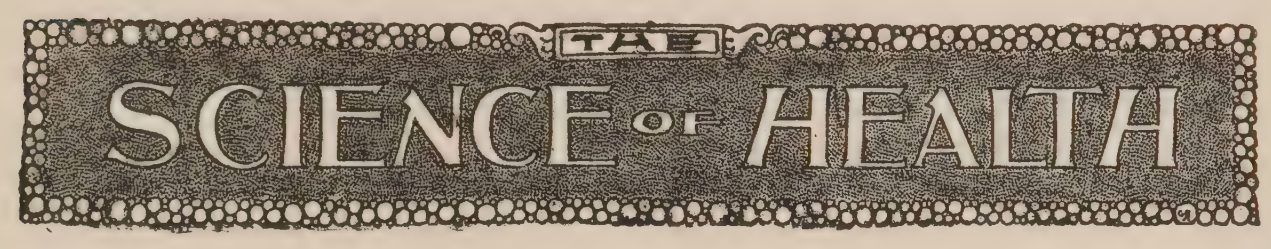
ADMIRAL DEWEY.

ADMIRAL DAVID FARRAGUT. THE LATE CAPT. CHARLES V. GRIDLEY, U. S. N.

ton's cutting-out of the Hermione, or Farragut's roar of guns at New Orleans.

Of Admiral Farragut we see a different cut of face. It is substantial, full of prowess, fire, and enthusiasm, a thoroughly thoughtful countenance and one that knew how to appreciate men. He was an able commander, and he made an excellent example for our present hero. It is appropriate that his flag was presented to Admiral Dewey, for the latter received his great introduction to naval victories when the Hartford and the Mississippi stole up the river in midnight darkness before Port Hudson in 1863.

J. A. F.



Notes and Comments.

By Dr. M. L. Holbrook.

PHYSIOGNOMY OF SOLDIERS.

In looking over, not long ago, the pictures of several hundred soldiers from the highest to the lowest in rank, not long ago I was struck with the fact that few of them had an expression on their faces indicating that they were under the inspiration of lofty motives. It is a well-known fact that the face bears always when free to express itself something of the mental state of its owner. When a person is inspired by high motives it indicates this fact. When under the influence of base passions the face tells the tale to those who are skilled enough to read it correctly. To illustrate: when a dog snarls we know that he is not in an amiable mood; the expression is very different from what it is when he wants to lick the hands and face of his master. When a horse is frightened his expression and attitude show it. He raises his head, his eyes and ears are directed forward, he takes short steps and lifts his feet high, his nostrils become red and dilated, and if he is terrified he rushes away at full speed. A bull when enraged shows it in his attitude and expression. He lowers his head, distends his nostrils, paws the ground or tears it up with his horns, bellows fiercely and expresses in his physiognomy the state of his mind indicated by his actions. So, too, when a child weeps or is joyous the face tells the story. The same child may be beautiful in one case and very repulsive in another. When low spirits, grief, despair, or high spirits, joyousness and delight take possession of the mind, the signs are correctly mirrored in our expressions. As man becomes more highly civilized, he may, to some extent, control his feelings and not show them so plainly in his expressions as the less civilized do, but this is only exceptional and rare.

Now, the bearing of what I have said as to the expression of the faces of several hundred photographs of soldiers which I had examined, becomes plain. They have been or expect to be engaged in one of the most barbarous of all occupations, and it would not be possible for them to carry on their faces expressions of joyousness or nobility, such as they would were they inspired by some noble ambition.

There are multitudes of people who think war can never be done away with; but I believe such people are in error. Causes are continually at work that are diminishing and mitigating wars and their horrors. Human nature is changing for the better. Human sympathy is growing all the while, and an enlarged and enlightened human sympathy is

making war less and less possible. In all modern wars our surgeons, nurses, and officers of the Red Cross Society follow closely on the heels of the warriors and try to undo what they have done, try to save life and limbs which soldiers have tried to destroy. But if we bind up the wounds, why make them at all?

We can help along this change in human nature by culture of our better nature, by reason, self-control, and a sense of justice. But whether we do this or not, it goes on by a process of evolution, only more slowly; and we may confidently hope that finally any occupation which, like war, gives to the face a more or less animal expression will be entered into with greater and greater reluctance, and finally, men will refuse to enter it altogether, except, as will in our time be rarely necessary, to defend a country from a foe. If men refuse to follow this pursuit, wars must cease; and when they cease, new occupations will take their place. Then mankind will wonder why so long it labored under the delusion that wars were necessary and that human nature could not change.

CAPACITY FOR GREAT INTELLECTUAL EFFORT.

Now and then we meet with men capable of great and long-continued intellectual exertion. A recent case is that of Labori, the French lawyer, who defended Dreyfus. Those who followed with any care the details of the recent trial, lasting several weeks, cannot fail to have noted that this eminent lawyer performed an amount of most intense brain-work which was truly amazing. Notwithstanding the fact that he was in the early part of the trial shot by the hand of a would-be assassin, in a few days he had so recovered as to take his place in the court and do his work with great acument and vigor. Now, that is the secret of being able to bear a large amount of intellectual or moral effort? In the first place the brain must be in a state to perform intense work without early exhaustion. This state is generally on its last analysis a natural gift; it is born with its possessor and no doubt inherited from a long line of ancestors. The second condition is that nutrition shall be abundant and perfect, the stomach will be ample to digest its food quickly and the heart strong to distribute it when and where needed. Probably the cerebral arteries and also the arteries that carry blood to the brain will be large so that organ continually bathed in a fresh stream of this fluid.

If we look at a portrait of Labori, we see these conditions well fulfilled. He is in the prime of life. His body is large and the chest deep, with good digestive organs. The heart, evidently, is in good health. The head indicates a compact and well-organized brain. Brain-waste, in his case, will be quickly recuperated, and the débris removed as quickly so as not to clog the brain-cells.

I have said that this ability is a gift of nature, but it is not all a gift of nature. Training has its share in the fitting of the man to endure, and it is a large share. Without proper training such men would be shorn of most of their power. 'Tis not ours to choose with what gifts we shall be born, but the training after childhood is largely in our own hands. We can by it and by the right care of our bodily resources enormously increase our power to endure intellectual and moral effort, and this it is our duty as well as pleasure to do.

Foods of Different Peoples.

No. III.

THE SCANDINAVIAN.

Scandinavia presents a picture the direct opposite of Spain. Calling Norway and Sweden one nation, its people are among the most prosperous and progressive in the world, and here is also an-

other instance of a people who eat naturally organized foods. Their bread is made of the whole grain of the rye, and though it appears in different forms leavened and unleavened, it is always prepared and cooked under the most careful conditions. The Scandinavians claim for their rye bread that it will prevent dyspepsia, and the claim seems a reasonable one, for there is that about the whole grain that seems to comply with every special need of the system. The Scandinavians are justly proud of their dairy interests, and they are acknowledged by all the world as among the best butter and cheese makers in the world. They also are producers and consumers of great quantities of vegetables. They love a rural life, and their success in housekeeping is known the world over. The Scandinavian has a finely developed mind, and he is a success in practically every one of the world's honorable callings. Compulsory education is the law of Scandinavia, while in Italy and Spain there are no such laws, and not only this, popular education is designedly discouraged under all circumstances. It is singular indeed that in all countries where there is a debased domestic science or no domestic science at all, there is no popular education, as it is known in the United States. On the other hand, in those countries where the people eat to a marked degree naturally organized foods, there also does one find an enlightened domestic science and popular education.

THE FRENCH.

All the world has looked to France these many years for delicacies in cooking, and now all the world sees that these delicacies have well nigh caused her death. Hawthorne, that keen American writer and observer, said more than forty years ago that French methods of cooking were not good for the moral and spiritual nature of man. France grows 20,000,000 acres of wheat annually, and in addition to this supply she imports wheat and flour from every country in the world that has them to sell. Yet disorganized as is white flour, it is about as substantial as anything the French eat except their cheeses, but I doubt whether these last are found on every table. The French make a dish, and particularly a soup, out of practically nothing, and it is practically good for nothing so far as its nourishing value counts. France is a land of turmoils and political dissensions. She is overburdened with debt, and she is scarcely holding her own by way of population. In spite of all statements to the contrary, France has a wofully deficient domestic economy as compared with that of Switzerland, Holland, Germany, and Scandinavia. Cooking, to be of real worth, must be something more than pleasing to the eye and palate. Good appearance in a dish is all right if it has that body which comprises all the nutritive principles essential for the feeding of all the elements of the body. This is the sum total of a correct domestic science.

Thus it is that, look whichever way one may, the strong, enduring, and progressive nations of the world are those the people of which eat naturally organized foods, while the weak, the standstill, and dying nations are those the people of which eat disorganized foods. It is the same with individuals and families. The man who holds out to the last is he whose health is maintained by the eating of naturally organized foods.—The Sun.

INDIGESTION.

Interference with digestion is a by no means uncommon effect of excessive exercise, and so far as training is concerned it is one of the most destructive. The blood cannot flow in full stream to every part of the air passages, and while we cannot always avoid some of it, we ought to take greater care than we do to avoid it so far as possible, and if women to fulfill the requirements of business are forced to adopt a rational costume, why do they not on moral grounds adopt one for the street and the house.



" The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

NORMAL AND ABNORMAL.

By Uncle Joseph.

Fig. 518.—Ethel Sikes, age three years, weight 138 pounds.

These two photographs have recently been sent to us by Mr. M. B——, of Huntsville, Ark., and as we have been asked repeatedly to illustrate the normal and the abnormal types we thought our readers might like to draw some important lessons between these and others that have appeared in these columns, for it is by comparison that we gather a great deal of useful knowledge concerning the temperaments and mental qualities of children. In fact, every human life is a study, and those who consider matters closely through their perceptive faculties may gain hints with regard to their own families.



HATTIE SIKES, AGE 6 YEARS, WEIGHT 118 POUNDS.

ETHEL SIKES, AGE 3 YEARS, 138 POUNDS.—PARENTS NORMAL WEIGHT.

In the first place we have before us an abnormal condition of the vital temperament with a decidedly lymphatic tendency. The size of the limbs, of the

neck and face is altogether out of proportion for health. Exercise can only be taken with difficulty, though the open air would greatly benefit such a character as this if taken in a carriage. The limbs are not strong enough at present to support the weight of the rest of the body, and care will have to be taken in reducing the flesh to keep up the strength without too rapidly reducing the adipose tissue. The circulation of this child is naturally poor, as it is clogged with lymphatic matter, and she cannot work off that condition easily; massage treatment should be given.

The head itself appears to be poorly nourished and this is not to be wondered at, for the body takes up a large amount of the nourishment that would naturally go to the brain.

Of the points that we can see of the head the perceptive group are the most prominent, yet around the malar bone there is a considerable amount of flimsy flesh which makes the head appear somewhat broad in appearance. The head tapers off in the reflective qualities, hence the child will never be a profound thinker, nor be governed by much reflection. She is broad between the eyes, consequently will remember forms and outlines of things quite readily. Her memory of what she sees will be better than what she studies or extracts from books. Her energy is so lacking, however, that it will be difficult for her to gain as much knowledge as most children because of her difficulty of getting about readily, and on this account she will have to have special instruction suitable to her condition.

Her vital temperament, which is in a diseased condition at present, requires considerable thought and attention, and nitrogenous rather than carbonaceous food should be her staple diet.

Fig. 519.—Hattie Sikes, age six years, weight 118. This portrait represents a child of the same family, but her age is six years, and she has a better hold on life, as the proportion of her limbs, chest, and neck are better than those of Ethel Sikes. Hattie is better able to take exercise and work off her superfluous flesh, and in time if she is judiciously brought up, she will be helped to do this.

Her feet are better able to support her weight, and she has not that enormous width of chest or face that is seen in Ethel. She has, however, quite as much as she will know how to manage, and she may, as a woman, become much better balanced if she grows tall. She is, however, a mere infant in growth as yet, and will need considerable time to develop the features through intellectual culture that will be adequate to her needs.

For instance the nose is inadequate to the demand made on it by the lungs, hence she will find a difficulty in breathing through it. Her brain is not thoroughly awake yet, and therefore, the eyes are not as full and large as they will be when she is twelve years old.

Her mouth and chin are weak and undeveloped, while the double chin indicates love of ease and a tendency to lay off and work easily, and not take more exertion than is necessary, and avoid hustling or hurrying over work.

Her head has yet to develop laterally. She has more of the constructive than the perfecting qualities, hence she will take practical views of things, and will reason out everything from an observer's standpoint. She will weary of long-applied work, and consequently will have to be given playthings that can be easily changed, and when the real work of her life begins she will have to lift it from its easy end. We regret that we have not more data concerning the children themselves, but these were not procurable.

Economy, prudence, and ingenuity are prominently absent, and must be cultivated.

Fig. 120.—J. W. Kerns, Jr.—This little fellow looks as if he had "come to stay." The first portrait inquires "who are you?" and "what do you want?" The second says "I'm a little rascal, and I know it, but I don't do anybody any harm." The third says "I intend to have all the fun I can in the world,"

and the fourth says "I have pinched my finger and it does hurt."

Taking the head altogether we have quite an interesting character before us, one that shows balance of power, healthiness, vigor, and intelligence.

The inheritance has been good. He will make a keen student, and persons around him must be quite as sharp and keen as he is in order to teach him anything. He is wide-awake, and is able to catch every impression that is afloat. He is somewhat mercurial, and feels the change of atmosphere and climate. He has an excellent memory, and if he goes out shopping with his aunty and she promises him a sponge cake before he returns, he will not let her forget it; his memory applies equally well to moral obligations, consequently he will be a monitor wherever he is. He will keep people in check and notice their actions. He will want to acquire property and have things recognized as his, but at the same time he will be ready to give things away when a wish is expressed for them. He will make an excellent business man, but he will be connected with a large concern rather than a sphere that is limited. He is a boy full of good humor, and if this trait is developed in him he will enjoy every passing hour. He will be open to reason, hence will make an interesting companion, and will know how to influence others around him. He will distribute good moral sense and sound advice when asked for any, but with all his lovableness he is very firm, positive, persevering, and tenacious. He will do everything heartily, and he will not mind drawing largely on himself. He has quite a distinct development of Cautiousness, which will prevent him from burning his finger more than once, for his experience will be of value to him.

He is a lad who will take a good education, and it had better be given him



FIG. 120.—J. W. KERNS, JR., TWENTY-TWO MONTHS OLD, HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE 19½ BY 13 INCHES, HEIGHT 33 INCHES, WEIGHT 25 POUNDS, BLUE-GRAY EYES.

even at considerable sacrifice to others. He must be trained through his love-nature, and be encouraged to do his own work himself. He will make an excellent lawyer, for he has large Language, Wit, Human Nature, and Courage.

THE CRYING BABY.

It is not baby nature to be forever crying. In health it ought to laugh and crow instead of cry; and would if its very earliest lesson were not that to gain the object of its desire it must cry for it.

In its first days the infant is left lying until it cries from hunger or other discomforts. Then it is taken in arms, fed, talked to, and made much of, and the youngest child enjoys such treatment; and the days have scarcely made weeks until its lesson is learned.

It is much better to give it the necessary attention before it cries. If it frets when not hungry, change its position, make it comfortable, and it will be quiet, unless in pain; then, of course, one must be governed by circumstances; but as it grows older even a sickly child may be taught self-control.

PLAN FOR EDUCATING THE YOUNG.

Dr. Daniel Clark gives the following scheme for educating the young:

Education should be conducted somewhat as follows:

1. No teaching beyond object-lessons up to six years of age.
2. Object-lessons with reading and writing up to nine years of age.
3. Reading, writing, arithmetic in its four primary divisions, and geography up to twelve years of age.
4. The preceding with history and primary arithmetic and grammar up to fifteen years.
5. From this age, such studies as will assist the girl in feminine duties, and the boy to some definite employment or profession.
6. No studies in the evening until after fifteen years of age.
7. Three hours daily of school time up to nine years of age, four hours to twelve, and six hours until fifteen years of age.
8. After fifteen years of age, studies to be intermingled with congenial and useful mechanical work. This to apply to both sexes.

Mouths Large and Small, Chins and their Significance.

In judging of the features of the face we are liable, from a physiognomical standpoint, to give more importance to our study of the nose than to any other part of the face, and very often the mouth and chin are not studied with as much definiteness or interest as they demand.

There is quality manifested in the outline of the lips as well as in their size. Many persons think that a large mouth is vulgar, while it is capable of accompanying a fine quality of organization and show largeness and liberality of mind and generosity of feeling. If the mouth is irregular and coarse as well as large, the strength and power will be repulsive, and persons will be naturally estranged from such people.

If the mouth is small we shall find as a result delicacy, refinement, and concentration of mind.

If the lips are large, full, and round, particularly in the case of the lower lip, we find that such accompany an expression of the social faculties, and there is great intensity of mind, warmth of feeling, ardor in affection, and a warm loving friendship. When unduly developed jealousy will creep in and manifest itself as an abnormal development of the love principle, and a hatred toward any object that comes between it and its desire.

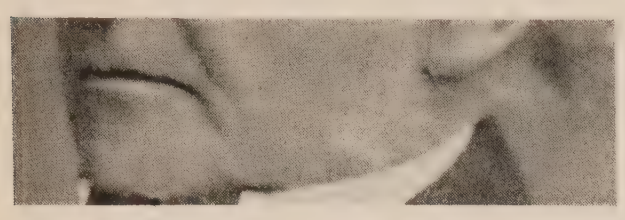
Thin lips indicate reserve, coolness, conservatism, and diplomacy of mind, great power of control, and capacity to take responsibilities. They are non-

committal, and will not communicate what people so much like to know, namely, personal affairs and personal gossip.

Gladstone's lips were thin and long and firmly set.

Lips that are open, correspond with an open nature, and are found to accompany an ambitious disposition; such persons seek praise and public or private approval.

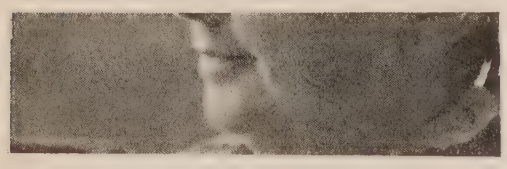
The various lines around the mouth are indicative of considerable character. If the lines at the corners of the mouth turn up, there is hopefulness, mirthfulness, cheerfulness, and optimism.



GLADSTONE.



COLONEL WARING.



MADAME CAPPIANI.

If the lines from the mouth take a downward course, the characteristics are the reverse to the above. Namely, pessimistic, hopeless, lacking in sanguineness, buoyancy, and elasticity of mind.

CHINS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

A good chin is to be cultivated as much as a well-formed nose. Health and disease are indicated in the chin, and when not covered with a beard much can be learned of the disposition of the individual.

A BROAD CHIN indicates good heart, power, health, and hold on life and a strong pulse.

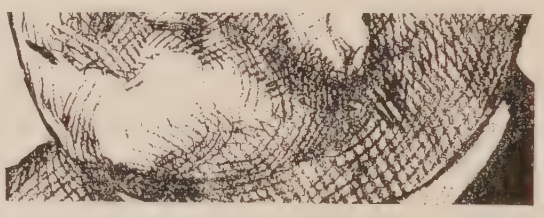
A ROUND CHIN indicates affection, and accompanies the vital temperament and a quick pulse.

A POINTED CHIN indicates ardor, positiveness, distinctness of opinion, a quick but not so strong a pulse as the broad chin, a love of hobbies, and a very critical mind.

A SQUARE AND SHORT CHIN indicates a combination of the motive



ADMIRAL DEWEY.



BISMARCK.



GEORGE E. CABLE.

and mental temperaments; a person has a strong but not so enduring an affection as a square, long chin; a pulse strong, but not so strong as the chin that is termed long.

A ROUND AND BROAD CHIN combines the vital and motive temperament. The affectionate nature is expressed with ardor and intensity; there is a genial mastership in superintending work, and a control of men or women. A speaker with this kind of chin prefers a mixed audience.

A LONG CHIN indicates longevity, a good hold on life, a strong pulse, a

tenacity of purpose, and power to accomplish a great amount of work. Admiral Sir John Hopkins is an example of this kind of chin.

A BROAD, LONG CHIN accompanies a character who possesses strong will-power, great determination of mind, ability to go through great hardships, trials and fatigue. Nearly all the world's generals and admirals have had this kind of chin. Such a chin is not without affection, but it knows how to control sentiment of all kinds. Admiral Dewey, Admiral Sir Edmund Freemantle, and Governor Roosevelt possess this kind of chin.

A SHORT CHIN indicates a quick pulse, an impulsive nature, and probably a short but active life.

A SMALL CHIN, when distinguished from the large one, indicates weak vitality, but it may accompany a very active mental temperament, like Cable, the American writer.

A LARGE CHIN possesses all the favorable qualities of the others, and a good supply of arterial blood. Bismarck, Gladstone, McKinley, Andrew Jackson, Washington, Z. Taylor, Roosevelt, Chamberlain, Colonel Waring, Admiral Dewey, and Sir Thomas Lipton have all distinguishing chins. J. A. F.



Birds as Teachers.

By C. L. Allen.

Michelet says, "The beautiful, the sublime phenomenon of the higher aspect of the world occurs at the moment that Nature commences her voiceless concert of leaves and blossoms, her melodies of March and April, her symphony of May, and we all vibrate to the glorious harmony; men and birds take up the strain. At that moment the smallest become poets, often sublime songsters. They sing for their companions whose love they wish to gain. They sing for those who hearken to them, and more than one accomplishes incredible efforts of emulation. Man also responds to the bird. The song of the one inspires the other with song. Harmony unknown in tropic climes. The dazzling colors which there replace this concord of sweet sounds do not create such a mutual bond. In a robe of sparkling gems, the bird is not less alone."

"Harken to yon pine warbler,
Singing aloft in the tree!
Hearest thou, O traveller,
What he singeth to me?
"Not unless God made sharp thine ear
With sorrow such as mine,
Out of that delicate lay couldst thou
Its heavenly taste divine."

In our boyhood days the woods had an irresistible charm for us, but we preferred those near the habitation of man, the few acres left in the clearing because of the stony character of the soil, which made it useless for anything but the home for birds and rodents. Here the birds are at home, being far enough from the house to protect them against cats and near enough to keep away the crows, their mortal enemies.

We enjoyed, more than anything else, watching our feathered friends in early spring, their mating season; some for the cunning ingenuity they manifested in hiding their nests, like the blue grosbeaks; others for their ingenuity in weaving their basket-like nests, like the vireo and oriole.

But the birds that delighted us most —they that bound us to a given spot, as if chained, were the wood robins, or brown thrushes, which the savant calls

Turdus Mustelinus; not because of their beauty, for they have but very little, neither for their homes, which are common-place when compared with those of the vireo or the oriole, but for their soul of song.

The song of the wood robin is the sweetest of all music; the plaintive, tender melody of this bird, more than that of all others, touches the human heart, inspires our thoughts, and lifts us above the level of selfish life. While man, since the morn of creation, has been trying to perfect the modulation of sound, and has made some near approaches to perfected music, our wood robin is a skilled musician at birth.

They sing several songs, each having a special meaning truly expressive of the bird's feelings, they have one for joy and one for sorrow. They fully share the sentiment "I am always the saddest when I sing," for their most touching melody is when they are the saddest. Listen to them at twilight as you sit musing in solitude. You will hear from a distant tree a continuous calling song, full of sweet importunity, mingled with sadness and doubt. It is a call for its absent mate. Sometimes it rolls and warbles for a moment—when its mate appears, the song stops, the two birds make a rustling in the leaves, glide out into the sky, and fly to their home. But at other times the bird's grief is intense; no coming mate shortens its song. Some remorseless boy has brought it down, to sing, to build, and brood no more. Look into your own hearts, when some murderous hand has removed the object of your love, and you can there read the robin's notes, when some soulless man has shot its mate. What despicable sport is the destruction of our beautiful, harmless song-birds!

Let us listen to another of our robins' songs. It is but a faint call, a touching melody from the devoted mother that has just left her young and helpless nestlings. She is apparently weak and weary. The male bird hears the call, and, true to his marriage vow, he, in a moment alights upon a limb beside his mate, bringing in his bill a worm, for the anxious mother; quickly he flies away for other delicacies, and as quickly returns; not this time to the mother, but to the little ones, worthy objects of his paternal solicitude. What a pleasure to watch this devoted bird, and to hear him sing himself hoarse, expressive of gratitude and delight in becoming a parent.

Does not this robin teach the heart an important lesson? Do all mothers receive that same fond attention when wan and weary from long suffering; when they have nourished their little ones from the fountains of their own hearts until the vital spark seems ready to depart? Do all males sing sweetly when the birth angel visits the home, and sacrifice their personal comforts; do they give up the club for one night even, so that their presence can be felt, and the weak and trembling hand held as fondly as in health? Do they?

Those ever busy barn swallows, the most confiding of all birds, are quite as interesting and instructive teachers, they have at the same time more confidence in man than most birds. We remember a pair came into our shed at the mating season, and showed by their actions that they had selected that place for a home, wherein they could rear a family. Their perfect freedom and ease plainly indicated they had confidence in the landlord, and they stood in no fear of being dispossessed for non-payment of rent. I was delighted with the tenants, and spent much time in watching and studying their habits, for here was enacted a most beautiful little drama of domestic love. The mother bird was so busy and so important, and her mate so attentive. It was like before instead of after marriage. Never did any newly married couple take more satisfaction with their first nicely arranged drawer of baby-clothes than did these swallows in fashioning their little woven cradle.

The father bird scarcely ever left the side of the nest. There he was all day long, twittering in tones that were most obviously the outpourings of love. Sometimes he would bring a straw, or a hair, to be inwoven in the precious fab-

ric. One day my attention was arrested by a very unusual twittering, and I saw him circling round with a large, downy feather in his bill. He bent over the unfinished nest, and offered it to his mate with the most graceful and loving air imaginable; and when she put up her mouth to take it, he poured forth such a gush of gladsome sound. It seemed as if pride and affection had swelled his heart, till it was almost too big for his little bosom. The whole transaction was the prettiest piece of fond coquetry, on both sides, that it was ever my good luck to witness.

It was evident the father bird had formed correct opinions on the woman question; for during the process of incubation he volunteered to perform his share of household duty. Three or four times a day, would he, with coaxing twitterings, persuade his patient mate to fly abroad for food; and the moment she left the eggs he would take the maternal station and give a loud alarm whenever cat or dog came about the premises. He certainly performed the office with far less ease and grace than she did; it was something in the manner of an old bachelor tending a babe; but, nevertheless, it showed that his heart was kind, and his principles correct, concerning the division of labor.

The English sparrows greatly interest us, probably as much as they annoy others. A pair recently nested behind the blind of my sleeping-room, a safe place to bring up a family, as the result proved. The blind opened under an eave and was never closed, and, while it afforded them ample protection, it at the same time afforded me every opportunity for observation; I could see and not be seen, a rare treat for a naturalist.

After this couple had settled their little love affair, or rather a large one, if we are to judge by the incessant chattering they kept up during their courtship, they began building a nest, and such a nest—it was large enough for a crow, with a lining as soft as feathers could make, and most beautifully woven. Our sparrows worked faithfully on this nest; the male bird was allowed to bring the material, but nothing more. None but a mother can fashion and soften tenderly enough for her offspring.

But the sparrows care only commenced with nest-building—let us watch them! One morning the male returned, early after breakfast, and found his mate in an ecstacy of chirping; upon looking around he discovered the first egg—the wonderful egg—the germ of bird life. Before he goes to roost at night the cackling begins again. In exchange for the caterpillar he brings in for her supper, she shows him another egg, and so on every day until there are five or six. Then he is a husband in earnest. No intruding sparrow dare take shelter near this nest; no cat even dare warm it with her feline breath. He is all wings and claws, and his beak is a dagger to transfix every enemy to his domestic peace. He is the best possible example of perpetual motion too. He is constantly on the go for the dainty bits of food the cook has thrown out, fat snails, worms, pickings from the pig-trough near by, carrying to the nest for the faithful partner, who receives each with a low, soft chirp of satisfaction. Not food alone, but every stray feather, wisp of wool, or bit of cotton thread is carried up to increase the warmth of the nest, and to preserve the eggs from chill while both parents are away morning and evening. He is not only oblivious to fatigue in his unceasing search for food, but he takes his turn in sitting on the eggs, while she takes her morning bath and airs herself. The moment she returns he starts off in search of delicacies.

He is the model husband now and has given up quarelling and fighting. We watched them daily. After the regulation period we heard weak voices crying for food; a number of naked children stare the father in the face, all crying in one dismal tone as they squat in a confused heap with their wide yellow gaping mouths for continued supplies. He is astonished at the voracity of his own children, they would, seemingly, eat up father and mother both if they had the strength to do it. He flies here, there,

and everywhere; and, however much he brings, there is always the same cry, and the same cluster of gaping mouths to greet him. It is enough now for both parents to keep their six juvenile gizzards grinding, while the six juvenile mouths, like separate and determined Olivers, keep crying out for more.

With this attention and good feeding, the babes in the nest soon become babes in the wood; and the fond parents, inflated with pride, take out their children on short excursions, and in a few days the little ones mingle with the world of birds, the parents clean house and brood again.

A Story of Captain Whopper, U. S. A.

By the Rev. Charles Josiah Adams.

CHAPTER II.

I am not only a soldier; I am a member of the 400. Maybe I had better say of the 450—I come easily within that figure. When anyone questions, by even so much as a quiver of his brows, my social position, I speak of my bank account. That settles him. I am not apt to say much about my family. My father was an army contractor. But neither one's family, nor how one's progenitor made his money, amounts to anything. It's money that talks, and makes the man "go" as well as "the mare."

Bovine (a friend to whom I lent money) and I often talked over the drawbacks of our profession. Up to the spring of 1898 I had been a soldier for ten years. During that time my most dangerous and exciting duties had been in seeing that the carbines of my men were bright, that their clothing was clean, that their horses were curried. I am a cavalryman, and have as little to do with the inferior branches of the service as the exigencies of military and social life will allow; infantrymen are so awkward and artillerymen so lumbersome. When I had been in the service for some five years, it looked as if we might have a little brush with the Indians. The trouble did not materialize—to any great extent. But had it materialized I would not have been in it. I sometimes think that having great wealth is not entirely a blessing. I inadvertently made some remark in a letter to a friend of mine, in a high place under the Secretary of War, to the effect that I was not in the best of health. The result was that I was detailed to service on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief at Washington—a position which no man with only his salary as an officer could possibly fill. And the friend who procured the appointment for me—which I lost as soon as the Indian scare was over—upon my reaching Washington, hinted so strongly that he was in need of money that I could not but lend him a large amount, which amount, by the way, has not been returned to me yet.

About the end of my decade of soldiering came our declaration of war with Spain. That I was sorry for the reconcentrados, and furious with Weyler for the way in which he treated them, I need not say; for I hope that I am a man of heart—that all born soldiers are. But I was born in a temperate zone, and had had no more experience in the tropics than a wealthy man may have in darting into and out of them on his launch. I did not want the yellow fever, nor to live as a rat on a chip, or a mole in a muddy trench. So I thought that Gomez and Garcia, and the rest of the Cuban patriots, born to the yellow fever, to a tropical sun, dirty water and steaming mire, might help the reconcentrados, and attain their liberties or fail in their attempt, so far as I was concerned.

Again, I was not well, made a loan of a large amount—in advance this time—and was again transferred from my regiment, not to staff duty this time (I did not enjoy staff duty because of the amount of laughing which I constantly heard, which, you understand, could not have been personal to me), but to the commissariat, where the friend who had helped me to the transfer seemed to intimate that I would find no trouble in making my loan to him a good investment.

After every fine speech I made, Bovine will say:

"Well put, pard! But what chu goin' to do?"

"Change my profession."

"Right chu air. I've been a-thinkin' o' the same thing. I've been a pugilist about the same number of years that you've been a soldier. And in all o' that time I haven't had one fair fight. When I won, it has been declared that I won on a foul. I would 'a' starved hadn't I got a share o' the gate-money. Fights is all hippodromed nowadays. Then sence that solar-plexus blow has become the fashion I must quit fighting. For why? 'Cause I've inherited a weak stomick from my pro— What is that big word which I have heard you use for a feller's dad? If you're in for a change of profesh, so be I. Put her thar! Shake!"

Then we will fall to discussing as to what we would better turn our attention. As fighting men we must, of course, have excitement. Shall we go to the Klondike and become miners? The Klondike is cold and barren; the march over its passes, or the sail along its rivers, must be monotonous—life in its camps must be dreary. Then it is a long way from New York, which one really must see once in a while. Shall we take a protracted cruise? There are icebergs north and storms south! Then think of the sharks in some waters, and of the seasickness in all waters! Shall we go to the Dark Continent on an exploring expedition? The lions roar there and the snakes draw their slimy lengths along! Shall we—? But why go on with suggestions made only to be rejected?

One day I said to Bovine:

"I've found the business for me, Bove, old boy."

"What's that?"

"I'm going to be a parson."

The Bovine's jaw fell, and he looked at me as if he had received the solar-plexus blow, which, in the weakness of his stomach, he so much dreaded. When he had somewhat recovered, he asked:

"Can I be one, too?"—thus showing his deep affection for me, an anxiety lest in the change of my profession he should be separated from me.

"No," I replied, as gently as possible, "but you can be a verger, a janitor, or something of that sort."

This relieved the faithful, the tender-hearted fellow. He reached his great paw across the table, and said:

"Shake!" Put her thar! Wish I had such a headpiece as you've got!"

Looking at Bovine, with a real sorrow for him because of his limitations, I said, with a sigh which came from the heart as certainly as did ever sigh:

"But, Bove, all persons cannot have the same thing, and we must make up our minds to do without what nature has denied us!"

"How beautiful you do speak, Capting—if you'll forgive me for a-usin' of a name which has come to be very precious to me. What"—rolling up his eyes in a way that convinced me that he was naturally a religious as well as an honest man—"what a blessin' you will be to the afflicted and the penitent in your new callin'. You have spoke so sweet that you've done one poor heart good a' ready!"

Alas! Money often takes the place of brains and places people where they do not belong, if measured by talent. The greatest objectors to Phrenology come from these ranks, for they know if they are weighed they will be found wanting.

BOOK REVIEWS.

"Admiral Dewey: A Sketch of the Man," by John Barrett, illustrated, 12mo, pp. xii + 279. Published by Harper Bros.

This book is suitable to the time and very well written. The writer has had every facility for coming in contact with the man of the hour. When he was out in Hong Kong, Manila, and the far East he was often the guest of the Admiral, and for three months it was his privilege to meet him frequently during the time he was in that neighborhood; consequently the volume is a personal record of facts gleaned from personal experience of the last year; he has also added some facts relative to the Admiral's early life. These have come to light with wonderful rapidity. One part of the book deals with Aguinaldo, and is interesting on account of his present position in the Philippines. He says that Dewey never urged Aguinaldo to go to the Philippines, and did not even invite him, and the permission for him and his associates to go to Cavité on the McCullough was only secured by the earnest representation by those who favored his going, and not by Dewey himself. There were no other means by which Aguinaldo could reach Cavité, as no merchant ships were then leaving Hong Kong, and none could enter Manila Bay without the Admiral's permission; therefore, Admiral Dewey allowed Aguinaldo, as a friend who wanted to fight a common enemy, to take passage on the U. S. boat McKillop. The Admiral was not particularly desirous that the Philippine leaders should come to Cavité, but if they were anxious to do so on their own responsibility, and the Consul-General thought wise, he would permit them to come on the McKillop.

Mr. Barrett lays great stress on the diplomatic gifts of the Admiral, and gives several instances to illustrate this. Mr. Barrett speaks plainly about the friction between the American and German squadrons. He thinks probable that there would have been no friction if the Montgomery and Monadnock had arrived at Manila when he most wanted them there. Further, he explains that the Admiral showed his great discretion in remaining in the Philippine waters after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, as not a man in the navy was so familiar with the situation in the Philippines, and consequently no one was so well adapted to that position. There was also immediate and responsible positions to meet; consequently he stuck to his post and did not sail away while the Spanish flag was flying over Manila. His squadron was a power even after the battle that destroyed the Spanish fleet there. He took, therefore, the best course that was opened to him, and remained until the army arrived.

Mr. Barrett has laid before us the humorous as well as the serious side of his life, which makes the book interesting from several standpoints. He speaks of the Admiral's appearance, characteristics, and habits, which are distinguishable as belonging particularly to the Admiral. The book is well illustrated, and all will be better informed with the situation of last year's naval work in the East by reading it.

Virtue—for man—means courage, valor, logic, wisdom.

Virtue—for woman—means gentleness, candor, aspiration, ideality, spirituality.

"TO MAKE THIS LIFE WORTH WHILE."

May every soul that touches mine
Be it the slightest contact, get therefrom
some good,
Some little grace, one kindly thought,
One inspiration yet unfelt, one bit of
courage
For the darkening sky, one gleam of
faith
To brave the thickening ills of life,
One glimpse of brighter skies beyond the
gathering mists
To make this life worth while, and
heaven a surer heritage.

THE

Phrenological Journal

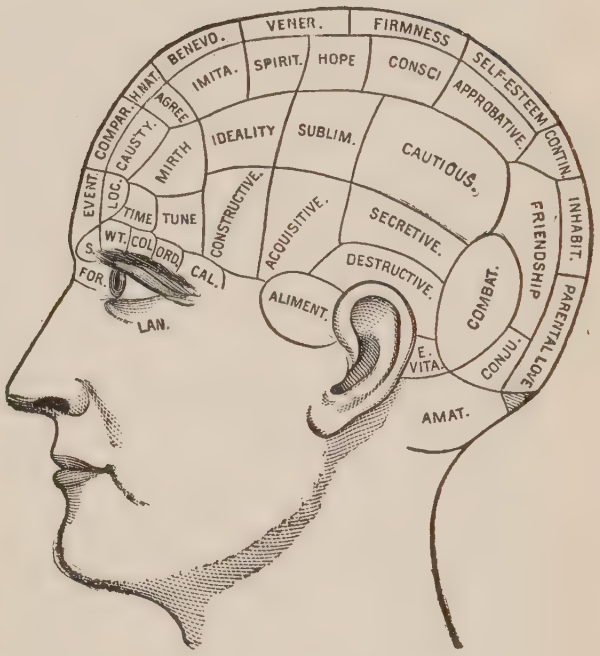
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

(1838)

AND THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1899.

THE ART OF LIVING.

The article by Dr. Janes, on another page of the JOURNAL, draws attention to the very important subject of "The Art of Living." All who read it will be carried away with the same ideas that the writer propounds, and will come to the same conclusions with regard to the need to study the conditions of life and its environments. Life is an art, but life is not always studied as an art, and this accounts for so many failures in the mapping out of the life-work of millions of the people who inhabit the eastern and western hemispheres. By a right understanding of one's self one can better accomplish the end for which he is best fitted, than if he take up a course which circumstances seem at the time to call him to. One must live for the future, and not the present, consequently the thoughts that are expressed by Dr. Janes in his unique and polished style are particularly acceptable to the real student of human character.

CRIME AND INSANITY.

"Crime and Insanity," by Dr. Thom, is a clear and logical exposition of the abnormal side of life. It is a department of psychology which needs to be very carefully considered, and the time is coming when all those who have to examine criminals and the insane will have to know more or less, and more rather than less, about Phrenology.

EVENING LECTURES.

"The Evening Lectures" will again become a part of the Institute work for the year. With such talent as we find in the following prominent and well-informed ladies and gentlemen we are sure of a good hearing as well as of instructive matter. We expect the course will include such speakers as Dr. King, Dr. Brandenburg, whom we hope will take the first evening, which falls on the second Wednesday in November, the one taking for his subject Physiognomy, the

other Phrenology, and its bearings upon recent sciences. Dr. Drayton, who is well-known to New York audiences, will lecture in February, and we have the promise of lectures from Dr. Brodie Patterson, Professor J. A. Fowler, Dr. Foote, Dr. C. O. Sahler and others. We trust that the subscribers to the JOURNAL will make these lectures as widely known as possible.

AGENTS.

This is the time of the year when agents are making engagements and are anxious to take up new departments of work. The manager of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL would be glad to hear from all who could see their way to make the JOURNAL more widely known in various sections of the country. There are various ways of introducing such a magazine as the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and therefore it is hoped that those who are in the field will write for particulars on this line of work. One writer purposes taking subscriptions by the hundred, and we heartily wish him success.

LESSONS BY MAIL.

The distances being so great an obstacle it is very important to call our readers' attention to the fact that a course of instruction by mail can be secured which will facilitate the study of Phrenology, physiology, psychology, and physiognomy on practical lines. The lessons by mail are further adapted to those who have limited time to spare during the day for such work, therefore a quiet hour in the evening could be devoted to research in these sciences. It has become quite a fad, both in England and America, to increase one's education through the means here suggested. We, therefore, present this thought to our readers as filling a great need. A fuller explanation of the designs of the work can be obtained from the office of the JOURNAL.

PROGRESS ON EDUCATIONAL LINES.

Each year there is a decided advancement made in the manner of instructing students in Phrenological data. This year's class has had the particular advantage of Dr. Hicks' valuable experience, and his lectures on physiology have covered a comprehensive line of instruction as well as having included laboratory work. His dissection of the human brain was highly appreciated by all the students, an advantage that should be sought by a wide circle of friends of the science. The dissection before the class embraced two methods, namely, that of the old school and the new or modern method by Dr. Gall and Spurzheim. The latter was conducted by Miss Fowler, who has for many years dissected the brain before students in England, Australia, and America, which method proved to be so satisfactory to the students who attended the lectures of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim in Paris, London, Edinburgh, and Boston, among other places.

Special lectures on psychology were also added to the curriculum with benefit to the students.

Persons wishing to save themselves the difficulty of selecting household helps, nurses, cooks, governesses, etc., should send particulars of work required, nationality preferred, religious views, and salaries or wages offered, to Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st St., New York, c|o Employment Bureau Department.

THE ANNUAL.

"Shall we order an 'Annual' this season?" said one lady to another. "Well, what is to be included in the 'Annual'?" "We hear that it will have many interesting Phrenological facts, and, judging from previous years, we intend to put our names down on the list of its subscribers," said an ardent friend of the science. "It also includes a calendar for the year, and a list of registered Phrenologists who reside in England and America." Character sketches of well-known people, and articles on physiognomy and physiology of the brain will make up a valuable number this season. You had better, therefore, send in your order early and give one or two away to friends whom you want to study Phrenology.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

"The Open Question: A Tale of Two Temperaments," by C. E. Raymond (Elizabeth Robins), ornamental cloth, $1.50. Harper Bros.

Anyone who has become acquainted with the writings of Elizabeth Robins realizes the power and sway she has over the general public. She has, further, a very intuitive manner of interpreting life. This is verified in the description of Mrs. Gano and her granddaughter. The latter was a turbulent, passionate girl who passed from one state of mind to another in a realistic way. The writer seems to imitate the courage of Ibsen in her power to approach as an artist the profoundest problems of life. Ethan and Valeria are wonderful pictures. Their grandmother was a stately Southerner, imbued by all the traits of a slave-owning generation, and maintained her individuality in an aristocratic manner. This Miss Robins describes with genuine power. We are not surprised that this



ELIZABETH ROBINS.

and similar books should have taken up the subject that is of an ever-increasing interest to the psychologist, namely, temperamental conditions.

Dr. Joseph Parker on "Himself: A Preacher's Life and Autobiography, and an Album," by Joseph Parker, D.D., minister of the City Temple, Holborn-Viaduct, London, England, published by Hodder & Stoughton. $2.

Hardly a more remarkable or gifted man who has filled a pulpit for the last thirty years can be found than the writer of these pages. It is becoming quite fashionable for celebrated people to write their own autobiography, and it is perhaps better, so as to prevent persons from misinterpreting their many-sided lives. Hardly any man has been more misinterpreted in a way than Dr. Parker, and the volume makes an interesting résumé of his life work.

He received his first call at eighteen, and has been preaching ever since. He has been liked and admired by the American and English public, and he represents an historical figure in a church in one of the most important thoroughfares of London. His life, however, has not been confined to his pulpit, and his popularity has come as much through his writings as his spoken words.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

Denison, Ia.—Can anyone satisfy a correspondent who inquires concerning the pitch of the voice in connection with the human ear? He quotes Dr. Alfred Wallace, of England, who says that he has found that when the ear is set vertically on the cheek, a deep-toned voice may be expected, and that a tenor or soprano voice accompanies a slanting downward and forward of the ear. He is unable to give any anatomical explanation of this point. We would therefore like to know if anyone else has observed these points.

C. F. M., Lemon, O.—We are pleased to hear from you and know that your study of the subject, as far as you have gone, is satisfactory. We are very glad to receive your references to Henry S. Williams's, M.D., article in "Harper's Magazine" for September. We had already read it, and intend to reply to it at a future date. We trust that you will come again to New York and complete your work.

E. C. S., Elbowoods, N. D.—Many thanks for the photograph of the little Indian girl four years old; she will compare with some of our little white children. As you are becoming interested in the Indian language, could you not translate some simple definition of the organs into that language so that our Indian friends may have the benefit (while you are in the neighborhood) of learning something about themselves from a phrenological standpoint?

D. M., Arthur, Canada.—We were glad to hear from you and to know that your work is increasing. This is the way that a person should build up his practice in the field, namely, first by taking the small towns and thoroughly working them, and, step by step, take those of a larger population. You will be better able to bear the strain of increased work by this method. We are glad that you have met those who have been examined by the Fowler brothers, and further to learn the testimony of their examinations. We trust that you will be able to continue your work during the winter with as much success as has attended you hitherto.

H. P.—Yes; nearly every large school possesses at least one extremely delicate face with an expression of character whose beauty is more marked than the rest; she is generally a combination of father and mother, and may be the result of several generations of culture and refinement, but there is a great deal of difference between the lines of beauty laid out by different critics, some considering one type of beauty, like the Southern girl, with large, liquid eyes, as portraying the highest taste in this respect, while others prefer the blondes, with the blue eyes and clear, ethereal skin; each denotes her own peculiar form of mental development.

J. E. Z., Rockaway Beach.—How one want creates another! We are glad you were pleased with our reply to your former letter and query about the voice. We think if you would read that over again you would see that Madame Cappiani advises a singer to first open her mouth, which her pupil would not do. You ask for some important rules to be observed in singing; although we cannot do much in a reply of this kind, yet we should say first learn to breathe; when you have learned this lesson then make audible sounds, and hold a note very softly as long as the breath will allow. Take each note of the scale in this way, extending the time with the capacity to inflate the lungs. The next thing to be observed is to take the lowest note and swell it out to its fullest extent, then bring it back again to its softest expression. Care must be taken not to use the falsetto tones when increasing the volume of the voice. When you have succeeded in doing this successfully write us again, and we will take another step; in the meantime you will have gained some of the most important points in singing if you will at the same time sing before a glass, and open your mouth for the soft notes as well as the louder ones. In reply to your second question, a child shows a great deal of emotion during its tender years; in fact, there are more chances for a child to show emotion than for a middle-aged person or adult, and you must realize the fact that a child's wants, as well as his likes and dislikes, are very emotional. Your third question with regard to the reason why one person has a more musical voice than another is owing largely to the difference in temperament, and more important than that is the quality of the organization.

I have already several of your valuable works. I am delighted with them. Please send me "Wedlock," and oblige,

Geo. Stern, Summerland, Cal.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS. —*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

One dollar and a half will supply you with the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL from November, 1899, to December, 1900, and one plaster bust.

For five one-dollar subscriptions to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will be forwarded, postpaid, a No. 12 Waterman pen.

For ten one-dollar subscriptions to the JOURNAL for 1900 will be forwarded a No. 14 Waterman's fountain pen.

The above offer will hold good until December 31, 1899.

With fifteen one-dollar subscriptions to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL a Dewey watch will be given. See advertisement.

No. 475.—L. T. H., Normal, Ill.—You have your full share of intelligence and



NO. 475.—L. T. H.

mental ability, and we hope you have scope for showing it, as such a nature as yours would die of ennui without favorable surroundings to gather knowledge and information. Beech nuts at this time of the year fill out their exterior skin and are full of meat; so with some brains, they are ready to do the work of life with more than average ability. You have a marked organization and are literary, artistic, and capable of becoming a superintendent of a large school, and of giving advice to others.

No. 476.—S. T. K., Merchantsville, N. Y. —You should be able to succeed in penmanship and do secretarial work, for you have the qualities that generally enjoy this kind of work. You have keen perceptions and look at everything from a practical light. You need to fill out a little more and add the vital temperament to your present motive-mental temperament. You are strong, but your digestive powers may give you some trouble later on if you do not look out.

No. 477.—W. B. C., San Francisco, Cal. —Your photographs indicate two very striking characteristics, one being that you are a keen reader of human character and take delight in psychological subjects, the other is that you are very persevering in your efforts and persist until you succeed in whatever you undertake to do. You do not rub people up the wrong way, but take a smoothing-iron and rub off the rough edges, consequently you get along much more easily than the majority of people and are in your element when you are mixing with others who are intelligent and well informed. You could succeed well in law, in understanding and estimating the information you receive from clients, or you could diagnose disease and make an excellent physician, for you could cure your patients without using much medicine. You possess a good deal of magnetism. Your large head finds a great deal to do; you are a keen lover of poetry and art of all kinds.

No. 478.—J. B. D., G. B., Wis.—This child has certainly a remarkable development of brain which deserves more comment or description than we can possibly give it in the allotted space here. He has more brain power for his age than he knows what to do with, consequently he must be carefully brought up and not allowed to study hard, and as he grows older he will become better balanced, and then he will be able to take his place with the rest of the world. He is a very thoughtful lad, and seems to be able to take things into account with wonderful ability. He is very cautious, and will seldom need to be warned against running any risks, but will give good advice to others. Let his body grow first and his brain last so that he may have a chance to live a good long and useful life.

FIELD NOTES.

A. H. Welch is having a very successful and profitable tour in Canada.

John Wesley Brooks writes of the encouragement he has received in Toronto and neighborhood.

Richard McCloy is permanently located in Denver.

Dr. Denkinger may be consulted at 5 Holyoke Street, Boston, Mass.

Owen H. Williams paid a visit to the Institute on his way from Philadelphia.

A. M. Lockard, class of '84, has been visiting New York with his wife, and has returned to an active winter's work.

Mr. Prieto is spending a few weeks in New York prior to his return to Cuba.

William Ingalls proposes taking the field, and will open in Vermont.

Miss Irwin is most energetic in working up subscriptions to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Allen Haddock reports good prospects for the winter's work in San Francisco.

Ira Guilford, Los Angeles, when sending his registration for the Annual, reported a great increase in his work since he had devoted himself entirely to Phrenological examinations.

R. J. Black continues to handle large orders for charts, which is an indication of prosperity with him.

George Morris is confining his work to Minneapolis and surrounding towns.

Alexander Verner has bought a larger house in Boston, and will conduct his professional work in this more promising centre.

Thomas R. Bligh, class of '98, visited the Institute during the Dewey celebrations.

Miss Alice Drew is on a visit to Malone, and has interested a local bookseller to take up the sale of Phrenological literature.

The above enterprise suggests a large field for circulating and spreading the science of Phrenology with a little effort and no expense.

The Fowler & Wells Company will be pleased to supply all advertising matter free.

Charles Tod Parks, class of '94, pays us periodical visits, and is continuing his research in anthropology.

Levi Hummel visited the Institute in September and gave an address to the class. He has now commenced his fall work in the lecture field.

Edward F. Creevey, class of '98, is at present residing in Chicago.

Duncan McDonald is in Vancouver.

Henry Humphreys, class of '96, is located in Chicago.

Since the opening of the class session we have been daily hearing from prospective students regretting their inability to attend. We would suggest to all such to commence to make arrangements to enable them to attend in 1900, and by this means few will fail to realize their long cherished hope. There are various ways of preparing to lay by the necessary means; for instance, one may take subscriptions to the JOURNAL, remitting the full price and having their commission placed to their credit in part payment of their tuition; while another is selling books; and another, one book, etc.

Other means no doubt will sugest themselves to those who cannot follow the foregoing plans.

David McKenzie writes from Canada that he is doing good work in Phrenology between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron, and we are glad that he is able to present Phrenology to this section of Canada. He was at the Toronto exhibition for a week during the summer. He has been visiting the town of Durham, sixteen miles north of Mount Forest, where he was well received.

Elsie Cassell Smith, North Dakota, is still residing with the Indians of that section, and as it is an exceedingly interesting field of labor, we know that she will get a real amount of practical information from it.

A copy of the Annual has been sent to every Phrenologist. This valuable periodical is not fully appreciated in this country, or far greater response would be given. It is the organ that should have the support of all the profession.

If it does not fully meet the requirements of the American Phrenologists, the editors would appreciate any suggestions that would make it more in accordance with their wishes.

The pages are open to American literary minds, of whom there are many who could add much to the interest of the readers of the Annual.

Dr. Charles J. Adams, author of "Where is My Dog," lectured before the class on the "Three Senses Necessary for Success."

Dr. McGuire, a graduate of the Institute, lectured on the Medical Profession. This is the first time he has favored the class, but we shall hope to have his services at other sessions.

C. D. B., since graduating in '96, has been taking advantage of a private study in the post-graduate course, and may in the near future take up the study of medicine, which he feels with us will be valuable to him in professional work.

The Fowler Institute, London.

The first meeting of the session was opened on Wednesday, September 20th. The president occupied the chair, and gave an excellent lecture on "The Progress of Phrenology," which was greatly appreciated. An interesting discussion followed when Miss Dexter and Messrs. Williamson and Elliott took part. Mr. D. T. Elliott gave a practical demonstration of Phrenology, which brought an interesting meeting to a close.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BY WILLIAM BROWN, ESQ., J. P.

The Progress of Phrenology.

We have met to-night to open our winter session, and the occasion gives us the opportunity of reviewing the past and taking fresh courage for the future. And if we have not accomplished so much that the most enthusiastic of us would desire, we are satisfied that the science of Phrenology has a firmer hold on the public mind than it had a few years ago.

Every science, true as it may be to those who know it, has had to fight its way step by step, and the opposition it experienced was probably a gain rather than a loss.

To-day the Phrenologist can look the world in the face and unblushingly demand a hearing, and by demonstration prove beyond doubt that the brain is the organ of the mind.

We may not, in so many words, be prepared to define what mind is; we cannot explain the subtle force, electricity, but we know it by its effects; and for phrenological purposes we are content to define mind as an aggregation of all those activities of man which enable him to think and to know, to feel and to will.

To-day we have an extensive phrenological literature, which is read and studied wherever the English, American, and German languages are spoken, and whatever may be the varied mental traits of those engaged in the teaching and application of the science, in public or private, there is positive unanimity by all in the analysis of character and a united opinion that the lines laid down by the great discoverer of the science can be depended upon as fundamental truths, which has also been so ably supplemented and put into so practical a form by the Fowlers and their contemporaries in the past, and a very able and qualified body of practitioners who are the torch-bearers of the truth to-day.

Much has been said and written, wise and otherwise, respecting the abuse of the science by unqualified exponents at our seaside places of resort; and as an Institute of Phrenology we repudiate having any form of sympathy with such a vulgar use of so useful a science, and we commend all those desirous of obtaining the practical benefits which an examination is calculated to confer to avail themselves rather of the advice of those who are graduates from societies who grant diplomas guaranteeing efficiency for engaging in the work. Much has been done in the past from an educational point of view to popularize the science by public lectures; but this department of work has of late been neglected; it is a matter that should have the earnest consideration of those who are in a position to do such work, for it was by this and similar methods that the Fowlers demonstrated its truths and won for the science the position it now holds in the old country and in the new.

The demands upon the leisure of the people meets with a ready response in the form of amusements which appeal to the senses only; and assured, as most of us must be, of the need of aggressive work, our aim must be to place Phrenology before the people in an interesting and intelligible way; then it will find lodgment and create a desire for further knowledge.

It is an encouraging sign that there is a more earnest desire on the part of parents to become associated with the science in view of their children being placed in positions best adapted to their natural inclinations. And in examinations we should, as far as lies in us, indicate that, while each may differ in mental and physical organization, there is in the Divine economy of this life a place for even the less gifted ones, and that often the proper cultivation of the one talent will lead to greater results than the imperfect use of many.

It is not what is liked, so much as what is the individual best fitted by nature to achieve, that advice is sought upon. What can I do best? is the question.

To discover this and the ability to direct how to carry the advice into effect will give such an open door to the individual that no other science can lay claim to.

As regards the education of the young, while recognizing that some students have taken up the study of Phrenology as an aid to teaching in our public schools, I think no real advance can be made in the classification of children whereby they may be taught on phrenological lines unless school boards give

their moral support and a grant in aid for the instruction of such teachers, and having regard to the immense benefits likely to accrue therefrom. I do not think it is trespassing outside the duties of the Institute to lay our claims before the educational department for their consideration, as we have abundant evidence that where teachers have studied for that especial purpose the results have been most satisfactory.

In respect to crime, I am glad to say it is evident to all who watch the signs of the times that administrators of justice are silently but surely becoming conscious of the fact that no real reform from a life of crime or wrong-doing can be of any service which does not touch the source of the cause and provide a means of bringing into healthy activity the better part of the criminal's nature. Crime and wrong-doing are in many cases hereditary, and can be laid at the door of one parent or the other. It is only one remove from insanity or moral idiocy, and as long as so many facilities exist for exciting the propensities and benumbing the sentiments so long shall we permit the criminal to relapse into old habits after restraint and join the ranks of the confirmed evil doer.

Phrenology is the only science that can be of any practical use in the reform of this class of people, and as long as legislation turns a deaf ear to the claims of phrenological science as a means to an end, so long shall we suffer and pay for our ignorance.

Now, in regard to the relation of Phrenology and medicine, we have evidence of a growing disposition on the part of medical men to accept the general principles of the science without prejudicing their position, and many who do not openly accept it know that the functions have a mental as well as a physical manifestation or action, neither of which operates without the other. We are living in an age of hurry and injurious haste, and it is no uncommon thing for the business man to solicit the services of the Phrenologist whose duty it is to study outward indications of inward danger, when he can discover that the hurry of life is stamped either on his nervous or muscular system, for fatigue can be nervous or muscular.

What can he tell him? Can he help him? Yes.

That the function of digestion is being hindered by hurry and injurious haste. That his food is imperfectly masticated and conveyed to his stomach in nearly a raw condition. That his digestion is defective, and his stomach has to work under unfavorable circumstances. That there is not enough nervous energy to act upon the muscular fibres of its cells to enable the organ to accomplish its work. That each of us has only a limited amount of nervous energy, and if one organ makes an extra demand the quantity is drawn from the other organs, and they will in their turn suffer.

But the more serious trouble is that, from a Phrenological side, the effect of haste on the brain and mind has a tendency to softening paralysis, or insanity, or the more common hypo, or an idea that all is going wrong if we are not there, which of itself accelerates the trouble, or a nervous peevishness or irritability of temper in business life, so common as a precursor to that which follows. You can go to the practiced Phrenologist, and he can disclose what may happen if you do not take warning, and you may find a way of escape; but you do not go to the physician till you find you are sick and the evil is upon you, and probably beyond any human help.

In conclusion, it is satisfactory to find that members are still being added to the roll, that students are still applying for instruction and receiving it; that a large proportion of them obtain a diploma when efficient; that some who have taken a diploma are now practicing as professional phrenologists, while others are turning the knowledge to good account in ways adapted to the circumstances in which they move.

What is wanted in our midst to-day is a more commodious and convenient building for departmental work, combining all the requisites for the study of the science in theory and practice, where the young man of the city, and young women, too, could, after the business of the day, turn the current of their thoughts to the one great study of mankind and themselves, which would not only be a source of mental recreation, pleasure, and profit to themselves, but a foundation for a better and more useful life in the future.

PROGRAMME OF THE MEETINGS OF THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

November 1, T. J. Desai, Esq.; November 15, Miss S. Dexter; December 6, C. W. Whitinshaw, Esq., M.D.; January 3, 1900, William Brown, Esq., J. P.; January 17, James Webb, Esq.; February 7, W. Becker, Esq.; February 21, Miss E. Higgs; March 7, F. Feroza, Esq.; March 21, P. K. Zyto, Esq.; April 4, D. T. Elliott, Esq.; April 18, J. B. Eland, Esq.; May 16, Annual Meeting.

The following is the result of the July examination at the Fowler Institute, England: Mr. W. Becker, certificate; Mr. T. J. Desai, certificate; Mr. Alfred Lyndridge, certificate.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

VOL. 108—NO. 12] DECEMBER, 1899 [WHOLE NO. 732]

The Profession of Law as a Necessary Factor in Education.

BY THE EDITOR.

It is during the last ten years that special facilities have been given to women to study law, a subject that was formerly considered only of interest to the sterner sex. But if our grandfathers and grandmothers could appear upon the scene to-day, holding the same view as when they passed away, they would be somewhat shocked to find that women were actually studying law and entering it as a profession.

As business women are no longer looked upon as uncommon individuals, the necessity for more knowledge on legal matters has opened the way for them to obtain the information relating to "contracts," "business agreements," "leasing of houses," "patents," "insurances," and many other business points of which, until recently, they have been almost in total ignorance. The multiplied vocation of women in journalism, literature, the professions, trades, and in art have broadened the scope of the minds of women to such a degree that the Woman's Law Class is now looked upon with such genuine pleasure by the prospective students that ladies think nothing of poring over books pertaining to legal matters. There was a time when the present Emperor of Germany is reported to have said that "Woman's sphere could be covered by the three K's," which, translated into English, are the church, the kitchen, and the children; but colleges like Newnham, Wellesley, Vassar, and Holyoke, have prepared the way for the large intellect growth in the lives of women, consequently success to be complete has warranted a further education in legal matters. In Roman history we can remember reading the fact that women were treated under that system of jurisprudence not as human beings, but as things; but since that period, events have taken a very different turn from even the Chinese idea, i.e., "If woman performs her duties worthily in this world she may be permitted after death to come back and go through another life as a man and then she will have a soul." How different from the code of ethics attributed to women of

the present period! If women engage in business and transact or attend to their own affairs when property has been left them, or when, perhaps, the husband has suddenly passed away leaving a very important business on their hands, it is necessary that there should be a sufficient equipment for the carrying out of these duties, just the same as a teacher prepares herself on the subjects that she is about to teach. Women, however, have not been considered to possess the brain capable of grasping the ethics of law, but we are glad to find that there are several bright exceptions among the sterner sex who are willing to give legal advantages to women, and the "Woman's Law Class of the New York University," is doing an immense amount of good and practical work, as is also the "Women's Legal Educational Society," of which Mrs. John P. Munn is president. It is, however, to the untiring efforts of Professor Russell, who is especially endowed for the purpose, that the success of the class during the last seven years has been chiefly due. He recognizes with a breadth of intellect and an intuitive sympathy, that lectures can be made so interesting to women on the question of Preliminary Law that they can be even drawn away from their social life, and induced to study and prepare themselves for a more complete and useful line of work.

Dr. Clarence D. Ashley, the Dean of the law faculty in connection with the University of New York, and the Chancellor, Henry M. MacCracken, of the same University, are also liberal-minded men who approve the facilities that are thus broadening woman's sphere.

The Dean at a recent meeting of the Law Class said, "Allow me to extend in behalf of our Law School the brotherly hand of welcome to you all. We claim the Woman's Educational Society as a younger sister, and we rejoice in your success as brothers should.

"Woman is here given an opportunity to learn those fundamental principles of law which every one should know, and which will prove of inestimable value to those of you who may have the care of business and property interests. As a mere matter of general education this course is of immense value. Every mother, wife, and sister must, at least in her home circle, exert some influence upon political life, and to intelligently exercise such influence some general knowledge of law and its history is necessary. Let us be thankful that this important work is governed by ladies possessing the tact, conservatism, and executive ability displayed by your officers (Woman's Legal Education Society), and so thoroughly seconded by Dr. Russell and his associates."

In the fall of 1891, the lectures were begun under the sanction of the University of the City of New York and have been continued ever since. They are the outcome of an experiment of the Women's Legal Education Society. The first president of the Woman's Legal Educational Society was Mrs. Leonard Weber, to whose zeal and energy the establishment and maintenance of the lectureship for four years may be ascribed. Mrs. Weber held the presidency until her death, when Mrs. Munn, the wife of a distinguished physician, and herself a faithful and proficient student, accepted the office. She holds the Chancellor's certificate. The experiment of the Woman's Law School at the University of New York, has proved eminently successful, in every way.

It has graduated many distinguished women, among whom we might mention Mrs. Ruth Ferris Russell, daughter of a Brooklyn lawyer and wife of Professor Russell, and Miss Helen Gould, who is one of the most retiring, modest, and yet noble-hearted lady philanthropists in the city of New York.

Ladies in charge of the evening classes are Miss Isabella Mary Pettus, LL.M., Counsellor at Law.; Miss Lizzie Marie Pierce, A.B., LL.B., Counsellor at Law; Mrs. Louise Fowler Gignoux, LL.B., Counsellor at law.

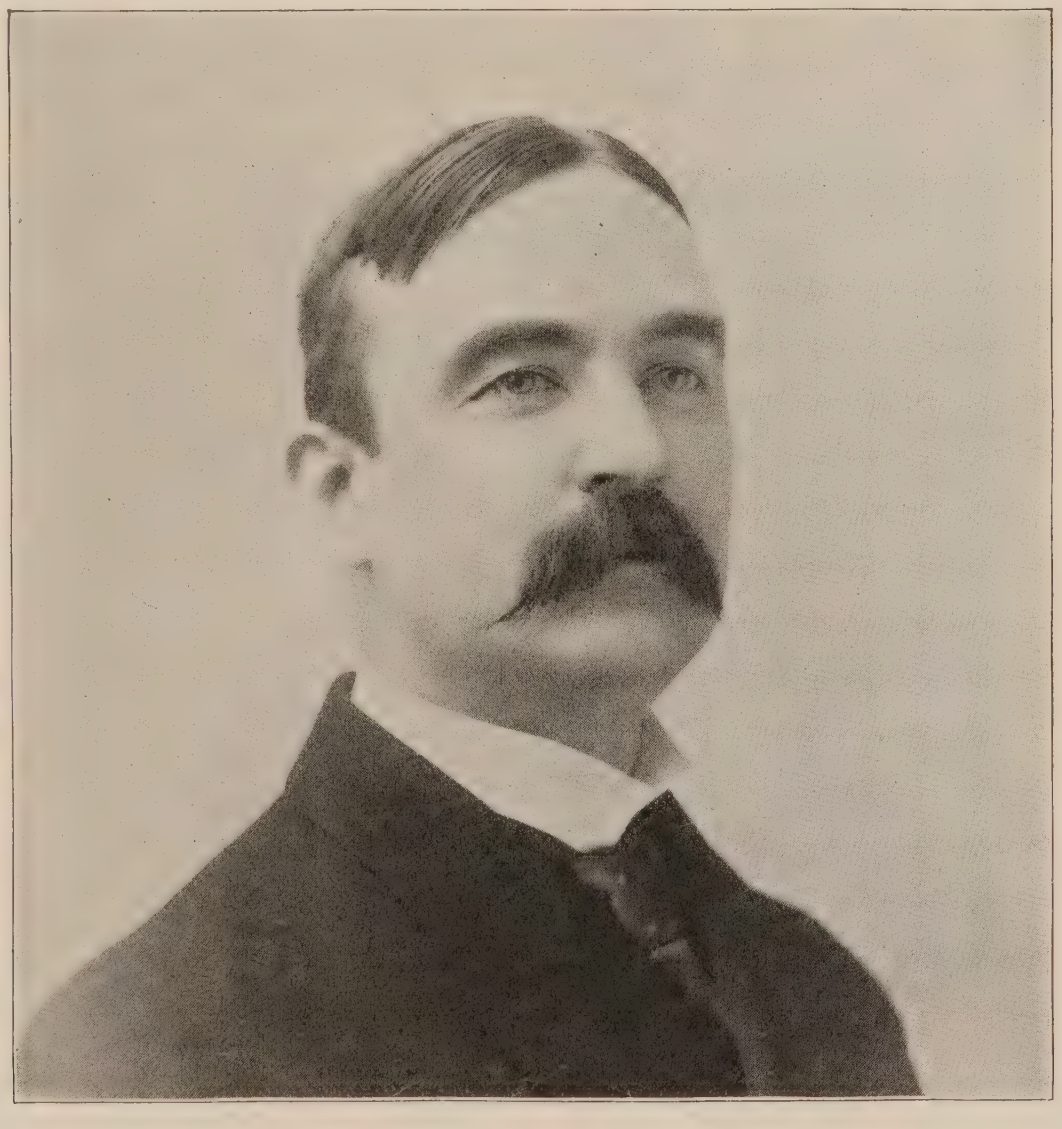
CRANIAL ESTIMATE OF PROFESSOR RUSSELL.

The accompanying photographs of Professor Russell will introduce to our readers a man who has exceptional ability.

His head is of full size, being 22½ inches in circumference, 14½ inches in height, and 14 inches in length. His weight is about one hundred and eighty-two pounds, while he is of full height. Few men are so harmoniously developed and possess so fine a combination of temperaments and quality of organization with such complete mastery of his whole brain. Many men are brilliant, but they are not able to use their brilliancy or their knowledge to a good account.

Many men have a store of information, but they do not know how to impart it graciously in an interesting and fluent manner. Many men are social, but when they come to technical matters they do not know how to unite the activity of the social and intellectual lobes.

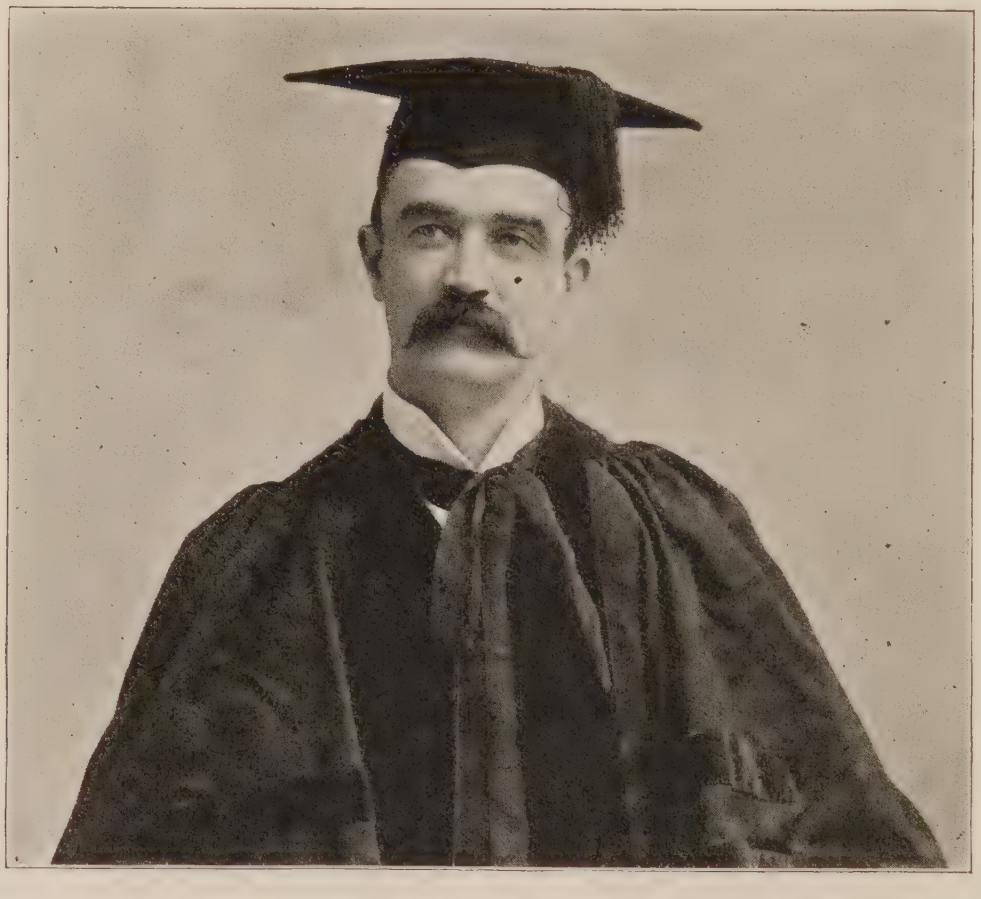
In Dr. Russell we have an example of a man who is unique in his mental developments as well as in the combination of his physical strength and healthiness of organization, and on this account he is largely successful in carrying into operation his great work of emancipating women from the ignorance that has surrounded them on legal matters.



PROFESSOR ISAAC FRANKLIN RUSSELL, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE NEW YORK FACULTY OF LAW.

It will be noticed that his head is particularly developed in its anterior portion. The angle from the turning of the ear to the centre of the brow

shows that there is great capacity to collect knowledge and research for facts. He is never at a loss for an illustration, and his Language, it will be recognized, is especially developed. We could hardly have a better illustration of this faculty than the one before us. This indicates that he is free and easy in the use of language. He never hesitates for an expression, and he has a plentiful supply of ideas that he is able to clothe with the most appropriate language that could be used. He very quickly understands the condition of things. He does not need all the details of a case to readily grasp a situation, and he goes more deeply into questions when giving a quiz than might be supposed at the outset.



PROFESSOR ISAAC FRANKLIN RUSSELL.

He has a remarkable development of Individuality, and quickly recognizes persons whom he has once seen. He has a practical way of looking at everything, and this is exceptional with a person who has so much of the superior or subjective and reasoning brain.

It will be noticeable that his head is well developed, particularly in the upper portion of the brow, and it is with this portion of his brain that he does his thinking, and is able to plan theories and generate thought. There are some persons who doubt the validity of the localization of the functions of the brain as substantiated by Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, but the more we study public men the more it is apparent that the fundamental principles of Phrenology, through the emotions, volition, memory, and all the essentials of the mind are presided over by certain areas in the brain, hence we have the dolichocephalic, the brachiocephalic, and mesocephalic types of heads.

His forehead is broad and well filled out. It is high from the root of the nose to where the hair parts, and through the central portion we find that he shows comparative and discriminative power in an exceptional degree.

His Intuition is the key with which he unlocks the minds of others. He is a true reader of character and is able to draw out the best of those he meets.

His sympathy is phenomenal, for everything he does is permeated with

this sentiment. His head rises in the anterior portion of the superior region, consequently he is in his element when he is imparting knowledge and taking hold of different cases that require versatility of talent and masterly eloquence.

He says a great deal in a little and his intellect rises to a subject so quickly that he is able to talk very rapidly.

It will be noticed that the head is not equally high as it slants backwards from the opening of the ear over the top of the head as it is anteriorly.

These developments are not so prominent, though sufficiently high to give strength of character, persistency of effort, determination of mind, and keen perseverance. He has no false dignity to get in the way, consequently he becomes readily in touch with all with whom he has to deal, yet he does not lose consciousness of the seriousness of subjects when they call for respect, admiration, or dignity. Few men are so thoughtful in this respect.

He has a fine development of the social group which enables him to appreciate society, the sympathy of both sexes, home, and children.

His Constructiveness, which is shown here to be well represented, is manifested in his writings, and from an intellectual standpoint he is capable of wielding an immense power for good wherever his utterances are heard or his book is studied. Constructiveness in his case joined to his large Language, Agreeableness and Human Nature enable him to adapt his ideas to the present age, consequently he speaks to the point.

His Ideality and Constructiveness give him taste in the expression of his ideas, and no man, we should judge, is a greater admirer of Nature and of beauty wherever it is to be found.

He has pliability of mind, which is the result of his combined temperaments and of the organs of Agreeableness and Human Nature and Mirthfulness. Although very critical, yet he knows how to flavor his criticisms with genuine interest, which fights half the battle and every contest or point of argument, therefore he realizes that to succeed in law or in fact in any profession one must adapt one's self to the surrounding conditions.

The student of Phrenology will readily gather from his whole organization that he possesses the elements of the vital temperament which give roundness to his features, while the motive temperament is noticeable in the well-outlined nose, chin, and ears, and the mental temperament is represented by the full complement of brain and cerebral activity and height of forehead.

He has inherited power from both father and mother. From his mother he has inherited his large sympathy, sagacity, and pliability of mind. From his father he has inherited his executiveness, force of character, determination of mind, the scientific abilities, and Language.

He is modest and retiring when anything is said concerning himself, but of the work in which he is engaged he has nothing but enthusiasm to express. I take the full responsibility of the appearance of this sketch, knowing full well that the readers of the JOURNAL will appreciate a view of his head as well as the few words on his work.

FACULTIES REQUIRED IN THE STUDY OF LAW.

For a pleader or barrister one needs large Comparison, Self-Esteem, Wit, Combativeness, Eventuality, Language, Sublimity, Conscientiousness.

For criminal law one needs large Human Nature, Comparison, Individuality.

For commercial law one needs large Acquisitiveness, Hope, Destructiveness.

For a professor of law one needs Human Nature, Benevolence, Comparison, Eventuality. The social faculties full.

For a judge one needs large Conscientiousness, Comparison, Benevolence.

MRS. L. F. GIGNOUX, LL.B.

This lady has a strong individuality of character. Her brain is very active and is broad at the base, and well developed in the anterior lobe, which gives her force, energy, and executive power. She is in her element when she is doing executive work.



MRS. L. F. GIGNOUX.

She is an excellent debater, and can work out problems and theorize about matters and things in a truly logical way. Her force of character makes her desirous of accomplishing in a masterly way everything she undertakes to do; consequently she will show scholarly attainment and intellectual criticism.

She is intuitive and comes to correct conclusions with regard to people, and in the study of law or medicine she could show exceptional power and ability to diagnose cases that came under her notice. She passed her final examination in 1897.

Miss Isabella Mary Pettus, who graduated from the New York University in 1897, passed her law examination and received a Master's degree in 1898. Miss Pettus gained a scholarship in her junior year, and in 1896 took the first university scholarship prize—being second in a class of 170, thirteen of whom were women. She studied law more, she says, for culture than for practice, has had many cases and is now in active general work. Miss Pettus has appeared successfully in the Supreme Court, is one of the lecturers at the Woman's law class, is secretary of the Woman's Legal Education Society and president of the Alumnæ Association.

She is an excellent Master of Law, and is very conscientious and thorough as a teacher.

How to Study Phrenology.

Rev. F. W. Wilkinson.

There is no gainsaying the fact that Phrenology is a very fascinating study, not only on account of the information gained and its practical application, but also because of the subject-matter or material that one has to deal with; namely, man. As the relationships of life are becoming more complicated and complex every year, we find that it is more essential than ever that we should not only know ourselves, but also our fellow-man. And the person who becomes more fully acquainted with human nature will be able more efficiently and effectively to make his way through life and avoid many of its cross currents and misunderstandings. This is not only desirable to insure the health, happiness, and prosperity of the individual concerned, but also to add to the harmony and peace of the community at large. We know by experience that some people possess the happy knack of putting everyone at ease, and at all times giving and getting the best enjoyment of life. And there are some who envy these people and wished they knew the secret of the charm they possess, so that they might have a like sesame. If this were not a secret, but became the happy possession of each person, then we should be able to bring

the noblest and best of each person to the top, and human nature would not be so often commiserated as poor human nature, but would be looked upon as it should be, as the glory of earth life, the coronation of nature. I need hardly at this time speak of the advantages and powers conferred upon the practical student, as I am assured by your presence this evening that you at least are deeply interested in the subject, and have duly considered its importance and are desirous as far as possible to obtain all the information that you possibly can, so that you may not only understand yourself and your fellow-man, but may also assist him to bring out those traits of character which will be the crown of his life and will ever be the joy of all his friends. The accomplishment of this purpose should be the aim of each person. What an advantage to daily life if the jarring notes were taken away! What a difference to life's music! The musician knows which keys to touch and how they will respond, bringing forth harmony and entrancing sound. And if men only understood Phrenology, which is the key to human nature, they would be able to approach or touch each other by word, or look, so that the responses would be harmonious and helpful. You say the picture is bright and one to be desired, but how shall it become a reality and how can this knowledge of human nature be acquired? With this we come to our subject, "How to Study Phrenology?"

The first thing is to have clearly defined in our minds what we want to do, and to have a purpose before us. I want you to remember that the word is study, not read. Unfortunately much that goes by the name of study is only desultory reading which is not only not helpful, but ofttimes is positively injurious, for it becomes a habit, and the person finds it very difficult to concentrate his mind sufficiently upon the subject so as to acquire that knowledge which is essentially necessary. One of the first requisites, then, is the power to concentrate, or to give one's undivided attention to the subject; and if you couple with that a distinct purpose or reason why you are studying it, it will be more helpful, for we always remember more readily and can recall more easily that which we have read or studied with a distinct object or purpose in view. Now it should be distinctly understood that Phrenology cannot be learned by rote from a book, and any person who enters upon the study of this entrancing subject with that idea, had better abandon it at once. For Phrenology, in its prosecution or acquirement, demands the utilization of all the powers of the mind. By the by, I have not defined the term, as I thought it was hardly necessary to do so for the present company—a definition simply limits—but it may be called the science of the mind as expressed in and through human nature. You will perceive that I have given myself plenty of latitude, as the subject embraces the whole man.

Now I am assuming that the desire of each one is to become a practical Phrenologist, not of necessity a professional Phrenologist. Hence it will be necessary to be well grounded in the theory, its fundamental principles, before we can practically apply them. I fear that many run away with the idea that when they have read a shilling book on Phrenology that they know all about it, and are able forthwith to practically apply its principles and become exponents of its truths. Would they have the audacity to do the same with chemistry, botany, physics, meteorology, surgery, astronomy, natural philosophy, or any other practical science or art? They must really have very crude ideas of the subject-material that they are studying. When they remember that all these sciences and arts are simply the outcome of mental effort, the exercise of brain power, the result of the industry of man, either mentally or physically, to think that they can in an hour or two at the outside be able to thoroughly understand and apply Phrenology must be simply absurd and preposterous. To acquire a knowledge of the theory will take a considerable time,

as it embraces so much, but to acquire the practical application will make a much larger demand upon time and abilities. The theory may be acquired very largely by memory, and may be classed as memory work, and it is possible for a person to have the theory, so to speak at his finger ends, and yet to have no idea of its practical application. But we will take theory first. It is necessary to become well acquainted with the few easily learnt fundamental principles as, 1st. The brain is the organ of the mind. 2d. Size is a measure of power (i. e., other things being equal), etc. But this is only the A B C with which we start, and having learnt the alphabet, become familiar with their sounds, we must learn how to spell, form words, and then go on to phrases and sentences. It will not only be necessary to acquire these principles, but we must learn the (if I may so term it) geography of the skull, and by that I mean not simply like we used to learn at school, the physical features and note them on the map. But we want to be explorers and learn first hand. Get the skull itself and look at it carefully and closely, notice the physical features, its composition, its formation, the method of its growth, its various parts, their relationship to each other, the topography. How these various parts combine. Their effectiveness, the beautiful arrangement to secure solidity with elasticity. Notice the centres of ossification; any peculiarities there may be in the particular skull or skulls you may be examining. Commit to memory the various parts, also their location, so that when you come to take a journey round the dome of thought or sail round the world of mind, it may be very familiar to you, and may be quite cheering because you are becoming acquainted with similar localities to your own that may be helpful to you in the future. It may be as well at this time for you to notice the landmarks that others have made in similar travels, viz., the location and naming of the various organs as circumscribed on a bust or skull. This should be very carefully done, and whilst so doing, ascertain the powers or functions, ascribed to each organ. See how each fills its own office and discharges its own duties, and endeavor to discriminate clearly and distinctly between the functions of one faculty and another, because for the want of this discrimination much confusion has been created in the minds of persons, and sometimes they have had just cause for complaint. Remember that terms ofttimes have a more extended meaning than that given to a word generally, and it would be wise to become thoroughly conversant with phrenological terms. It is true that the names, in some instances, might be improved a little, but for general purposes, when they are thoroughly understood, and the reasons known why they were called in this particular way, we shall find that the names are after all very appropriate. It will be wise at this point to study the history of the method of the discovery and location of each organ, the pros and cons for each, and see how beautifully the structure of this science has been reared. How from very simple (it may seem) beginnings the structure has gradually been reared, each development adding to its beauty and sympathy, until we now have the subject in a more or less complete form. I am not prepared to say that it cannot be further embellished, because, like every other science, further discoveries may be made which may considerably enhance its value and lead to its wider acceptance and possibly general esteem and approval. However, if this is to be the outcome, it will only be by its exponents having as thorough acquaintance with its known principles and powers as possible. It has suffered very severely through this lack of knowledge.

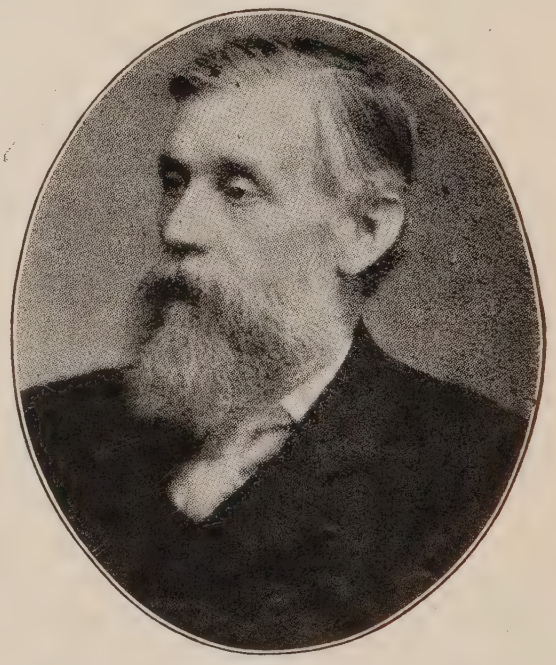
(To be continued.)

People of Note.

SIR MICHAEL FOSTER.

By D. T. Elliott.

Sir Michael Foster, as president of the British Association, occupies an exalted position in the scientific world. That he is pre-eminently fitted for this unique position is a foregone conclusion; his industry and services in the advancement of the science of physiology are appreciated and recognized by students and leading men in the faculty of surgery. His presidency of the association is the outcome of the esteem in which he is held by his scientific brethren. Students of Phrenology owe him a debt of gratitude for his invaluable work entitled, "Text-book of Physiology," a work of immense value to those who make a study of the human organization and its functions. Sir Michael possesses the mental-motive temperament, an active mind and much versatility. He is not physically robust, the vital temperament not being sufficiently in evidence to give great vital stamina, or robustness to his constitution, he is apt to exceed his strength in prosecuting his work, for it would be difficult for such a type of man to be idle; thoroughness will characterize all he undertakes; he has achieved success in his profession through his untiring energies and devotion to his work. It may be said of him, "He has a mind for work," and he will be content to labor on while others take their rest. His aim in life would not be to gather riches, neither would he be disposed to hoard wealth, for there is very little selfishness in his nature. His Acquisitiveness works in conjunction with his intellect in accumulating facts and useful information, hence he will labor for the benefit of others and the general welfare of humanity. His head is high and long in the anterior lobe rather than broad; the social group is not well represented; he will value the companionship of his scientific implements in preference to gregarious society; his sensitive nature will preclude him from entering fully into the social functions of the day, and on that account he will appear too exclusive to his friends. He will, however, take a sympathetic interest in the advancement and progress of intellectual truth and scientific problems. He has always experienced considerable aspiration and intensity of feeling, is governed by the purest and loftiest motives in all his actions, and will manifest a strong regard for supernatural truths.



SIR MICHAEL FOSTER, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE.

He is not readily discouraged by disappointments, a characteristic most essential to scientific men; his tenacity of purpose will give him perseverance in dealing with complex subjects; whilst many men will be disposed to give up their research in the hidden secrets of nature through want of success or patience therein, he, with indomitable courage, will persevere to the end. His strength of character lies in a moral and intellectual direction; he has a

sharp, keen, analytical mind. Comparison and the perceptive faculties taking the lead, his well-developed central faculties give him his scientific intellect. He is careful in analyzing his facts, allows nothing to escape his notice, and will only arrive at his conclusions after much matured thought; he is systematic and orderly in his work, and can present his ideas in a logical and concise form; he is not a wordy man, he only talks when he has something to say worth listening to. He is one of the quiet workers of the world, unassuming and unobtrusive, never anxious for notoriety, but when placed in a responsible position can well adapt himself to his new surroundings. He will be known for the ability he displays in the acquisition of new facts and for his teaching ability; for his accurate discriminations and ready powers of analysis; for his kindly disposition and unassuming manners and for his careful judgment in matters of scientific importance. He is a worthy successor to the long line of distinguished men who have held the important position of President of the British Association.

Sir Michael Foster, President of the British Association, has been since 1883 Professor of Physiology at Cambridge. He was born at Huntingdon, in 1836, and is the son of Michael Foster, Surgeon. Educated at University College school, Sir Michael at first practiced as a surgeon in his native place. In 1867 he became teacher and in 1869 Professor of Practical Physiology, at University College, London, being appointed Prælector of Physiology at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1870. One of his best known works is his "Text-book of Physiology."

A PHYSIOGNOMICAL STUDY.

Miss Caroline Hazard, President of Wellesley College.

That Miss Caroline Hazard has not carried out the predictions of a score or more physicians who predicted some few years ago that women would break down if they entered the professions and competed with men is clear to see.

Instead of being dyspeptic, gouty, or nervous, she looks as though her cap and gown had cost her many hours of pleasurable study, and instead of being ready to die of nervous prostration we could hardly select a better example of health, and her influence will be accordingly beneficial. Mentally speaking, she has a practical intellect and knows thoroughly what she studies. She has a world of sympathy and executive ability and can make work melt under her fingers like snow in summer.



MISS CAROLINE HAZARD, PRESIDENT OF WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

She has a ripeness of judgment which amply fits her for her present position. She has organizing ability and is orderly and methodical in the arrangement of her plans and work. Breadth and liberality of mind are her birthright, and her scholarly attainments prove her intellectual greatness and industry which are so marked and impressed on her face and brow.

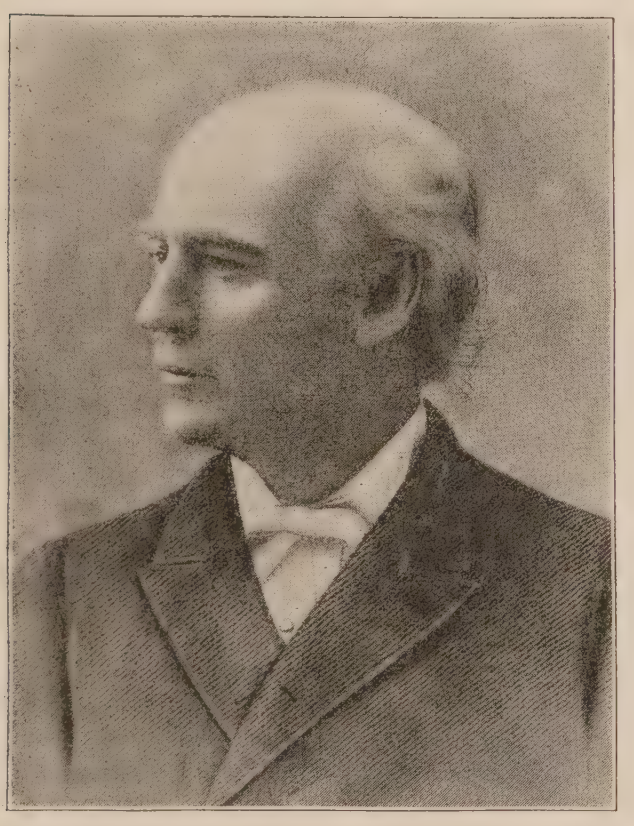
She has been elected to a high position, but it is a question whether the position honors her more than she honors the position.

J. A. F.

EDWARD ORTON, Ph.D., LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as the accompanying cut shows, has a very fine organization. He is organized on a high key and mentally susceptible. His perceptive qualities are exceedingly well developed, which give to his mind an interest in all scientific subjects. His head indicates considerable activity in the lower arch,



EDWARD ORTON, PH.D., LL.D., PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

and his eye looks well trained to observe. He is one who is adapted to research and all kinds of practical knowledge will be interesting to him. He is a man who will take very great pains in his work, and were he investigating anything for the first time he would be sure to have all his points right. He is keenly sagacious and knows how to examine the principle that is involved in a subject. All men who have so marked an individuality in the anterior lobe show intensity in their perceptions and observations. He is a keen critic, and looks at everything from a critical standpoint. He has inherited his strong, moral brain, and, although his Language is hardly developed to that degree to compare with his thinking power, yet he knows how to express himself with great earnestness. He is a thorough scientist, and is just the man to forget himself in his studies. He would make an excellent teacher or professor, for he would make his lectures intensely interesting. He has a very genial nature and must be a man of rare personal charms, and makes a worthy successor of Agassiz and Newberry in the Presidental Chair of the American Association.

Edward Orton was born in Deposit, N. Y., in 1829, and was the son of a Presbyterian minister. He began to follow in his father's footsteps and studied theology for a while at Lane Seminary. When Louis Agassiz came to this country young Orton became so much interested in science that he went to Harvard and entered the Lawrence Scientific School, where he studied under that distinguished master. At this school it is said the students were taught to think. And in the words of the "Scientific American," "Thinking students make good teachers, and good teachers are successful men." In President Orton we see this fact demonstrated by the development of his reasoning faculties. As a geologist President Orton has gained a high place among his contemporaries. He has written some on the subject. One of the finest of the university buildings in the State of Ohio was named Orton Hall, in appreciation of his services. J. A. F.

"Hark, the herald angels sing,
Glory to the new-born King!"
Charles Wesley.

A Phrenological Counsellor.

THE CHRISTMAS PRIZE STORY.

By Elsie Cassell Smith.

The long winter afternoon was pitilessly stormy, and ten-year-old Mabel had exhausted the pleasures of every book and toy in the nursery. She was tired and cross, and nurse Susan was tired and cross, too. The latter had just gone out of the room on some errand, banging the door impatiently behind her, when she came face to face with Mabel's mamma, who looked gravely surprised, but only said, quietly:

"You may be excused now, Susan, until after tea."

At sight of the pale, sad face of Mrs. Howard, Susan regretted her show of petulance, for she was a kind girl, and knowing the deep trouble in which her mistress was involved, she tried usually to be cheerful and helpful.

Little Mabel's countenance brightened joyfully at sight of her dear mother, and she caught the sweet, sorrowful face between her hands and kissed it tenderly.

"I am glad you have come, mamma, for I am so tired of everything, and good old Susan is so stupid. Come over to the fire and rest in this chair, and tell me where you have been this dreadful day, and why did you have to go out at all?"

"I have been to my lawyer's, darling; but you will be more interested in hearing about the city streets which are thronged with holiday buyers, and the merchants' windows are lovely. To-morrow is the day before Christmas, dear, and I am going to take you down to view the shops."

Mrs. Howard was caressing the brown head that rested against her knee.

But the imperturbable Mable was not to be turned from the object of her mother's visit to the city. "What is it makes you look so tired and sad always when you come from the lawyer's, mamma? I think lawyers must be very dreadful people, are they not?"

"They help to do dreadful things, sometimes," replied Mrs. Howard, shuddering.

"But what makes you associate with them, mamma?" asked Mabel, much concerned, to which her mother could only reply:

"You are too young to understand just why, my daughter. Go now and get the pretty phrenological book that the lady gave you the other day."

Mabel clapped her hands delightedly at this, and quickly brought a neatly bound volume in which her own name was proudly inscribed on the fly-leaf as follows:

Chart and character of Mabel Geraldine Howard, December 21, 1899.

Mabel opened the book on her mother's lap at the page where all the open spaces were interestingly marked with figures which told to just what degree the faculties of her growing mind were developed; and together she and her mamma talked over all that the pleasant lady Phrenologist had told them about what Mabel was good for, what her talents were, what her faults and deficiencies and what her virtues.

At last the little girl exclaimed enthusiastically: "Oh, I do think Phrenologists are such agreeable people. How helpful they are, too! Just think, I am going to guide my whole life by this chart. And do see here, did you notice this? On another page it tells me just what traits of character I am to seek for in the man I want to marry! How very funny!" and Mabel laughed gleefully.

But Mrs. Howard started. No, she had not observed this, and now she bent eagerly over it so long that the child said in surprise, "Don't you think it nice, mamma?"

Mrs. Howard raised her head and replied with quivering voice:

"I was only regretting, Mabel, that I, too, did not have such a chart before I married," and then—she could not help it—she bowed her head and wept bitterly, the tears had been restrained so long.

Mabel was thrown into a passion of grief and consternation at this:

"Oh, mamma, mamma, don't you and papa love each other any more? And isn't papa coming home soon to stay with us? I do love him, mamma dear, almost as much as I love you. Won't you tell me what it means?"

There was no answer.

"It all happened since you made the acquaintance of those horrid lawyers. Why don't you visit the Phrenologists instead of the lawyers, mamma? They're ever so much nicer."

Still no answer, only smothered sobs in the deepening twilight.

"Say, mamma," cried Mabel, after a brief meditation, "I don't believe its too late yet, is it? Couldn't that sweet lady Phrenologist help you to please papa if she knew all about you and him?"

Mrs. Howard raised her head.

"Even Phrenologists do not know everything, little girlie."

"Well," persisted Mabel, "if they know what kind of people one ought to marry, couldn't they teach people who are already married how to please each other?"

"Perhaps they could," responded Mrs. Howard, gazing dreamily into the fire.

Late the next evening a man walked rapidly through the soft falling snow up to the front door of little Mabel's home, where with strange and conflicting emotions he fitted a key into the lock and noiselessly let himself in. While divesting his stalwart form of his outdoor garments he was touched by the sound of a child's voice in prayer.

"God bless my dear papa wherever he is, and make him happy," were the sweet, faltering words. And then the stranger opened the sitting-room door and walking straight in, snatched up the little white-robed figure and cried passionately:

"Little daughter ask mamma to help God answer that prayer."

Quickly Mabel answered; "I've asked mamma to let the Phrenologists help God, papa."

Mrs. Howard, with stern, white lips, had tapped a bell, and presently nurse Susan came and took Mabel from her father's arms and deliberately bore her away.

There were tears in the strong man's voice as he said tenderly;

"Wife, forgive me, but I cannot bear it. Before the new year our divorce will be effected, but Oh, I cannot live away from you and our child. Let me come back, dear, and try it once again."

"Reginald, what is the use?" said the suffering wife. "We have given it up twice before. Let the third time be the last. It is killing me as well as you, but somehow or other we do not seem to know how to live happily together. I love you better away than when you are near."

"This is not as it should be," replied the other, taking her limp hand pleadingly; "if we both love each other, as we do, we should be able to live happily together always. Can we not try someway, just once more?"

"We have already tried every way, my husband, it is all of no use! No, not every way," she suddenly added, turning away from him.

"What is it that you say? Is there another way?" he cried yearningly.

She turned toward him.

"Did you hear what little Mabel said to you?"

"Yes, it was something about Phrenologists helping God. I don't know much about them as a class, but if they can give us any help——"

"Reginald," said Mrs. Howard, her eyes shining with hopeful tears, "I believe they can."

It was Christmas morning, and the lady Phrenologist stood in the window of her hotel parlor, looking out on the

many happy faces of gayly dressed people hurrying churchward.

"I would like to go to church, too," she whispered to herself, swallowing a big lump in her throat, "but I couldn't —no, I just couldn't—stand all the Christmas joy and good cheer, and I so far from all my loved ones, and so lonely! Hark! was that a knock at my door?"

She hastened to admit her guests—a tall, handsome man and a sad-eyed gentlewoman whom she recognized as a recent patron. They entered at her genial welcome, with regretful apologies for intruding upon her on Christmas day, but their need was urgent; would she give them an interview, now? Could she be so kind?

In her heart she was glad, and she divined their need, and with wonderful tact she saved them the pain of saying much. But by a personal examination of each she revealed to them their points of difference and how to ameliorate them; taught them how to appreciate each others best qualities, and, in short, told them so much about themselves that they had never known before that they were both astonished and gratified.

After paying the modest sum she asked they at last departed with words of sincere gratitude and thankfulness, and with a deep joy in their hearts.

A joy that was almost equalled by her own for what her loved profession had enabled her to do for these two souls astray. Later she found in an obscure nook in her desk two shining gold pieces that had not been there that morning.

Three years have passed, and young Mabel, happy in her peaceful home, still believes that it was all a matter of difference in the choice of her dear parents' counsellors—the lawyers, or the Phrenologists. Who will say it is not as she imagines?

When women know more of the laws of the country through the study of law and when they study Phrenology there will be fewer divorces.—Ed. P. J.



Notes and Comments.

By Dr. M. L. Holbrook.

THE BLOOD OF BIRDS.

The blood of birds offers some data for thought not found in the blood of any other class of animals. The blood-corpuscles are shaped differently, being oval instead of round; but this is not the difference to which I refer. Bird's blood is several degrees warmer than that of other animals. To man such a temperature of the blood as birds possess would be a fever. This high temperature causes molecular changes in the tissues and brain to take place more rapidly, which would cause the consumption of more food, and brain activity would be more intense, so that for the same amount of work a smaller brain would meet all the requirements, which, at a lower temperature, would require one of greater size. The study of birds is a very interesting one, and the best way to study them is to do so, with the aid of a good opera-glass, when they are alive and active rather than when dead. We do not need to shoot a bird to

learn its nature and habits We can learn much of a bird's habits, its mental states, and a hundred facts which cannot be learned after it is dead. Invalids will find their study interesting, and it will help them to relieve much of the monotony of their lives. No one knows much about any bird, and there is always something new, something not before observed, which the bird-lover can discover for the first time.

THE CULTURE OF COURAGE.

Courage is an element of character too often lacking. It has been believed in the past that it was cultivated by the arts of war, and to-day many people think war is necessary to keep it from dying out. In a recent address on "War in the light of modern events," Rev. Alexander Mackennall, of England, shows that to be a gross error. Listen to his words: "Recent events have shown us that war fails conspicuously where its pretensions have been the loudest—it does not inspire and sustain the loftiest courage. Bravery in fighting is one of the primary animal instincts; the tiger has it, so has the dog, so has the Norwegian lemming, a little creature you could cover with the palm of your hand, and which has not the sense to avoid drowning itself when in its migration it reaches the sea. This form of courage seems pretty equally distributed among the races of men. All say they have it. The fancied necessities of militarism efface that moral courage, that chivalry and tenderness of honor, which the Gospel has called into being. Lord Kitchener was not brave enough to spare the Mahdi's tomb; the Emperor of Germany was not brave enough to discourage duelling and bid his officers lay by their arrogance toward the civilian; a French court-martial is not brave enough to pronounce Dreyfus innocent whom no one believes to be guilty. Even the Czar's rescript, noble as it was in conception, and benignant as we hope it will be in result, had the taint of terror in it. The nations were called to consider the arrest of armaments which they had all provided and which they were all afraid they might have to use.

"It has become conspicuously clear that war is no instrument for the accomplishment of the highest ends. War may be a fitting instrument for men inflamed with the lust of possession: it fails us when we invoke its aid for unselfish uses."

How then is courage to be cultivated? The Phrenologist will answer, and we think correctly, by the doing of these things which ought to be done even though they are difficult, dangerous, or unpopular, by expressing new truths when others fear to do it, by being true in every place in life in which one is placed. When the whole world is wild in prosecuting an unjust war it takes courage to oppose it, but if you want to cultivate this part of your nature do it, and do it wisely and well so your work will take effect and do good.

HEALTH HABITS OF THE SHAKERS.

The Shakers are a peculiar people, and we may learn much from them. They have a remarkable longevity, not because their constitutions are better than others—they are often worse—but because they live simple lives, free from all dissipation. A writer who has recently visited them says:

"In regard to the food, the eating of meals at regular intervals is a point closely adhered to. Breakfast is always eaten at six in the summer, and half an hour later in winter; dinner at twelve, and supper at six o'clock.

"There are some very enthusiastic vegetarians among them, but all act their own pleasure as regards the use of animal food. Some of the Shakers have eaten no meat for twenty years, and say they do just as well without it. The breakfast usually consists of oatmeal or wheat mush, baked or boiled potatoes, tomatoes cooked with milk and bread crumbs, warm apple sauce, and Graham pie. Dinner is a more varied meal. There are three kinds of vege-

tables, sometimes the addition of soup, plain fruit sauce, either pie, pudding, or other dessert. For supper there is boiled rice with sugar and cream, or mashed potato, tomato stew, apples baked or in sauce, and preserves. They frequently have fresh creamed cottage cheese or crisp celery, the latter being thought good for the nerves. The Lebanon Community put up about four hundred gallons of tomatoes every season, for they consider them very healthful. Tea and coffee are used in moderate quantities, no one taking more than one cupful at a meal. There are always three kinds of bread on the table, and they believe that if no meat is taken into the system Indian meal or oatmeal bread is just as nourishing.

"The Shakers have little sickness in their homes, and have not had a case of fever in the family for thirty years. Judicious water treatment, simple massage, and the use of hot drinks are the methods of cure in cases of sickness. Seldom is it necessary to call a doctor.

"As to the methods of sleeping at regular hours, the members of a Shaker household usually retire by nine o'clock, or earlier if they please. There is no stringent rule in force. They rise at five or half-past five in the morning. Then the early chores are done, such as milking, taking care of the teams and furnaces by the brethren, and the kitchen and dairy by the sisters. Some of them make it a rule to go out in the fresh air, breathe deeply, and take a little exercise before breakfast. No one sleeps on a feather-bed, wire spring beds with mattresses being the only ones used. The brethren and sisters occupy the same building called the "Dwelling House," where they spend their evenings and Sabbaths. They all eat in the same room, brethren and sisters, but have two tables.

"There is no difference in dress; all, from least to greatest, share alike, according to needs. The sisters wear knit or flannel underwear in winter. They do not encase themselves in corsets, believing that nature constructed the intercostal muscles and ribs to be self-supporting. They also wear only home-made shoes.

"Their labor constitutes perhaps the most interesting topic. The Shakers have no allotted hours of labor, for, as they say, 'we are not the wage slaves of a corporation.' Formerly the brethren had occupations that kept many indoors most of the time, such as putting up seeds and broom-making. Competition has ruined this business. They now make the chairs which are known all over the country as Shaker chairs, and for this a large wooden building is used. The cloth part is purchased. They are liked principally because they are made on lines of the Shaker's belief, for comfort and for quality of endurance. The sisters make white shirts by water-power, and also rugs. The younger sisters run the machines eight hours a day, and frequently change employment. Those who are in places of trust and care usually work the hardest, and their hours of toil are the longest because of their many details."

They read the newspaper, and keep informed in regard to what is going on in the world, read health magazines, believe in Phrenology, and when they are compelled to go from home on business, are glad to return to it again as to a haven of rest. They certainly form a model community.

"The Christmas bells, from hill to hill,
Answer each other through the mist."
"From heaven above to earth I come,
To bear good news to every home;
Glad tidings of great joy I bring,
Of which I now will say and sing."

Miss Minkworth.



" The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

Child Culture.

FOR THE CHILDREN ONLY.

By Uncle Joseph.

Fig. 520.—Father Christmas, Roof-top City, Cloudland County, December 24th, 11.30 p. m.—This representative of a time-honored custom is always introduced to us as a man of stocky proportions, short in stature, about five feet five inches in height. His weight is difficult to estimate, as he is never found standing except with a large pack on his back.



FATHER CHRISTMAS.

Father Christmas, as all his pictures make him out, is a right jolly good fellow. His eyes are brimful of fun and merriment and express delight, his nose is broad at the end, which shows a cogitative, planning mind; his cheeks are round and plump, which indicate good health and good nature and a lively circulation; his mouth is open, and he is giving forth abundant good wishes for all the children in the land. His large mouth shows liberality and his full lips indicate a wealth of affection. Now let us go to the head a minute. His brows are well developed, and his eyebrows long and shaggy. Individuality is remarkably developed, which should enable him to remember every little girl and boy of his acquaintance.

His Causality is planning all the year round, it is seldom at rest. He is fond of music. I suppose that is one reason why he has bells on his tiny reindeers. His Comparison is also large, and he is constantly using it in selecting skates, sleds, and tops for the boys, and dolls, tea-sets, and picture-books for the girls. His Human Nature helps this wonderful selection of gifts, so that he makes no mistakes. Benevolence must be large, for such a face as his could not belong to a stingy, mean, unsympathetic mind and character.

One year among the letters of thanks he received from little children were some complaining letters, scolding him for not giving them all they wanted; namely, a sleigh and bicycle, and had it not been for the sympathetic encouragement of (Mrs.) Mother Christmas he would have been heartbroken. We regret we cannot present his wife's picture, but we have never seen one. We hope this year all the little people will be content with what dear Father Christmas brings them, if they are fortunate enough to be remembered at all.



Photo by Rockwood.

NO. 321.—A. T.—NEW YORK.

No. 321.—A. T.—New York.—This child has much fulness of life. She is well organized to enjoy health of body and health of mind. When we select a peach we examine the conditions of quality and color, and when we observe the cranial developments of a head we

take into account the phrenological measurements of the different parts of the head.

There is an old saying that "whom the gods love die young;" now where is the picture of a child whom we imagine might be beloved enough to fit such a case, but she does not seem to lack any of the requirements for health, and we judge she will experience a full amount of it. Her head is well proportioned, and she will show vitality in the exercise of her faculties. The width across the brow, the large eyes, the full round forehead, the well-formed nose, the affectionate lips, the square-round chin, denote a very active, affectionate, and trusting, inquiring child. The head is lofty, and indicates great breadth of thought, which will make itself evident in a very short time. Ideality and sublimity carry her into the realm of fancy, and give her creative power and ingenuity of mind. Good manners, cheerfulness, love of fun, form a large part of her nature, and her mind is bubbling over with joyousness just as much as a stream after a heavy rain. She spreads sunshine everywhere, and her memory is excellent, and as a student she will enjoy intellectual work.

THE SMALLEST BABY IN THE WORLD.

JERRY ROONEY, THE FAMOUS APE.

One day toward the end of October, an occurrence took place which created the greatest interest among exhibitors and visitors of the Hagenback Trained Animal Show, at Philadelphia.

The fact that the parents are foreigners and the proportions of the baby are so diminutive they called for considerable comment. The new-comer, though a perfect baby and healthy, tipped the scales at six ounces and had room to spare in a half pint measure.

It is a pleasing study to watch the proud father take the baby from its mother and carrying it tenderly in its arms, exhibit it to interested callers, while a mingled expression of parental dignity and paternal delight shows the pride and pleasure he is experiencing in the attention and compliments his diminutive offspring is receiving. The parents, though they bear the good old name of Rooney and have christened the baby boy Jerry Rooney, are from Darkest Africa. The mother is Midge, the educated monkey, travelling with the Hagenback Trained Animal Show, and Pat Rooney, the father, has accompanied Mrs. Rooney since their marriage. The portrait shows a fine speci-



ROONEY, THE FAMOUS BABY APE.

men of apehood, and no doubt we shall hear more of this creature as he develops. Note his large perceptive faculties.

THE FACULTY OF IMITATION.

By Helen Raymond Wells.

"Oh, mama, see the baby," called little Ned. "I dropped the comb, and she picked it up, and is trying to comb her own hair."

Soon the entire family were duly admiring baby's efforts which were clearly in imitation of the act of using the comb as she had seen it used, although as Ned remarked:—

"That wouldn't really comb her hair

if she had any, 'cause she just rubs it on the flat way."

It was an indication of observation, and was soon followed by others which showed a wish not only to do what she saw others do, but also to appear like them. Thus she was found one day trying to buckle round her little body one of her mama's belts. Being given the necessary assistance to accomplish this, she immediately reached for mama's handkerchief, and after going through the motion of using it, tucked it in the belt as mama often did, then folded the little hands in her lap with a sigh of satisfaction, and a comical imitation of mama's resting attitude. If any one's hat, shoes, or gloves were left within reach, she invariably tried to wear them.

Next came imitation of sound. One day she heard a dog bark, and, creeping near the open door, listened intently, then mimicked the "bow-wow." About this time a box of blocks with pictures of animals upon them was presented to baby; and soon she could imitate the noise Neddie made as he showed them to her.

This onomatopoetic exercise was soon followed by attempts to speak the names of objects in the room and then of abstract words. In fact, through imitation she learned to talk.

It is a most interesting experience in each little one's life, and parents as well as fond little brothers and sisters may well take pleasure in it. If only with the pleasure were mixed prudence that the child be allowed to see and hear only what it is well to imitate; and second, that the period of imitation be not extended over the time that should be given to self-development.

Heredity is made responsible for many quirks and kinks of disposition that owe their origin solely to environment.

Baby's parents, brothers, and sisters should be impressed with the fact that everything in his surroundings goes to the making of faults or virtues in him. He will imitate cross, quarrelsome, rude words and ways, or kind, gentle, cheerful ones, whichever he sees and hears constantly.

Most parents recognize this truth on the whole, and act accordingly as far as surrounding their little ones with loving care; but it is "so cute" to hear and see these wee ones ape adults that often they are thoughtlessly encouraged to copy—again and again put on exhibition for the purpose—such objectionable things as smoking, expectorating, staggering, striking, making ugly faces, stamping the foot, shaking the fist, etc. Cute? It is cruel thus to implant what will necessitate punishment to eradicate.

There are so many poor little children born to the sights and sounds of violence and intemperance that their reproduction is a matter for concern and regret, never of merriment; and the stories and the dramas that drag the reeling, hiccoughing drunkard in as a mirth-producing element stamp themselves thereby as coarse, rough, and low.

Then never, for a moment's fancied fun, subject a little child at this most impressionable age to hurtful impressions.

Imitation necessitates close observation and, when directed toward the habits of birds and animals, may be the means of acquiring a fund of most accurate and useful information in this direction.

While the conscientious parent feels it a duty to be a good example, a true pattern for this childish imitation, a note of warning is sometimes sorely needed by the most exemplary. They have striven so faithfully to stand before their children as models that they fail to realize the possibility and the danger of standing in their light—in the way of their attaining any originality of thought or action.

In their anxiety to do their duty toward their children they overdo it. Just as physical development is interfered with by a fear of their being hurt that deters many parents from giving children occasion to cope with material difficulties and conquer obstacles, so

these mistaken ones, by taking upon themselves the decision of important questions, shielding their children from all spiritual warfare, all thinking and being that involves struggle, arrest the development of mental and moral energy; so that children thus hedged off from natural self-making activity either become deceptive, showing the parents only the parrot-like repetition and monkey imitations of themselves which they approve, or they really become these lifeless copies, limber effigies of the parents who must continue to prop and bolster them.

Imitation is interesting in the child and contemptible in the adult, because, as Miss Blow asserts in her "Letters to a Mother" just published, "it is a mark of progressive development in the infant, but of arrested development in the man."

Watch as your baby grows, and you will see
That his whole life, wherever he may be,
Is a perpetual mimicry.

And watching him, perhaps you question why
Each new activity that meets his eye
Excites him his own skill to try.

His is an instinct ignorantly wise;
Only in doing can he realize
The thing that's done beneath his eyes.
—New Crusade.

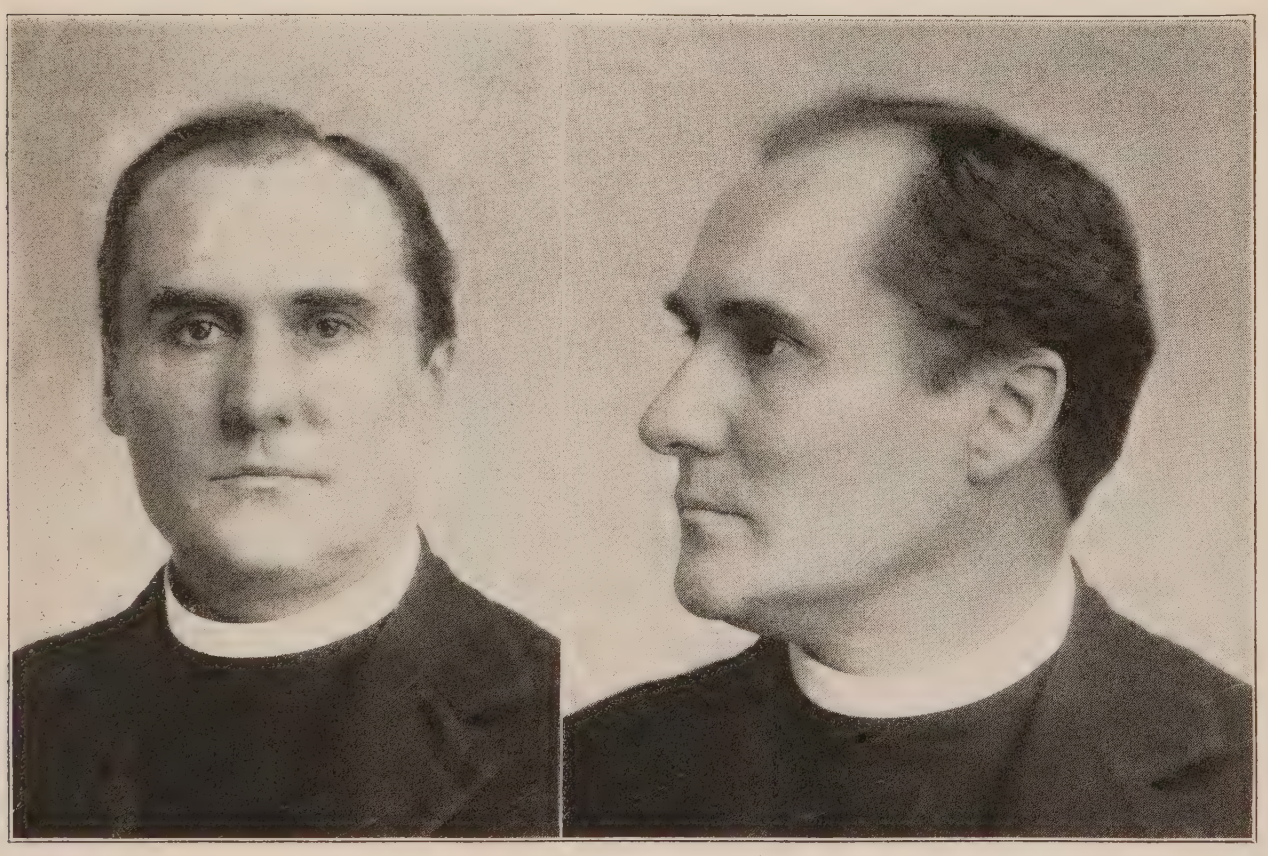


Photo by Rockwood.

REV. HENRY BUCHTEL, D.D.,

PASTOR OF CALVARY CHURCH, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

In the ministry there are about as many different kinds of pastors as we have classes of individuals. Were we all alike, how monotonous this life would be. Congregations are made up of various elements, so it is not wonderful that in the profession itself we find Beechers, Spurgeons, and Halls, who have an abundance of the vital temperament and show an ardent, healthy outspokenness. We have Abbots and Farrars who represent the mental temperament or theological thought and appeal to the higher attributes of the mind, and we have Parkhursts and Booths who represent the motive temperament and interpret the Bible with great vehemence and lay down the law with forceful eloquence.

In the case of Dr. Buchtel we readily see that we have a fine combination of powers, both mentally and physically speaking. Thus we find the mental stimu-

lus, the vital energy, the physical force that dominates his whole character.

From his moral brain he receives strength from four active faculties. His Benevolence puts him in touch with people and helps him to understand their inner lives; his Conscientiousness makes him ever ready to obey the voice of his inner monitor, which says, "Thy will be done," though Thou slay me, and "I am ready, send me." When a call comes, it gives him a sense of personal duty to others, and consecrates his life to a holy purpose; his Spirituality gives him his spirit of trust that makes him look up "to things not made with hands," he walks and talks with God direct, through his spiritual nature; his Veneration gives him his reverence for all sacred and elevated things; he does not hold things lightly, but recognizes their value; he feels inspired many times to do and say things that come to him from he knows not where.

Intellectually, his head indicates that he has the keenness of the eagle and the docility of the dove. His intuitions enable him to quickly understand men and perceive the wants of people. He knows when people are in trouble, though they may say nothing to him. He senses the best way to smooth down the rough edges; hence, if he had been a lawyer he would have understood exactly which was his best way to attack and conduct his case, so that the judge and jury would know exactly what he was aiming at.

His analytical ability enables him to draw on metaphor and illustrate his ideas with graphic power and discriminate between one subject and another in a marvellous manner, and in his speeches or writings he is often epigrammatic and condenses things into a small shape.

A great deal of his power comes from his earnestness and sincerity. His ingenuity is linked to his intellect, hence he knows how to weave a thousand webs out of every-day life; every experience is turned to account, and his love of beauty touches every leaden sky with a rosy touch; his thoughts reach the stars, and often have the irresistible charm about them which a combined number of faculties give.

As a physician he would be sagacious and magnetic, and as the work of a pastor and physician are both to heal and bind up and restore and make whole, he is not far from being both. He will speak the best before a large audience. He has accomplished much special work in the West, and is beloved by his people in East Orange.

PRIZE AWARD.

THE MAN WITH THE BRAIN.

By William Fink, Newark, N. J.

Sitting alone in the deep of the night,
Surrounded by books and a flickering light;
Gazing out through the window-pane,
Is the sage of all ages,
The man with the brain.

Oh, what is the brightness which shines in this eye?
And what means this forehead so broad and so high?
And the features so handsome and yet so plain—
Is it labor?
Nay! nay! 'Tis the man with the brain!

And what hast thou done, Oh man so grand?
What hast thou done for the good of the land?
Then raise thy voice, speak loud and plain:
What hast thou done,
Oh man of brain?

And there is a rumble and then a roar,
And the echo answers the whole world o'er:
If the worst should go, and the best remain,
The world would be ruled
By the man with the brain.

See how it struggles, the mighty mass!
Surging and fighting, class against class—
The poor for a living, the rich for a gain;
And who is their ruler?—
The man with the brain!

Was ever a monarch or grand prelate,
Whose arm was might and whose name was great,
That sat in a throne since a life was slain,
And was not ruled
By the man with the brain?

Then bow ye low, ye listless eye,
With the bristled hair and the guttural sigh,
And the lips drawn down with labor's strain;
Yea! bow to the will
Of the man with the brain!

Book Reviews.

A CHRISTMAS MEDITATION.

"The Holy Family: A Christmas Meditation." By Amory H. Bradford. With poems by Mrs. Browning, George Macdonald, and Karl J. P. Spitta. Two photo-illustrations from Murillo's "Holy Family" painting. Red rule margin. Cloth, decorative, 50 cents.

There is a great difference in men's capacity to find "sermons in stones and good in everything." Some ministers would think it a sacrilege to "take a text" from anything but the Bible; others are gifted with aptness in utilizing literature at large, works of art, current events, and so on, leading their hearers back, through moral and spiritual reflection on these themes, to the generally recognized source of deepest religious thought in the Scriptures.



BY MURILLO.

One of this class of men is the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D., the well-known pastor of the First Congregational Church, in Montclair, N. J. He is a great reader and an indefatigable traveller in every vacation time, Europe, and especially England, being familiar ground to him, while the Northwest, California, Alaska, Hawaii, Japan, have been intelligently visited. His people receive, in many ways, the benefit of his readings and wanderings—the mere fact that he is in his thirtieth year of pastorate in that one church showing that he keeps fresh and vital in his ministrations.

A year or two since Dr. Bradford published "A Christmas Meditation" on The Sistine Madonna at Dresden, which was widely appreciated; and this year he brings out through the same publishers—Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York—a somewhat similar Christmas book on "The Holy Family" of Murillo, in the National Gallery of London. The beautiful art of the Spanish master is discussed with intelligence, and offers a natural approach to the lessons of "sweetness and light" on successive themes—such as "The Ideal Child," "The Ideal Family," "The Unseen Ministry" (of angels, as seen in the upper part of the painting), "Sunset and Sunrise" (death and resurrection), etc. These are all most reverently treated, yet with such practical suggestiveness as must be helpful and inspiring to any thoughtful family reader. The several poems included—Mrs. Browning's "The Virgin Mary to the Child Jesus," George Macdonald's "Mother's Hymn," and a translation of Karl Spitta's "O Happy House!"—add a further charm to the little book. And the imagination is

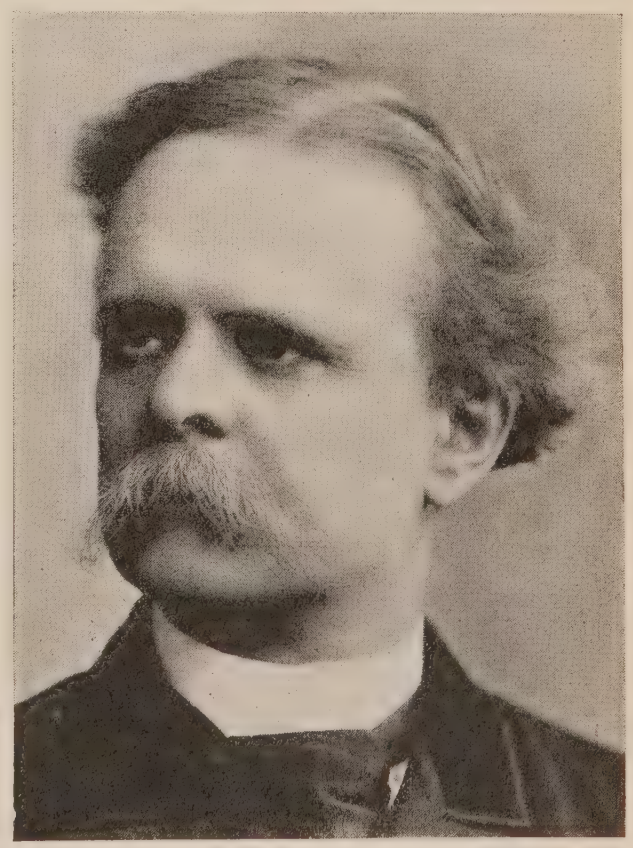


Photo by Rockwood.

DR. AMORY H. BRADFORD.

helped by the two photo-reproductions of the Murillo painting—the lower part showing Mary, Joseph, and the Child, and the upper part suggesting the Heavenly Father and the attendant child-angels. The typography, with its rubricated margin, from the De Vinne press, is just what it should be. In all, it is a most delicate and attractive rendering of the holiest theme of earthly life.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AND THE ANNUAL PHRENOLOGICAL CONFERENCE.

The above meetings were held on Thursday, October 26th, when interesting papers were read and speeches made on various sections of the subject. Dr. Julius King occupied the chair, and the speakers consisted of the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, Dr. Brandenburg, Professor Owen H. Williams, Mr. George D. Rockwood, Mr. Vanderbilt, and Miss Fowler. The papers from graduates were as follows: The salutatory was given by Miss Minott. Mr. Trunk spoke on "How the Question of Marriage Can be Aided by Phrenology." Mr. Kane's paper was upon "How Phrenology Can and Should be Presented." Mr. Townsend took for his subject "The Value and Utility of Phrenology." Mr. Kington gave a valuable paper on "Hygiene and its Relation to Phrenology." The valedictory was given by Mr. Early.

The diplomas were distributed by Miss Fowler, who said an appropriate word to each. She congratulated Miss Minott, who was a native of the West Indies, and who intended returning to her own people to teach them Phrenology. Miss Fowler said she was glad that Fred Douglass and Booker Washington would not have all the eloquence of the colored race to themselves, but that the other sex would now show them what women could do.

Each speech at the conference was intensely practical and bore out personal testimony on the subject of Phrenology. Mr. Rockwood's address, which was illustrated with some of his latest photographic portraits, was in part as follows:

MR. ROCKWOOD'S ADDRESS.

"Although I am not an expert in your science, I will tell you what I do not know about it. Nevertheless, it has been a very interesting thing to me to study character in our photographic work. Many thousand people have come under my camera, and I have long been interested in the art of photography, or the science that brings up new ideas and new thoughts, and it has been very interesting to me to study the various men who have come in to me. I suppose I have photographed most all the great representative men of the last forty years in New York, and the early writers here, H. Gill and William Cullen Bryant, and the generals of the war, and I have looked at their faces with a great deal of interest to try and divine what it was that gave them immense power over the people.

"Some accounted great men have come in, and when I came to talk with them I have found that they were not large men in any sense. They might have some theory of their own that they will leave. One peculiarity about the human face that I have observed is that the front face of no man or woman is a sure indication of their character. I was forewarned in that, after many years, when Miss Fowler said, "Why don't you take the profile as well as the front face?" I found one can judge of character much better by this view, and from my standpoint and from yours you are dead sure of the result.

"Many years ago I had a very dear friend, and had attended many conferences with him. I saw him closely one day, and there was something in that face that made me feel I had made an awful mistake, and I got away from him just as soon as I could. By other little errors I found that the profile is an indication of character. I have brought, gentlemen, some characters in which to illustrate that point. Possibly there is not any that shows better that quality than the work before us, because they are two men as you see them. There is not anything in that front face of Mr. McKinley that indicates the great power and wonderful sympathy of the man; but there is a side view that I know is perfectly charming. It is almost womanly in its charm; yet you see how strong that head is; you see that tremendous jaw and chin, which Miss Fowler would technically describe to you.

"There is another thing that I spoke to you all about last year—the difference of the sides of the face, the two sides of the face. Here is the late Henry George; these pictures were only made a week before his death. You see there the combination of power of father and mother, and how he represented the lion and the lamb, the hero and woman.

"There is another man who has the

combination of the lion and the lamb, he is Mr. Lauterbach. There is not a man in New York that exerts a strong power over other men and political managers but that man has a tremendous organization. When Miss Fowler was at my place she chose these large pictures, as they were good illustrations of different characteristics and temperaments. Perhaps she will now tell you what she said of him in my office, from a phrenological standpoint."

Miss Fowler said: " I always find in Mr. Rockwood's pictures the life element, and they are easy to decipher.

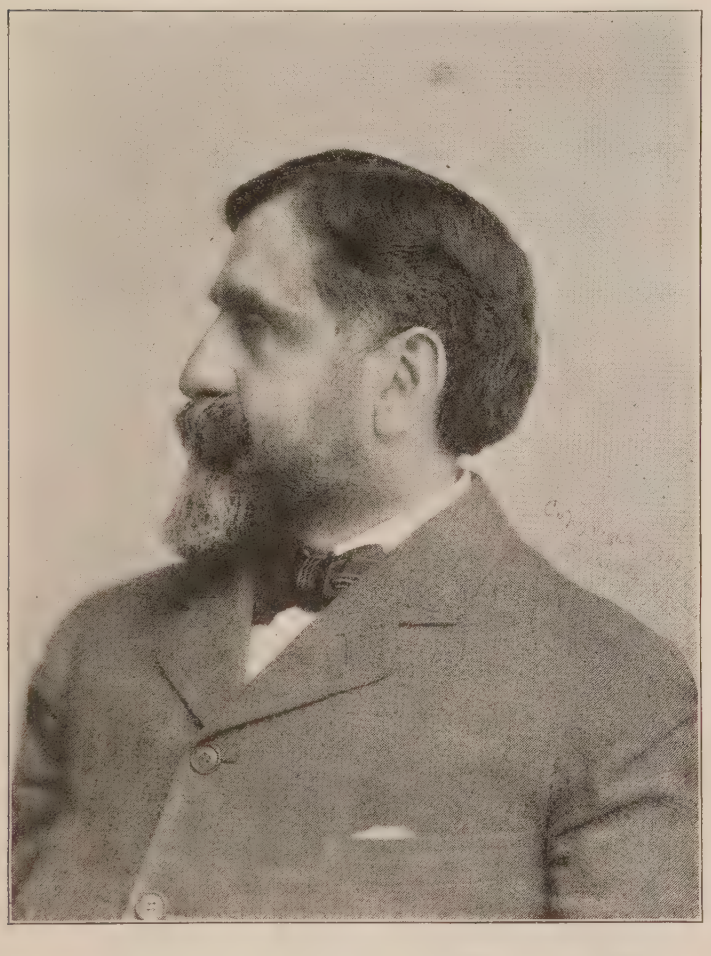


Photo by Rockwood.

MR. EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

" This gentleman is a man of indomitable energy. He is a born orator and agitator. He carries a combination of the vital and motive temperament and has the strong executive face, and the nose and ear betoken immense physical power and long life. He is a thorough man of business, and must enjoy a large amount of it, the more he has the better he likes it. He has force of mind, practical talent, shrewdness to see fifty years ahead, and eloquence. When speaking, his eye must kindle and his whole mind be brought into play. It is interesting to note his heavy brow, his calculating ability, his practical, discerning eye, his breadth of head in the temples, giving ingenious contrivance and ability to handle men and material. No task is too difficult for him to gauge or undertake. He is a man of force, and in law he will show his discriminative ability and power to analyze facts in a remarkable way.

" Here is another type of character. I will ask Miss Fowler to describe this for you before I tell you who he is."

Miss Fowler said: " This gentleman possesses a decidedly mental temperament; it is accompanied with a high order of quality of organization. The height of the anterior part of the head contains more neurons than the height posteriorly, and the great fulness of the head above the temples indicates special ability and creative talent. He is a man who becomes absorbed in his subject, whatever that subject is. His mind shows two specialties. One is his creative ability, the other his capacity to copy nature when these two are blended. He is a peer in the reproduction of nature, as well as in idealistic design.

" His vital temperament is lacking, and especially is this noticeable when comparing his organization with that of Mr. Edward Lauterbach. He should show exquisite taste and refinement in the expression of his character and work. He is not a wordy man, not a man to talk much; but he should be an indefatigable worker. He can stretch his power of endurance further than can many of those who possess the vital or motive temperaments. In short, he is a gifted man, a man of keen sympathies, of large intuitions, of exquisite sense of lights and shades."

" This is the picture of Daniel Huntington, for twenty-five or thirty years the president of the Academy of Design. He is in his eighty-fourth year, and is still painting. His most noted picture is ' Mercy's Dream,' that has been hanging on the walls of our halls for the last century. He is one who compares well with Sir Edward Leighton, who was the British leader in art at the time of his death in 1896, being president of the Royal Academy of Artists, while Mr. Huntington is the president of the National Society of Design.

" Here is another picture of Mr. Lauterbach which shows the big fight in his nature better than the smaller pictures.

" Now we come to a picture of a man whom you will instantly recognize. We will ask Miss Fowler to say a few words about that head and tell us where his greatness lies."

Miss Fowler said: " The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew is a remarkable man and a decided proof of Phrenology, as he distinctly represents a gentleman possessing unusual balance of power. The mental, motive, and vital temperaments are

about equally developed. These give him immense advantage over the man with a biassed organization. His great ability is found in his organizing power, his pliability of mind, his keen relish for humor, his geniality of manner, and his capacity to understand compound problems. His wonderful command of lan-

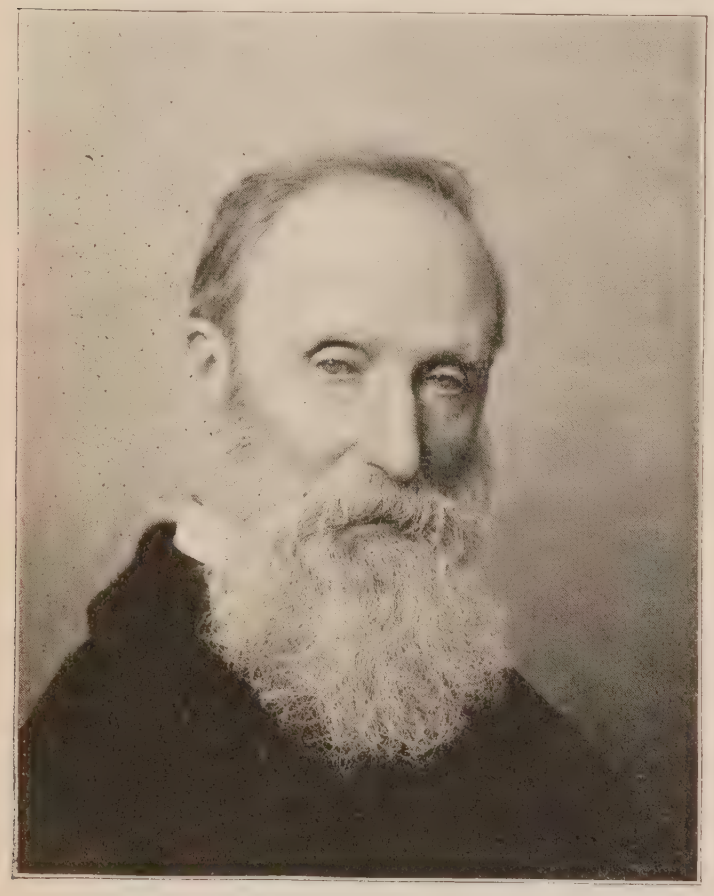


Photo by Rockwood

DANIEL HUNTINGTON.

guage and his eloquent addresses and use of facts has astonished both hemispheres in after-dinner speeches and in political campaigns." Here Miss Fowler pointed out the various developments she had mentioned.

"Here I have," said Mr. Rockwood, "another distinguished character. Let us hear what Miss Fowler has to say about it."

Miss Fowler then explained she had not seen the photo before that morning, nor in fact Mr. Lauterbach's or Mr. Huntington's; "but this photo represents a strong motive temperament, and is organized to carry out executive work and operations that entail the expenditure of active mental and physical powers. He is exceedingly restless, resolute, practical, and is born to lead and take the initiative and work where the needs are the greatest. He appears from his organization to be a great reformer. He is a man of large possibilities and tremendous attainments. The world will hear from him wherever he is, and he will be in his element when he is commanding the forces militant and conquering all before him."

"You see how near his organization betrays itself, for we have here Father Younans. He is one of the Paulest Fathers, and he goes literally to the utmost parts of the earth. Last year he worked in India several months and worked part of the way back, and also worked in San Francisco, and started a mission there and had the most marvellous results that ever occurred in the history of the Roman Catholic Church. He went into Oregon, and the craving for that work has carried him out there again."

"I have one more picture," said Mr. Rockwood; "and we will have a few points about him before we discuss him." Here Miss Fowler pointed out the mathematical thoughtfulness of the brow, the inventiveness of the side-head, and the fine quality of the organization, etc. Mr. Rockwood said: "This is Marconi, the inventor of the wireless telegraphy. Who would not be convinced of the absolute certainty and truthfulness of your science after just these few minutes. I cannot imagine any human being that could not be convinced."

A gentleman then asked Mr. Rockwood a question about posing, suggested by the natural position of Marconi.

"I like people to seat themselves," said Mr. Rockwood, "for they generally do so with so much naturalness."

The gentleman who asked the question said: "You seem to have the happy

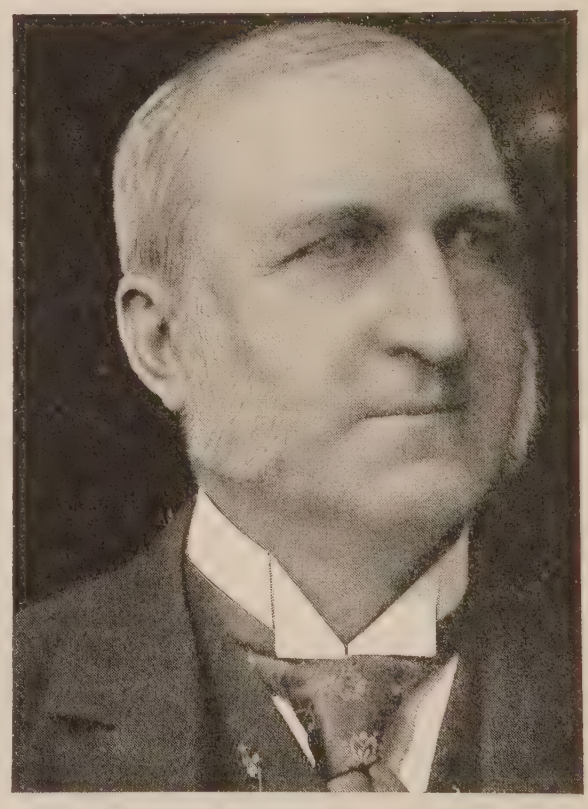


Photo by Rockwood.

THE HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.



Photo by Rockwood.

REV. E. H. YOUNANS.

knack of getting the keynote of everyone you take, and I wondered how you arranged the posing."

"Mr. Beecher was one of the most difficult ones to photograph, and I found it very difficult to have him sit for a picture. One day I heard his voice coming up the stairs, and I put a chair in front of the camera, and when he came in I said, 'Sit down, Mr. Beecher.' He said, 'Your stairs take the breath out of me.' I had him just where I wanted him. I said, 'By the way, did you see the wonderful picture of the "Marriage of the Russian Heiress" over in Brooklyn?' and I said, 'You will remember one instance,' and I got him. That picture has sold afterwards, when painted, for $5,000.

"One point more, and then I have finished.

"I was talking to Miss Fowler about the effect of light and the power of light. Many of you understand it as well as I do—the effect of light upon human nature, both living human nature and plants. I don't think, considering what we know about it, we give as much attention to it as it deserves. Light has three distinct qualities: one is illumination, the other is warmth, and the third is chemical rays, and this is our art.

"Now this whole thing is illustrated by a true story. I owned a little farm. It is in proportion to the amount of money you have, that the farm increases in cost. One day a neighbor brought to me a little pig and asked me if I would like it, and I said, 'Why of course I would.' Well, I told my man to take good care of it. I must say, when I got up there I asked mother about it. I looked out in the barn, and there I found where my poor pig was, very sickly and thin. You see, there was not a particle of light in the place, and how would you get along with that? We built a sty so that the light would be always on the pig, and when Thanksgiving came he was the finest specimen of a pig I ever saw. He was the color of the rays. Now that confirms what I have said about light. We want to be very careful in our teaching to the young that they should know the value of sunlight, and without light we would all be apparently graven images."

ABSENT-MINDED FOLKS.

The above title illustrates many laughable incidents, some of which we quote from the "Household" and would like our students to tell us what faculties are in consequence large or small to produce absent-mindedness.

"When a college professor gravely apologizes to the cow he has stumbled against, or a literary woman repeatedly runs against one of her own shade trees while discussing metaphysics, the trifling blunders are often attributed to some peculiar constitution of mind supposed to belong to genius, but these tricks of mind and muscle are common to many in the common footpath way. The lack of coordination between brain and muscle leads to many a laughable mistake.

"A woman recently went to purchase some Hamburg trimming, and wishing to put on her glasses opened her umbrella instead, and having a merry heart she hurried away from the counter convulsed with laughter, the saleswoman no doubt thinking her would-be customer was something of a lunatic.

"A teacher in a well-known academy has a habit of carrying his umbrella over his shoulder like a gun, and one cloudy morning, picking up a broom instead of the umbrella, he hurriedly walked off with it, and would no doubt have gone directly to prayers so accoutered had not his wife called him back.

"A young lady took an ice-cream soda, and carried the long spoon away with her, discovering her mistake when she undertook to fan herself with the spoon at a lace counter.

"One of the most embarrassing blunders, however, happened to a dainty little lady who has to wear not only false teeth, but two pairs of glasses. Sewing at some Dorcas society not long since, she wished to change her glasses, but her hand, like a hasty or careless child, but half attended to her brain, and she discovered herself with her teeth in her hands instead of her eyes, as she laughingly said.

"Car conductors could tell many a laughable story of postage-stamps offered for fares, and passengers both vexed and vexatious who pass their own stations or attempt to stop short of them.

"Perfectly sober and perfectly sane men have walked in at the neighbor's doors and even entered the dining-room before discovering that they were perhaps several doors from their own. These errors of hand, eye, and ear would afford a valuable study to the psychologist."

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SURGERY.

A PHRENOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE CASE.

An interesting surgical operation was recently performed at the Harlem Hospital on a little Italian baby, eighteen days old, when a sac of fluid with a small portion of cerebral matter was taken away. Few operations of this kind have been performed, as they have almost always proved to be fatal. The brain tissue probably communicated with the posterior horns of the lateral ventrical, but this operation has proved to be a triumph in surgery. It is the most fatal form of cerebral hernia.

The photograph of the child shows that the operation was made on the occipital portion of the head in the lower posterior lobe, very near to the neck on the right side; but during the operation the muscles contracted on the left side of the face and body, indicating that there was an inclusion of a portion of cerebral matter of the left half of the cerebrum. But since the operation there has been no convulsion or spasm of muscles. The operation was performed without any anæsthetic.

Phrenologically speaking, the loss of cerebral matter was from the occipital lobe which presides over the home life, the domestic feelings, and the desire for social intercourse. The sentiment that takes pleasure in the companionship of friends is located in this portion of the brain. Also a love of animals and pets, and the patriotic spirit; without a full complement of this love a person could travel away from his home without feeling homesick, and could settle down contentedly almost anywhere. The probable result of the loss of this cerebral matter will influence the boy's character considerably in connection with his social relations in life; but as Phrenology supplies an antidote for all small qualities in the form of advice and how to cultivate faculties that are deficient, we would suggest to the mother that she take particular pains to develop in the child a love for children and some special pets, also encourage friendliness with other children, so that he may grow up a companionable man. She should encourage patriotism and a love of his individual home, and as far as possible she should make it attractive to him. By beginning early in life any defect can be encouraged in such a way as to increase the activity of the faculty.

To watch such a case as this will be a very interesting study.

There are some persons who do not attach any importance to the loss of any cerebral matter. To these we would refer to the celebrated Crowbar case, which occurred some years ago in this country, and which is a proof of how any accident to the brain actually affects the character of the individuals. In this case a tamping iron was forced upward through the orbital plate to the organ of Veneration. The workman was an excellent one, but after he recovered from the accident his character became changed, so much so that he was obliged to give up his former work. Many other instances that have come before our notice could be cited where an interference with the brain matter has materially affected the character. J. A. F.

THOUGHT BUILDING.

Each day we build by the thoughts we think,
And we live in the house we are making;
We can build a heaven or build a hell,
All aiding to the road we are taking.
Thoughts bring food to both body and soul,
For thoughts are seeds of actions;
Therefore our tho'ts are the leading powers
And the cause of all our actions.
If the thinker is happy in doing good,
His tho'ts will inspire, as ever they should,
And carry a blessing wherever they go,
For tho'ts are seeds from which great deeds grow.
For nature's god is the power of law;
And the truthful lines of justice draw;
And for every act in the human mind
The actor will there some justice find.

A. C. Doane.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH; ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED WITH
THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, ESTABLISHED 1880.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, DECEMBER, 1899.

The Coming Year.

"*You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.*"—Froude.

The trend of belief is in favor of Phrenology, called by Dr. Gall Craniology, and considered by others Psychology. Call it what you may, the subject we are anxious to study is the one that comes the nearest to the point of examining the manifestation of mind through the brain. Craniology would answer the purpose very well, except that some would immediately say, the study of the cranium is a study of the exterior of the head, is a study of excrescences, and, therefore, one of "bumps;" but Craniology is something more than that, it means the influence of brain upon its bony covering.

It is often erroneously said that even Phrenology is simply a study of bumps; but when we dissect the word, we find it means a discourse on the mind. Now as the mind manifests itself through the organs of the brain we cannot imagine why we should be thought to believe in "bumpology."

With this thought in view we hope to prove more closely than ever that phrenological principles rest an scientific data. We shall do this by referring to Dr. Gall's works, as well as to compare them with modern investigations. The founder of Phrenology was a deep thinker and reasoner, and any one who will take the trouble to read his books will realize this and will be amply repaid. He does not attempt to assert what he cannot prove, and the number of his investigations is perfectly marvellous. In the coming year, therefore, we hope to put the public in closer touch with the sound principles of the science.

It is our intention to publish a series of articles on Heredity, as we have been specially asked to do so. Many people misunderstand the term heredity, and fall into the belief that they cannot rise above it.

We intend to continue our study of physiognomy and publish further illustrations of how we may read charac-

ter in the face, for the face is an open book to one who knows how to read correctly its true signs.

It is our wish to present to our readers more comparative studies in Phrenology, Physiognomy, and Temperament. For instance, if we briefly describe the Rev. Mr. Hillis we shall hope to show how he differs with his motive mental temperament from Lyman Abbott, who has the mental temperament, and Mr. Beecher who had a large development of the vital-mental, and shall aim in a few words to point out the salient characteristics of each. If we take the character of Mr. Chamberlain we shall want to compare his head with that of eastern potentates that differ from him.

If we take up animal life we shall hope to compare the cranial and cerebral power of various species, and show that every family has a demonstration of the proof of Phrenology in all its domestic pets.

We want to present more clearly than ever the psychology of childhood, and show how faculties can be developed, and prove that parents and teachers could succeed better in their discipline of children if they knew how to handle them.

We are anxious to demonstrate how hygienic matters can be studied more comprehensively when taken in connection with Phrenology than without.

We shall continue to discuss the matter of evolution, for all are not equally decided in their belief on this question.

Mental science, as applied to suggestion, we think will be acceptable to many, especially in helping to cultivate the weaker faculties.

We shall have the assistance of many old and several new writers, among them Dr. Janes, of Cambridge; Dr. Brodie Patterson; Dr. Sahler, Dr. and Miss Shepherd. Besides Dr. Drayton, Dr. Holbrook, Mr. Elliott, and other English writers; and Miss Fowler, Miss Elsie Cassell Smith, etc.

To summarize, we would express ourselves thus:

1. Comparative Articles.
2. Dr. Gall and His Principles.
3. Temperamental Conditions and Differences.
4. Physiognomical Talks.
5. The Animal Mind and Brain. Can Animals Think?
6. The Psychology of Childhood.
7. The Phrenological Faculties.
8. Evolution.
9. The New Therapeutics.
10. The Importance of Hygiene.
11. Phrenological Stories.
12. Interviews with Typical Men and Women.
13. What Phrenologists are doing.
14. Book Reviews.
15. The Marriage Question.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

The Board of Examiners report that the papers are of good quality this year, and that the following students have passed satisfactorily, while one passed with honors, namely, Mr. Early, from Massachusetts. The other students were Mr. Fowler, Mr. Trunk, Mr. Kingston, Miss Minott, and Mr. Kane. We congratulate one and all on their success, and trust they will make good use of their knowledge.

The lecturers expressed themselves gratified with the attention given to their subjects by the students. The class has benefited by a large staff of lecturers, having had besides Dr. Dray-

ton, Dr. Holbrook, and Miss J. A. Fowler; Dr. Hicks, Dr. C. W. Brandenburg, Dr. J. King, Thomas A. Hyde, B. A.; Dr. Ordronaux, Dr. Henry C. Buchtel, C. J. Adams, D.D.; Mr. Tiers, and Dr. McGuire. Thus the various subjects were treated by experts.

LIBRARY.

In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS *as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

"An Outline Study of Law," by Isaac Franklin Russell, D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of the University of the City of New York. Published by L. K. Strouse & Co., law publishers, 63 Nassau Street, New York.

This valuable work on law has been condensed particularly for the use of women law students who attend his classes. It is bound in calf and cloth, and presents the usual appearance of law books. It contains a series of lectures, forty-eight in number, on the various topics that are touched upon in his classes and those that are calculated to be of the most immediate use to women. The book itself presents a valuable textbook on elementary law, not only to students who desire to pass through the whole course of study, but also to all who would find some knowledge of law and its principles of constant service to them. It explains peculiar fallacies regarding law and lawyers, the nature of law in general, the law of nations, both in peace and war, the right of suffrage, the law of husband and wife, parent and child, partnerships, and many other phases of the subject. It has the great merit of condensation, whereby the author makes his meaning plain without any waste of words.

"It came upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old,
From angels bending near the earth,
To touch their harps of gold."

Rev. E. H. Sears.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS. —*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of $1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the* PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. *Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 479.—F. B., Emery, Utah.—You possess a sturdy, energetic mind, a vigorous organization, and are adapted to work that combines both body and brain. You have a perceptive intellect that wants to see everything, and your scientific knowledge will come into play when you are fully master of your mental faculties; at present you have more brain than you know what to do with. You will know how to invent and bring out some new thought, and should belong to some manufacturing business where penetration of mind and ingenious abilities are called for. You will do considerable missionary work before you have finished your career.

No. 480.—F. J. L., Emery, Utah.—You possess a thoughtful mind, one that likes to organize and plan out work. You are in your element when you are at the head and leading others to think aright on moral and social questions. It would not surprise us if you found yourself on the platform or in the pulpit where you can become engaged in moral ethics and social problems. You could take hold of the intellectual side of a business, and would conscientiously carry out your duty. You are not so showy or brilliant in manifesting your mind, but you are exceedingly conscientious, sincere, and liberal in your way of looking at things. Try to quicken your mind by competing with others, so as to show to a better account.

No. 481.—N. H., Emery, Utah.—You have a remarkably strong motive temperament, which we fancy you have inherited from Swedish descent. All your features indicate durability and an unyielding kind of persistency and courage which will not relax or give up any enterprise in which you are engaged. You are built of the material that will last well, and have apparently more of the Northern than Southern attributes in your nature. You would die of ennui were you obliged to sit still all day and have no out-door exercise. We would

not suggest that you take a sedentary occupation, for your whole organization needs activity; yet you do not like to hurry over anything. You talk when you have something to say, but do not indulge in frivolous conversation. You are the worker of the family and let the others do the talking. You would do well in some executive post, or in a wholesale business, or in a hardware store, or on a farm; but do not kill yourself by indoor work.

No. 482.—L. N. H., Emery, Utah.—You possess a decided vital temperament, and have emotions and sentiments that belong to this temperament. You are adapted to social life and to a business where you will meet with a large number of men each day. You can easily devote your spare time to professional work, and are not wanting in artistic taste. In fact, you are in your element when you are harmonizing colors and materials and when you are using your qualities in a practical way. You are more adapted to indoor life than to severe labor of an outdoor character. You can warm up to a subject very quickly, and take the consensus of opinion without making a mistake.

No. 483.—C. P., Ferron, Utah.—You have a well balanced organization; you have no special cranks or out of the way hobbies to ride, but look at life in an earnest, thorough manner. You should have considerable influence in the world, and be able to understand the overseeing of men. You can conduct business on a large scale, and would make a good newspaper editor, publisher, or one to superintend a comprehensive, intellectual business. You can become an expert commissioner, and were you to put your ideas on paper you would feel the full force of your inspiration and imagination, and your ideas would be worth setting forth. You are very critical, and are capable of understanding occult subjects. You ought to be a family man, and could appropriately be at the head of a large institution.

No. 484.—E. R., Ferron, Utah.—You possess a strong womanly nature, and will never unsex yourself by wishing to do that kind of work that will take you out of your sphere. You know how to make home cheerful and happy, and are in your element when you have your family about you. You are quite conscientious in doing everything you can for their comfort. You must not spoil children, but let them do all they can for themselves so as to make them helpful to you. You are very trusting, affectionate, ambitious, and intelligent, and we do not see any lack of musical talent; in fact, you have a considerable amount of capacity in this direction. Children will always go to sleep in your arms. You will be quite a magnet in society, and will have a direct influence over others.

Miss A., Dacre Bank, England, has a very happy and genial disposition; her affectionate nature will win her many friends. She is frank, open, and candid, conscientious in her work, and can be depended upon. She has a large moral brain, is reverential and respectful toward others. She will show plenty of moral courage in fighting with the difficulties of life. As she advances in years she will not be contented with a subordinate position, her desire will be to assume responsibilities and take the lead. She is well equipped mentally, has a capital memory, and good conversational abilities; it will not be difficult for her to acquire knowledge and to make the best of her opportunities in life. She should be educated for a teacher or a nurse.

Madame E., Cardiff, England.—This lady possesses considerable personal magnetism, and quickly gets in touch with persons around her; her first impressions are very accurate and will seldom lead her astray. She is readily drawn toward subjects which are uncommon and out of the ordinary track. To many she will appear a rather mysterious personage. She has always experienced great ambitions and aspirations, also strong inclination toward occult arts. Her strongest points are prescience and intuition. She is not always able to give a reason for her conclusions, but she internally feels they are correct and reliable; she quickly gets a distinct idea of things, and is very apt in making comparisons. She keeps her own counsel, and works on independent lines; she never likes to be under an obligation to her friends, but is always ready to render them assistance when required. She has a buoyant, optimistic mind, will anticipate success and industriously work for it. She is fully alive to her surroundings, has a sharp perceptive intellect and good musical ability. She is an interesting speaker, and takes a lively interest in philanthropic work. She is intellectually smart and quick at repartee. She is far-seeing, and will sum up an individual quickly and to the point. She will excel as a character reader; the more scientific she is the greater will be her success.

"Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky!
. . . . . .
Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells, across the snow,
The year is going—let him go!"

Tennyson.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, *write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

W. H.—The cutting that you sent us, which appeared in the JOURNAL about "Babies and Small Heads," is an interesting one, but the last clause is not verified by our experience. It says, "there is but little significance in the size or shape of the head." It is the last part of the sentence to which we take exception, for we find that a great deal depends on the shape of the head. We would advise you to read Professor Arthur Thompson's article, in the October number of "Knowledge," on "Treatment and Utilization of Anthropological Data," which we quote elsewhere. He says, "The size of the head is not so much to be considered as the quality and shape." Consequently we may have a Shakespeare without having a very large head, just the same as we may find a very large head in one who does not amount to much; but it is the disposition or place in the cranium where the gray matter resides that makes all the difference to the individual.

F. A.—Many thanks for sending us the criticism on "Dr. Hillis and Alcohol" which appeared in the "Sun," October 29th, by James McNeill. It is a very able and necessary one, for we are not now living in an age when we can indiscriminately look upon alcohol in the way in which Dr. Hillis treats it, and as we are familiar with Mr. McNeill's style of writing, we are not surprised that he has made this able reply. There are too many in the world now who need to be enlightened on the question of alcohol, and therefore all our divines should stand true on the subject.

W. R., Auckland, New Zealand.—Many thanks for your communication. Your thoughts on pre-natal influence are wise and to the point. (See an article that will appear in the JOURNAL on this subject shortly.) It is very necessary to point out to people their faults, and more so than their excellencies; but it requires great tact and discretion to do so, for, as you say, without prudence injury might follow.

A. F.—Many thanks for your cutting regarding Andrew Carnegie and his thoughts on business. We think they are excellent, especially the following: "I take it that the qualities which should distinguish the ideal captain of industry are—first, an intuitive knowledge of human nature; second, a genius for organization, and, third, the capacity of inspiring his subordinates." Here is repeated what Wanamaker's manager said not many months ago, that a knowledge of men should be one of the requisites of a rising business man. The course in the study of Phrenology is what every young man should have before he is equipped for a successful career.

J. K. G., Ogden, Utah.—We have received your clipping from the Ogden "Standard," on the "Great Surgical Discovery." It seems to have gone the round of the papers. In order to ascertain the accuracy of the report that a new name centre had been discovered, we wrote to the hospital where the operation was performed, so also did our graduate of '96, Dr. King, who is acquainted with the hospital in Cleveland, O. The doctor replied as follows:

"Replying to your inquiry of the 28th inst., regarding the case of the bullet wound of the brain, I would say that the main facts as to the symptoms reported in the JOURNAL are correct. The location of the bullet is entirely wrong. It was found just anterior to the anterior border of the external auditory meatus at the so-called Reid's base line, that is to say, the bullet was found imbedded in the third temporo-sphenoidal convolution, in about its middle. To be more accurate, a vertical line extending backward from the anterior border of the external auditory meatus touched the posterior border of the wound in the brain at the point above indicated.

"Since the operation he has been able to cultivate his memory, and each new word that he has not spoken since the operation must be learned. In ordinary conversation now you would scarcely note any defect. His memory was systematically educated directly after the operation, and it is still going on. He is able to do it himself by referring to written names or words; he cannot speak.

This proves one thing at least, that the brain is a congerie of organs and that each part has its definite location. Eventuality, the name centre, is situated in the frontal lobe; therefore, if the speech centre and the name centre were affected, the fibres from the third temporo-sphenoidal lobe must have influenced the other centres also, as no part can be influenced without causing all regions to become aware of it. This is the case when electrodes are applied to the brain, as they follow fluid they may draw some stimulus from the desired centre. We shall watch for further developments.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT.

During the month of October two public meetings were held. On October 4th Mr. D. T. Elliott lectured on "Phrenology Illustrated." Several pictures of prominent persons were delineated, to the interest of the audience. A short discussion followed, and questions asked by Messrs. Ramsay, Bone, Henry, and Larna.

On October 18th Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, F.F.P.I., read a very excellent paper on "How to Study Phrenology," which was highly appreciated. Mr. F. Feroza occupied the chair, and after the reading of the paper insisted on the necessity of discussion and criticism if progress was to be made. Every member, he said, should have an opinion of his own and express it, or ask a question on the subject—thus would progress be made. Mr. Williamson advised a close study of some of the more recent phrenological writings. Mr. Elliott said that the principal advance in later years had been in the practical branch of the science, and instanced the labors of the late Professor L. N. Fowler especially.

Mr. Feroza contended that students must begin from the beginning, as other scientists had done, following up the minutest suggestions until what at first appeared but as a cloud in the distance, gradually assumed shape and became recognizable and demonstrable as we approached nearer to it. Messrs. Jackson and Hills urged the usefulness of a closer observation of "the man in the street" as we walk about. Messrs. Desai, Pritchard, Bone, and Dice having spoken, Mr. Wilkinson replied and pointed out that the chairman's suggestion had practically been carried out by Dr. Gall, who noticed that those of his school fellows who could repeat their lessons much more easily than he himself could had prominent eyes. From this first observation he followed up the subject, and succeeded in putting Phrenology on a firm foundation. Mr. Elliott delineated the character of one of the audience, and a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman closed the proceedings.

Lecturers at the Fowler Institute for December and January, 1900, will be Dr. C. W. Withinshaw, William Brown, Esq., J. P., and James Webb, Esq., of Leyton. Members' friends will receive a hearty welcome at these meetings.

Miss E. Higgs, F.F.P.I., has been lecturing in Glasgow on "Phrenology and Health." Her addresses and phrenological delineations were spoken very highly of. She is a very capable character reader and an interesting lecturer.

Mr. W. A. Williams, F.F.P.I., is now on tour in North Wales, after having a very successful season at Aberystwyth.

Mr. J. B. Keswick is visiting Woolwich, where his interesting lectures are drawing large audiences.

Mr. J. Millott Severn is still located at Brighton, and is actively engaged in phrenological work. His public lectures are well spoken of. We could do with a few more like him.

REPORT OF THE FIRST WEDNESDAY EVENING LECTURE OF THE SEASON. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The work of the evening was divided between Dr. J. King and Dr. Brandenburg. As, however, Rev. Thomas Hyde was present and Dr. Brandenburg was detained by professional duties, Mr. Hyde was asked to speak instead.

Dr. King gave an excellent address on "Physiognomy," and much condensed knowledge was crowded into his share of the time. Miss Fowler, in introducing him, said, "We have with us an expert on physiognomy." She was glad to note that in the press there was a growing interest in the subject. She referred to an article in the "Review of Reviews," which quoted the discourse given by Professor Arthur Thomson in "Knowledge," in which he deals with the form of skulls and brain capacity. He says: "Apart from the mere size of the cranium we have to consider its shape." He grouped skulls as follows: Those with a cephalic index of 80 or over are brachycephalic. This group includes, among others, some Mongolians, Burmese, American Indians, and Andamanese. Skulls of which the index lies between 75 to 80 are mesoticephalic, and comprise Europeans, Ancient Egyptians, Chinese, Japanese, Polynesians, Bushmen, etc.; while skulls with a proportionate width below 75 are dolichocephalic, and are more or less typical of Veddahs, Eskimos, Australians, African Negroes, Kaffirs, Zulus, etc. Miss Fowler mentioned this article because it bore so distinctly on phrenological doctrines, and it was necessary for such things to be pointed out to some people.

Dr. King said, in part, Phrenology was not invented, it was not new, but it was discovered, function by function. A teller in a bank can always sense the rogue by looking in a person's face. A dog is a good physiognomist; he looks into his master's face and knows whether he had better go and lie down or whether it will be safe for him to express his affection. No two faces are alike. The artist says

that the most difficult part of the face to interpret is the nose, while the eyes tell the story at once. The color of the eye is largely controlled by the climate. North of the equator they were light, and south of it the eyes were dark. In New Orleans you find dark-eyed children in the schools, while in New York you have lighter colored eyes. This is a provision of nature so that the eye may be adjusted to the light.

The nose shows character. Some are like a hatchet. The Romans cut their way through countless difficulties. When we go into Greece we find the straight nose, and the people are not fighters. A lady who has a straight nose is artistic and can do fine needlework, etc., better than the one who has a snub nose. Some have a hooked nose, and such a nose belongs to people who hold on to property.

Lips differ very much. Some are thin, others are rolling. The latter generally accompany a full eye, which shows a gift of language. We find Language with full lips; thin lips do not tell much, they always hold something in reserve. With open lips and open eyes you get an open character. The chin is an indication of strength or weakness. With a strong, broad chin you often find a stiff upper lip, which is called chin music.

Dr. King here referred to temperament as manifested in the face, and mentioned several animals which were types of the different temperaments. He presented a model which illustrated the different temperaments in monks, and explained each. He said, "If I see two children, one with dimples in the chin and the other without, I know that the one with the dimples will like to be nursed, and is friendly, social, and enjoys a good time, while the other is not so much disposed to be caressed." The nose is a good indication of the capacity of the lungs when it is broad, while depressed cheeks denote weakness. The upper third of the face Dr. King referred to as possessing memory, observing faculties, and practical talent. This division included the portion of the face between the root of the nose and the lower lobe of the ear, and which very important part you generally found to be possessed by commercial men, while the lower part of the face is a social indication.

The Rev. Thomas Hyde was then asked to make a few remarks on his special side of the subject of Phrenology which linked the power of oratory with facial expression and cerebral function. He said, in part: "When I was a little boy the subjects of metaphysics and mental philosophy were looked upon in a very different light than what they are at the present day. I studied the physiognomy of Lavater, but did not find that there was sufficient basis for all the conclusions that this writer gave it. Since then, however, I have combined my studies of the brain and face, and find that by understanding the brain one may get a very much clearer understanding of the expression in the face, and as elocution and oratory have so much to do with the expression of the emotions I find that Phrenology and Physiognomy are inseparable aids to the study of correct public speaking. I find that all emotions when active take hold of the eyes, and it is essential that we know how to properly understand the expression of each. Sarcasm is one emotion, while love is another. When I say, 'I hate him because he is a Christian,' I stamp my foot and my eye is full of fire, I use my combative instincts; and so when we are speaking of Heaven, and expressing elevated thoughts, we do not throw the hand downward and look to the earth, but upward, and exalt the hand above the head. Whatever is good is up and above. Whatever is bad is down and below. When speaking of hell-fire we do not point upward, and our eyes are not raised. Scientific men say there is no up or down. They say this world is a spheroid.

"Elocution is a science that teaches the whole showing of man, and includes his whole nature and his entire brain. When we study the classification of the faculties we recognize that the propensities are in the lowest part of the brain; that sublimity and the artistic sentiments are in the middle part, while the reverential emotions are at the top of the head. Thus you will readily see that elocution is a very strong proof of the truth of Phrenology."

At this part of the evening's entertainment several gentlemen were called to the platform, and their faces and heads were diagnosed, as they offered fine comparisons to each other. Dr. King completed his remarks by explaining the indications of the face of each, while Miss Fowler traced the correspondence of the facial attributes with those of the head. Dr. Brandenberg, who came in at this juncture, made a few remarks with regard to his experience of the truth of Phrenology, and Mr. Piercy announced the future lectures and lecturers. The next discourse will be given by Dr. McGuire, and his subject will be the choosing of professions, with special reference to the medical profession. This lecture will be intensely interesting, as it will come from a medical man and one who has given a life-long study to Phrenology in connection with his medical work. We are therefore expecting an interesting evening's entertainment.

The following names were also mentioned for the succeeding lectures: Dr.

Henry S. Drayton, Dr. Foote, who was one appreciated so well last season; Dr. Shephard of Brooklyn, who was well acquainted with the Fowlers, and S. R. Wells, Mr. Brodie Patterson, Dr. Watkins, Dr. Sahler, and Miss Fowler.

The lectures will be held on the first Wednesday of every month, at eight o'clock, in the hall of the American Institute of Phrenology, 27 East Twenty-first Street. Complimentary tickets for friends will be sent on application.

FIELD NOTES.

Mrs. Vinter F. Cooper is now lecturing in Spokane, Wash.

D. L. L. Yost, M.D., Fairmont, W. Va., in renewing his subscription to the JOURNAL, speaks of the value of "Suggestive Therapeutics," and wishes abundant success to the JOURNAL.

Professor George Cozens orders charts from Bathgate, N. D., and is having a very successful time.

The Denver Phrenological Society has been organized. We are expecting much from it during the coming winter. The attendance is increasing rapidly. Meetings are enthusiastic. Let all friends of Phrenology living in or about Denver make a strong effort to attend the weekly meetings. A cordial welcome awaits you. The society has two fine rooms in the Dick Block, 1545 Glenarm Street, at which place a meeting is held every Tuesday evening.

M. Lilburn Merrill, M.D., Sec.

We are having good success with our Phrenological Society.

A. S., Denver, Col.

J. K. Gallihur, graduate of '98, is now at Ogden, Utah, where he is doing considerable business.

NOTES.

Special lessons given in classical music. The teacher is a pupil of Professor Ernst Parabo, of Boston. Herr von Schafenberg, of New York. For terms apply to Fowler & Wells Co.

Lessons in parliamentary law by a graduate of the New York University. For particulars apply to Fowler & Wells Co.

LECTURE, DECEMBER 6TH.

Dr. McGuire will lecture on Wednesday, December 6th, at eight o'clock, on the very interesting subject, How to Choose a Profession, especially the medical one.

WIT AND WISDOM.

POOR DEWEY.

"It's too bad," said Mrs. Corntossel.

"What's the matter?" inquired her husband.

"I'm kind o' sorry for Mr. Dewey. He seems to be a nice accommodatin' man, who wouldn't want to hurt anyone's feelin's. But if he drinks all the drinks an' wears all the clothes that have been named after him he's goin' to be mighty uncomfortable." — Washington Evening Star.

Among children's cute sayings the following anecdote is related: A little boy was told by his father, on the departure of the latter for a lengthened absence, to take care of mamma.

"I leave mamma," said the confiding parent, "in your charge." That night when the young hopeful knelt, as was his custom, by his mother's knee, he prayed:

"Please, Lord, bless grandmamma and take care of her; bless father and take care of him; but you needn't trouble about mother, because I am going to take care of her."

"SPEAK LIKE YOU DO WHEN YOU LAUGH."

A baby of three years, says a recent writer, once preached me a sermon, and I pass it on for the benefit of other downcast and despondent ones who need to learn to "rejoice evermore."

"How is the baby?" I asked, drearily, standing at the foot of the staircase leading up to a chamber where the little one lay ill. I was tired, unhopeful; my mood came out in my tone.

"'Peak like you do when you laugh," called the weak little voice upstairs; and if ever I felt rebuked by an angel, that was the moment. It has come up to me a hundred times since; I hope I am the brighter and cheerier for it.

"Speak like you do when you laugh." That means sparkle and gladness and goodwill. Those fretful lines at the mouth-corners don't come from laughing. The weary ones around the eyes have another origin. But the plainest, outward sign of despondency is that in the tone. The sick feel it; that is why "visitors are forbidden." Little children are infallible weather prophets; they will not "take to" you. And you and I—just common working men and women, neither sick nor young nor old, but busy and often tired—we love—yes, that is the word—we love the bright, loving, laughing, happy voice. "Speak like you do when you laugh."

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Review of Reviews."—New York.—The December number is particularly interesting and well illustrated.

"Scribner's Magazine," New York, contains a story of the "Rough Riders," by Colonel Roosevelt, January number.

"Human Nature," San Francisco, contains as leading article, "Two Men Contrasted." "Diet and Digestion," under health department, is an article by Dr. Allinson, and is well worth reading.

"Book news," Wanamaker, Philadelphia and New York, is a large number this month, and is fully illustrated and partakes of the nature of the season in its reviews of Christmas Literature.

"The Christian Advocate," keeps up to date in its literature, its leading articles and its illustrations. The picture of the Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D.D., who died November 12th, appeared in a recent number.

"Literary Digest." Funk & Wagnalls, New York.—A systematic reading of this weekly must contribute to that education which has a practical adaptation to our modern life, for the selections and condensations of the publication deal with live and current affairs in almost every known department.

"The St. Louis and Canadian Photographer," St. Louis, Mo. Pictures of the Kansas officers of the Camera Club for '99, forms the frontispiece for the December number. "A Photographer Among Animals," is the heading of one of its articles, which proves to be a report of an illustrated lecture at St. James' Hall, London, given by Mr. Gambier Bolton. This, as may be imagined, is a very interesting lecture, and there was much scope for illustration.

"American Art Journal"—Weekly—fully abreast with our progressive times as a critical and industrial expositor of musical affairs. W. McThoms, editor, New York.

"Harper's Magazine," New York, contains a number of short stories written by well-known writers and illustrated by prominent artists. The opening one, "Old Captain," by Myles Menenway, is illustrated by Howard Pyle, with large drawings, including a frontispiece in color. Among the others are an Esmeralda of Rocky Canyon, by Bret Harte, illustrated by Peter Newell.

"The Churchman," New York. Its Thanksgiving and Christmas numbers have been especially fine both in their literary matter and illustrations. Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin's picture, with a sketch of her life and work were given in a recent number. It will be remembered that Mrs. Henrotin has been President for the last four years of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and is an interesting worker along many lines. Amelia E. Barr has a continued story called, "I Thou, and the Other," which is copyrighted by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Literary News," New York. The Christmas number illustrates from The Work of the True Ben Franklin," which

is published by Lippincott Co. In Henry Sandor's work, "In the Forbidden Land," published by Harper & Bros., we have the picture of "Three Rambaug Girls With Ornaments." A very familiar illustration of "Queen Mary's Bed-room in Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, from Marian Harland's book, "Where Ghosts Walk," published by Putnam's Sons.

"The Family Doctor," London. "Constipation; Its Causes and Cure," is an article full of common-sense by S. W Dodds, M.D., "Nervous Diseases of Childhood," is the title of one of its departments, and in a recent number "Congestion of the Brain," was the subject under consideration.

"The Youths' Companion," Boston, is ever a welcome paper among children, and besides its thrilling stories which boys particularly enjoy, we have pieces of common-sense and good advice for the girls.

"The Journal of Hygeio-Therapy," Kokomo, Ind., contains a series of papers by Dr. Gifford, on "What Hygeio-Therapy offers to the sick." In a recent number Miss Elsie Cassell Smith, describes the difference between Hygeio-Therapy and Hydropathy.

"Men."—New York.—The December number contains as frontispiece, "The Ascension," by Bierman. It is a beautiful piece of work and artistic in design. The opening article is a sensible one by Winfield S. Hall, M.D., of Chicago, its title is "What to Eat; The Kinds of Food that develop the most energy." As this is a subject that all more or less are interested in at the present time, we know it will be read with profit. He speaks of milk as a perfect food. "Business Men and Exercise," is another valuable article, by W. H. Kinnicutt, Cleveland.

"The American Primary Teacher," Boston, is alive with Christmas items and illustrations of Santa Claus and the Holidays. The article on "Child-life, No. 3," takes the readers toward the North Pole, where during a portion of the year the sun hardly shines at all over the merry little children who live there.

"The Woman's Club," Boston.—Helen M. Winslow contributes a beautiful piece of poetry, called, "At Christmas Time." It discusses Women's Clubs in a very interesting way.

"Normal Instructor," Dansville, N. Y., illustrates its December number by a portrait of Ruskin, and a little sketch of his work. Also a portrait of Daniel Coit Kilman, President of Johns Hopkins University. An illustrated article on Drawing gives a very good idea to children of the general outline of how actions should be reproduced in the simplest lines and curves. "The Moral Training In Schools," by Edward Everett Hale, D.D., is one that will have great influence with teachers.

"The Living Age," Boston, in a recent number contained a criticism from the "Quarterly Review," on Religious Novels, particularly mentioning the authors, Marie Correlli and Hall Caine.

"Mind," The Alliance Publishing Co., New York. "Mental Science in Primary Education," is an article by T. A. Reynolds. It is on the right track, and only needs a little more point and definiteness about it, and then it would supply a large needed suggestion that Phrenology is the key note that can supply the needed help in education. Psychology is on the right track, but it will be greatly assisted when Phrenology is allowed to do its share of interpreting the character of the child in schools.

"The Atlantic Monthly," Boston, contains some unpublished letters of Carlyle; and Reminiscences of Julia Ward Howe, by herself, chapter one, which will be of special interest to all who have known this active, energetic, and literary lady.

"The Bookseller, Newsdealer, and Stationer," New York. Holiday number, This holds its own in a remarkable manner among the Christmas periodicals. It is truly a work of art and will be kept not only for its valuable references, but also for its pictorial aspects.

"The Bookman, a Literary Journal," Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. All who are accustomed to look through this monthly, will see in the December number an exceptionally large and well-printed periodical. There are books for all classes and ages. The engravings are particularly fine, and the literary text is excellent. No literary journal should be without a copy.

"The Christmas Book Shelf." New York. This number, as its name indicates, adapts its matter to the latest books, and it has taken particular pains to set before its readers an exceptionally fine selection.

"The School Journal; Christmas Number," New York, contains a frontispiece of Madonna and Child, from a painting by Bourgereau. Many of its pages will be without doubt attractive to the young, as they contain stories, illustrations, and selections for their particular appreciation. "The Educational Outlook," is an article which will attract the interest of adults in the teaching world. The portraits of Sir Joshua Fitch and Professor James Sully, are especially familiar to us.

"The American Kitchen Magazine," Boston. This is a Domestic Science Monthly, and is well calculated to suit the various tastes in the culinary art, which is a very necessary science at this time of the year. It has an illustrated Christmas Dinner Menu as its frontis-

piece. "The United States Government and the Housewife," is an interesting article by Isabel Bevier.

"Good Housekeeping," Springfield, Mass. A family magazine conducted in the interest of the higher life of the household. The December number contains not only articles on housekeeping, but many subsidiary subjects bearing on this season of the year. One on the Giving of Christmas Presents. "Mothers and Children" is one department which is exceedingly interesting for the family circle. "The Flower Garden," is another department, which will be read by many who keep the winter flowers blooming in their windows.

"The Housekeeper," Minneapolis, Minn. This is a journal which is published semi-monthly by the Housekeeper Corporation; is differently furnished in matter from others that we have mentioned. It contains a continued story by John Strange Winter; a page of fashions; "Women's work" in numerous departments are reported, besides useful hints in cooking, and other household matters.

"Medical Brief."—Monthly.—Popular for its practical and simple method of digesting current matters of interest to the practitioner. St. Louis, Mo.

"American Medico-Surgical Bulletin." —Semi-monthly.—Of high quality, well managed, and broad enough in its ethics for the average doctor to appreciate. The classification of its matter serves our convenience well. New York.

"The Mecca."—Weekly.—Denver, Col. —This new paper is growing in quality and range of topic. It ably exploits that prosperous city of the mountains, and deserves support because of its sincerity and liberality. Mrs. Clara Poltz, Editor.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

As the Dixon Company's products go into every known field of industry: the iron workers, the brass workers, the printing trades, the stationers, the cycle manufacturers, the hat manufacturers, the paper mills, etc., the rise or fall of the volume of business done by the Dixon Company may be taken as a very excellent standard or pointer on the condition of business generally.

I am very much pleased with the Journal. H. M. M., Boone, Iowa.

My dear Old Journal:

Another year has nearly passed, but every month has been brightened by the coming of the American Phrenological Journal, and here is another fee to pay the traveling expenses another year.

With great love for the Journal, I still hope to keep myself a subscriber. I have every number for thirty-five years and six months. Am I not an old subscriber? I was only twenty years old when I first took it.

A. B. J., North Danville, N. H.

I have received the "Student's Set" from you, and I am very much pleased with it. P. P., Mapleton, Iowa.

"It's jes' my luck," said Farmer Corntossel, gloomily. "I'm the wust guesser a-goin'. The only sure way fur a man to git along is ter make up his mind whut he's a-gointer do an' keep doin' jes' that."

"Have you had bad luck?"

"Nothin' else. Last year I raised wheat when I orter hev tuck in summer boarders. This year I tuck in summer boarders when I orter hev raised wheat."

He ought to have consulted Phrenology and read its literature, and not trusted to luck.

Wishing success for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1899, and all its co-workers health. M.A. H., Epping, N. H.

Crosby's Vitalized Phosphites continue to increase in favor with the readers of the Journal. This excellent remedy cannot be too highly recommended to our patrons.

The Nile Lily Toilet Soap cannot be surpassed at this season of the year.

Packer's Tar Soap, as is stated in the advertisement, has no equal for chapped hands, and should be in every household.

It is the desire of every good housewife to have all the brilliancy possible in the household, and "Enameline" can be used with great satisfaction. See advertisement.

The Hardman Piano was shown in all its styles and in many patterns especially constructed for this universal competition. Nearly seventy of the leading piano manufacturers of the world were represented in the struggle for supremacy, and the triumph of the Hardman Piano was shown in its receiving the First Medal and the best report of the Judges.

I feel well satisfied with last year's Journal.

D. H. F., Brookline, Mass.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Now is the time to select useful books as presents. Send for our catalogue.

Have you read J. W. Taylor's new book on Phrenology, "Result of Research in Mental Science?" He has taken great pains and spared no labor to bring out his new ideas concerning the naming of the organs and the grouping of the faculties and the classification of the temperaments. Published by J. W. Taylor, Morecambe, England, price, paper cover, 1s. or 25 cents; in cloth, 2s. or 50 cents. Fowler & Wells Co., New York; L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

During Christmas week, 1886, a lady of New York brought in her little girl for examination and remarked, "You remember my violent, head-strong, stubborn, six-year-old-boy that I brought here a year ago, and you advised me not to whip him or to be harsh to him, but to take a new and peculiar line of conduct toward him; we have tried the method recommended and he has become one of the most obedient and best of boys in the world; it seemed to change his views of life instantly, and he has learned to control himself."

Examinations daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m by J. A. Fowler, New York. D. T. Elliott, London.

"A real luxury for bathing and shampooing, and a protection against contagion."—*Medical Press.*

Packer's Tar Soap

is pure, mild, thoroughly cleansing and delightfully refreshing. It quickly relieves irritations of the skin caused by

Chapping, Chafing, etc.

"An all-round soap, good for the body and for the hair and scalp."

—*Woman's Medical Journal.*

Incorporated 1866

THE

American Institute of Phrenology

TRUSTEES

Mrs. C. F. WELLS, President
Miss JESSIE A. FOWLER, Vice-President
Edward P. Fowler, M.D.
M. L. Holbrook, M.D.
M. H. Piercy, Secretary

In order to deepen the interest in Phrenology it has been decided to broaden the avenues of the Institute, opening the doors to those interested in the science on the following terms:

I. A free copy of the Phrenological Journal.

II. Use of the circulating library, containing a valuable collection of books for the study of anthropology and craniology.

III. Admission to all the incidental lectures of the Institute, not including the regular course.

Fee for the foregoing, $2.50 annually.

The Library

Contains the choicest selection of phrenological reading, works on phrenology, physiognomy, physiology, etc., also a number of rare and scarce works (which cannot now be bought) for reference only.

The Museum

Which has been accumulating for upwards of seventy years, is open daily and contains the choicest collection of casts, busts, skulls, etc., for the study and use of members and students. Additions are constantly being made, which constitutes this the finest Phrenological museum for the students of mental science in the United States.

Applications for Membership should be addressed to the Secretary,

27 East 21st Street
New York, U. S. A.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Homiletic Review"—January—Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers. —The preacher who wishes to enlarge his mental vision and his mental power will find peculiar helpfulness in Dr. Gregory's article on "The Preacher's Reading of Epic Poetry," in which the particular sphere of epic poetry is marked off, the best way of reading epic productions indicated, and an outline given of the great epics that need to be read in order to give one a mastery of this supreme department of poetry.

The Living Age Co., P. O. Box 5,206, Boston.—The publishers aim to make "The Living Age" essential to all who wish to keep informed on all the prominent topics of the day; to furnish the busy man of affairs and the no less occupied mistress of the family the help they need to keep them abreast of the literary current of the time; and also to provide for those of elegant leisure and scholarly tastes a wealth of choice and interesting matter.

"Living Age."—Noting the number before us of this sterling literary eclectic, it commends itself certainly on the score of age as that is a crucial test of value to the educated public. Now as ever this weekly is devoted to the more solid and advanced lines of periodical literature, and so has the support of people who read for thought and instruction. Living Age Company, Boston.

"Brooklyn Medical Journal." — Late numbers show marked improvement in character of material. Such articles as Kessler on "Pain and its Treatment" and "Rectal Examinations in Doubtful Cases of Appendicitis" are specially valuable to the doctor who wants condensed inferences, not word-blown views of the individual-writer. Monthly, Brooklyn, New York City.

"Homiletic Review"—Monthly—is now in its thirty-seventh volume and somewhat veteran therefore. Rather general in religious color, yet representative of the orthodox side of theological doctrine and religious thought. With its reports and digests of church and moral movements, furnishes valuable aid to the minister and all active in church relationships. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

"Southern Medical Record"—Monthly —contents show the animus of the editors to keep in line with what of progress there is in medicine and surgery, at the same time indicating a creditable liberality of opinion. Dr. B. Wolff, editor, Atlanta, Ga.

"Journal of Education," Chicago and Boston.—January.—The portrait of William F. Bradbury, president of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, and principal of the Cambridge Latin School, graces the front page, which contains the second series of articles on physiological talks, namely, "Alcohol."

"The Literary World," Boston.—"Bismarck's Biography," being the reflections and reminiscences of Bismarck, written and dictated by himself; "Through Asia," by Hedin; "Mr. Froude and Carlyle," by David Wilson, are three of the important reviews of this excellent magazine. The work of the late William Black is also commented upon.

"The New Voice," New York.—"The Home of the Late Sir Frederick Leighton" is given by Laura B. Starr in a very interesting style, and is illustrated by three beautiful photographs. "A Conversation with Elizabeth Cady Stanton," by Carlos Martyn, is another article of interest.

"The East Side News," New York, contains portraits of Theodore Roosevelt and Baron Curzon, the new viceroy of India; also one of General Fitzhugh Lee, Major-General Lawton, and General Leonard Wood. This paper is wide-awake, and up to date in every particular.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

"Ladies' Home Journal," "Review of Reviews," "Appleton's Popular Monthly," "The Saturday Evening Post," "Twenty-first Annual Report of the Reformatory Prison for Women," "The Household," etc.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Can you name anything of greater utility to one than the ability to correctly estimate the mental strength and capacity of himself and those around him? When you purchase a horse you seek to know his age. You also estimate a man's physical ability by considering his age, do you not? But, before you pay for the horse, you consider his disposition and the kind of material of which he is made. When you hire a man to work for you, do you acquaint yourself with his disposition and consider his quality before employing him, or wait to learn by experience? Some horses are worth thousands of dollars, while others may be had for twenty dollars each. Some men command salaries of ten thousand dollars and over a year, and are worth it, while others may be dear at ten hundred a year. As there are differences in horses, so there are differences in men. Phrenology makes plain how one man differs from another and why. It thus materially assists everyone familiar with it, in every walk of life, in understanding himself, his children, his employees, his customers, his employer, his neighbors; in explaining why one person needs to be created in one way, another in a different way. In connection with physiognomy, or the natural language of the faculties, it is the only system of mental philosophy by the aid of which one may read the character of another; it is the only science by the application of whose principles one may dare attempt such a thing.

Our catalogue contains a complete list of the works published on the subject, sent on application with stamp for postage.

"Choice of Pursuits; or, What to do and Why." Describing seventy-five trades and professions, and the temperaments and talents required for each. Also, how to educate, on Phrenological principles, each man for his proper work. Together with portraits and biographies of more than one hundred successful thinkers and workers. This book is dedicated to young men and young women who have to sustain themselves by labor of head or of hand, and who, above all things, honestly desire to find the right pursuit and to cultivate and employ all their powers in the most useful and successful manner. When a young person thinks of engaging in an occupation, the first question he would seek to have answered should be, "What will be required of me?" the next, "Have I the qualifications to fill the position creditably?" No other book published contains a tithe of the information about various occupations and professions that this work does. It is the gathered experiences of a man who has directed thousands to their proper pursuits.

Professor Sizer attained a deserved eminence as a delineator of character. The title is startling, but it is indicative of the contents of the book itself. It presents many judicious counsels. The main purpose of the writer is to prevent mistakes in the choice of a profession. His remarks on the different trades are often highly original. The tendency of this volume is to increase the reader's respect for human nature. The design of this book is to indicate to every man his proper work, and to educate him for it.

"How to Magnetize; or, Magnetism and Clairvoyance." A practical treatise on the choice, management, and capabilities of subjects, with instructions on the method of procedure. By James Victor Wilson. New and revised edition. 18mo, 104 pp. Paper, 25 cents.

Phrenology is nowadays no longer associated with quackery and charlatanry, but has evolved into something like a science, and is well worthy of study. Miss Jessie A. Fowler has written a book, entitled "Childhood: Its Character and Culture," applying this science to chil-

dren, claiming, with reason, that for proper instruction teachers must understand the pupils and their inherited tendencies. The work is especially adapted to meet the needs of the many teachers who are interested in mental science, and who are seeking assistance in the pursuance of this study. Numerous illustrations and charts are given, likewise explanations for cultivating and restraining the needful faculties by a simple knowledge of the elements in each mind. The book will also prove of incalculable value to those who have taken up Phrenology as a pastime or as a means of earning their bread and butter. Price, $1.

BOOKS FOR LECTURERS.

We have frequent inquiries for some work containing printed lectures suitable for delivery, and sometimes an application is made to us to prepare lectures for delivery on Phrenology or some phase of the subject. This can be done, and still it is not a plan that can be recommended. The person that is to deliver the lecture ought to be conversant with the subject; should read and prepare to talk about it. Of course, copious extracts can be made from the published works, and matter can be condensed for presentation in this way, and the reading of lectures delivered by others will prove helpful. In this connection we would recommend:

"Fowler's Lectures on Man," being the published lectures delivered by Mr. L. N. Fowler, of London, in Europe, contain a number of lectures on various phrenological topics; they present to phrenologists both the matter and its presentation in a popular style. Bound in cloth, at $1.50.

"Combe's Lectures on Phrenology" is also a popular presentation of the subject by one of the most famous lecturers that has ever been before the public. These lectures were reported by Dr. Boardman and carefully revised by the author, and are rich in phrenological material. Price, $1.25. These are the only two volumes of published lectures we have. We would also call attention to:

"Forty Years in Phrenology," by Professor Sizer. This is made up of a record of the experiences of a lecturer and examiner, and furnishes a great amount of data relating to work in the phrenological field, together with anecdotes and illustrations, which will be found useful. Price, $1.50.

"Brain and Mind," by Dr. Drayton, furnishes scientific data for lectures on Phrenology, and the contents of this book should be familiar to anyone who intends to lecture on the subject. It gives the basis for a scientific presentation of the subject that will stand the test of criticism, considering all modern objections that are sometimes brought. The price of this is $1.50.

"The Childhood of the World." A simple account of man in early times. By Edward Clodd. This little book, now in its twenty-eighth thousand, is certainly worthy of careful consideration by our readers. The author's endeavor to show that the facts of science are other than dry, lifeless things is consummated in an easy, comprehensive style, and the information, as one has said, is most curious, and the book will be found interesting to children as well as to grown-up persons. The price, 40 cents, places it within the reach of all.

"The Right Place in Life; or, The Choice of Occupation," is a popular topic for phrenological lectures; and in this connection attention may be called to: "Choice of Pursuits; or, What to Do and Why," by Nelson Sizer, a large illustrated volume containing descriptions of qualifications required for more than seventy trades and professions. Price, $2. It is unquestionably the best work on the subject.

"Ready for Business," by Mr. Manson, price, 75 cents, refers to the particulars for preparation and for success in a number of callings. "Choice of Occupation," by Professor Sizer, price 10 cents, is also useful.

The "Phrenological Annual" for 1899 has just come to hand, and we are prepared to fill orders for it. It is replete with good things. The frontispiece, with sketch of Professor A. R. Wallace, who at present is before the public as author of "The Wonderful Century, its Successes and Failures," etc., is timely, and the collection of short essays on interesting subjects, from different pens, make it a little library, as it were, for the new year. Among the writers are Miss Jessie A. Fowler, G. H. J. Dutton, William Brown, J. Millott Severn, Eugene Gorrie, J. B. Keswick, James Allen, Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, etc., all familiar to our readers as regular contributors to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Sent, postpaid, for 19 cents.

What can Phrenology do for one? Much every way. The form of the head and face reveal the talents and character of a stranger; and he who understands these indications will readily adapt himself or herself to whoever they may be associated with.

The pianist who knows the meaning of the score and the key-board will read new music and play it at sight; so, when understanding Phrenology and physiog-

nomy, they will sharply appreciate the character and talents of their clerks, associates, children, servants, etc. Send 40 cents for "Heads and Faces, and How to Study Them."

Have you ever read the character sketches of prominent men we publish each month in the PHRENOLOCGIAL JOURNAL? Send five 2-cent stamps for one, and mention whose you want—McKinley, or Dewey, or Shafter, or Schley, or Hobson, etc.—and if we have any left we will mail you a copy, or will at least send you a specimen copy to show you what Phrenology is and does. Better still, send $1 for twelve numbers, which means one number every month for the year 1899.

WHAT THEY SAY.

I have received your book, "Lectures on Man," that you sent me to study. I am very much pleased with it, and would like to have it in my library, and have therefore enclosed you amount of $1.50 for the same.

J. F. K., Stevens Point, Wis.

Examinations daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. by J. A. Fowler, New York. D. T. Elliott, London.

"A real luxury for bathing and shampooing, and a protection against contagion."—*Medical Press.*

Packer's Tar Soap

is pure, mild, thoroughly cleansing and delightfully refreshing. It quickly relieves irritations of the skin caused by

Chapping, Chafing, etc.

"An all-round soap, good for the body and for the hair and scalp."

—*Woman's Medical Journal.*

Incorporated 1866

THE

American Institute of Phrenology

TRUSTEES

Mrs. C. F. WELLS, President
Miss JESSIE A. FOWLER, Vice-President
Edward P. Fowler, M.D.
M. L. Holbrook, M.D.
M. H. Piercy, Secretary

In order to deepen the interest in Phrenology it has been decided to broaden the avenues of the Institute, opening the doors to those interested in the science on the following terms:

I. A free copy of the Phrenological Journal.

II. Use of the circulating library, containing a valuable collection of books for the study of anthropology and craniology.

III. Admission to all the incidental lectures of the Institute, not including the regular course.

Fee for the foregoing, $2.50 annually.

The Library

Contains the choicest selection of phrenological reading, works on phrenology, physiognomy, physiology, etc., also a number of rare and scarce works (which cannot now be bought) for reference only.

The Museum

Which has been accumulating for upwards of seventy years, is open daily and contains the choicest collection of casts, busts, skulls, etc., for the study and use of members and students. Additions are constantly being made, which constitutes this the finest Phrenological museum for the students of mental science in the United States.

Applications for Membership should be addressed to the Secretary,

27 East 21st Street
New York, U. S. A.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Household."—Boston, Mass.—This monthly magazine is, as its name implies, for the household, and each member will find something in its columns to instruct and entertain. It has during the last few months given excellent full-page pictures of our war heroes. The different departments embrace History—Facts and Incidents—The Household—Miscellany—Health—For Mothers—For Children—Needlework—and Household Decorations, Economies and Crockery. A dollar spent for this publication will be a wise outlay.

"Review of Reviews."—A character sketch of Aguinaldo is given in the February number with numerous pictures of the natives of the Philippines. The study of American imperialism is one of the articles of the month, "The Signal Corps of the Army in the War," is an article by Henry MacFarland, illustrated with portraits of the members of the corps.

"The Book Buyer," New York, February, contains some interesting reminiscences. One article is on "Old Roads and New Finger-Posts," and includes historical pictures of Carlyle's house, garden, and study, also the room where Robert Burns was born. The travels of two explorers and their discoveries, one of whom is Dr. Sven Hedin, and describes his work through Asia.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly" contains an article on "Vegetation for the Summer Heat of Cities," by Stephen Smith, M.D. It is one that all Americans, Australians, and the inhabitants of India could read with profit, and is calculated to do a great amount of good. An article on the "Science of Observation," by Charles Livy Whittle is equally interesting, and points out how much we lose of the beauties of nature because we do not observe scientifically.

"Mother's Journal," for February, published at New Haven, contains much useful information for home and child-life. "Making Sunshine" is the title of Ellen E. Miles' article. As we need all we can get it is a good plan to talk about how we can increase it.

"The Journal of Hygeio Therapy, Kokomo, Ind., contains articles by Dr. T. V. Gifford on "The Science of Life," and "The Science of Phrenology," is taken up by Elsie Cassell Smith, who has a concluding article on this subject.

"Omega," a radical health magazine, New York, contains an article on "The Cause and Cure of Dyspepsia," as indigestion is such a universal evil in America the examination of this article should be important and valuable to all Americans. We heard the other day of a gentleman who had secured, he said, a new stomach, and we asked him why he had not found out the method 25 years ago. Everyone should have a good strong stomach in order to be able to do the work of life easily.

"Men," New York, February, contains some very interesting pictures with the Camera Club. A character sketch of Robert M. McBurney is given, with six illustrations taken at various periods of

his life, and it is a tribute to the memory of a strong life which is beautiful to see how his character has developed from its outset. The work and portrait of Edward W. Bok are given in this number by Waldon Fawcett. He, it will be remembered, is the editor of the "Ladies' Home Journal."

"Werner's Magazine," New York.—"Literature as a Personal Resource" is an article by Hamilton W. Mabie, and as all his articles are good it proves to be no exception to the rule. The second paper of Mrs. Thorpe on "Speech Hesitation" is good, and like its former article contains many hints of value to speakers and readers.

"Harper's New Monthly Magazine," New York, February, contains the second part of William Dean Howells' story on "Their Silver Wedding Journey," which is illustrated. "The Astronomical Outlook" is the topic taken up by C. A. Young. An article on "A Trekking Trip in South Africa," by A. C. Humbert, contains many interesting pictures of Kraals and a representative South African family. "Anglo-Saxon Affinities" is another article by Julian Ralph.

"The Book-keeper," a magazine for men, is in magazine form, and contains many useful articles on business; one is the "Ethics of Profit, Forms, Milling, Business, Differences between Individual Firms and Incorporated Bodies for Business Purposes."

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Our Examination Department.—In this department the constitution, temperament or make-up of a person is first studied and considered in its texture, strong or weak, high or low points, how the head is proportioned to the different groups of organs; animal propensities and passions in relation to intellectual and moral powers, etc. Is the man or woman, boy or girl ingenious or skillful? etc. Is there a natural talent for study and education, and, if so, in what direction? etc. Training from a Phrenological standpoint regulates and elevates character. The want of such training spoils thousands whose fire and force might bless the world. What are my son's strong and weak points? What are my daughter's excellencies and failures? How can I lead them to be what I wish and avoid all I fear? What best to do to earn a living or win honor and happiness? What temperaments and disposition suited in marriage? As above stated, Phrenology can answer all these questions. Call and see us if within fifty miles of our office; if not, write us for a "Mirror of the Mind."

Subscriptions to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL are payable in advance, and the JOURNAL is not sent in advance of the time paid for except that the January number is mailed. This year the February number is sent to each and all, with a special blank for renewal of subscription. We hope that all who have not renewed will consider the receipt of the January and February numbers as a reminder and will send one dollar for another year's numbers.

"Looking Forward." Every person should look forward in life, not backward; the future has to do for us, not the past; but especially is this true of young men, and in the book "Looking Forward," for young men, a timely, practical, and useful one is offered. It is handsomely printed and bound, and parents who would do for their sons, just about to enter upon life's duty, that which will be a lasting benefit to them should place in their hands this grand book, by the Rev. G. S. Weaver, D.D., price of which is $1. One of his other books, "Aims and Aids," for girls and young women, on the various duties of life, in which the subjects treated are physical, intellectual, and moral developments, self-culture, improvement, fashion, employment, education, home relations, etc., is also one which parents should place in the hands of their daughters, price of which is $1. For complete catalogue of works send a two-cent stamp.

The Excellence of the Phrenological Annual for 1899 has exhausted the first edition published in London. We still have a few copies at the New York office, price of which is 25 cents, postpaid.

The attention of our readers is called to the subjects treated, among which are: "Alterations in Size and Shape of Heads," "Skulls of all Nations," "Qualifications for a Phrenologist," "Phrenology versus Palmistry," "The Mind and its Culture," "How to Examine a Head," "Phrenology and Bumps," "Phrenology and Christianity," "Phrenology and the Occult," etc.

The Portrait of Dr. Gall.—We have issued a very fine life-size portrait of Dr. Gall, the founder of Phrenology. This is made from a very rare copper-plate engraving, of which there is but one in existence, as far as we know. It represents him in the prime of life, showing to good advantage his thoughtful nature, and it is a portrait which, we are satisfied, every reader of the Phrenological Journal and every lover of Phrenology will be glad to own. It is printed in tints on fine heavy paper, twenty by twenty-three inches, and it will be sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents.

We have also litho portraits of Mrs. Wells, the late Professor Sizer, Thomas A. Edison, United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Martha Washington, General Sherman, Daniel O'Connell, Robert Emmet, Henry Ward Beecher, Daniel Webster, etc., at the same price, or any six of these for $1 to one address, postpaid.

Agents Wanted.—We desire the services of intelligent men and women and boys and girls in the introduction and sale of our publications in all parts of the country. The great variety of our published works enables us to place in the hands of everyone that which can best be sold. We would call attention to "Heads and Faces." This seems to be the book that everyone can handle. It might be said it sells itself. Boys and girls have been successful in selling large numbers of it. Other agents do well with "New Physiognomy," the "Science of a New Life," "Health in the Household," "Chastity," by Dio Lewis; "For Girls," and some of the smaller works and pamphlets. Our terms to agents will be sent to any address on application.

"Heads and Faces."—The popularity of this work continues; the sales have kept fully up to the high-water mark, and we are now nearly ready for a new edition, which will be printed during the present month, making one hundred and fifty thousand copies. There are probably some among our readers who have not yet read this book, and still we hardly feel that it needs any recommendation from us. Mailed for 40 cents.

Now is the time to organize a phrenological society in your immediate neighborhood, and in this connection we suggest that a copy of our brochure, entitled "How to Conduct a Public Meeting, or the Chairman's Guide for Conducting Meetings," etc., will be very helpful to the bringing and binding together those who may be interested in Phrenology and its teaching. We shall be very glad to send free specimen copies of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, circulars, etc., in regard to advanced course in Phrenology at the American Institute of Phrenology, the next session of which opens the first Tuesday of September next.

"What a Young Boy Ought to Know," by Bishop Vincent, is a book handled with great delicacy and wisdom on an exceedingly difficult subject, showing work well done, is published at $1.

"What a Young Girl Ought to Know," by Rev. Charles L. Thompson, is one which has brought forth the inquiry, "Why was this not written centuries ago?" Also $1 per copy, will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Human Nature Library!—We are glad to say that we will soon be prepared to furnish copies of the long-delayed numbers:

No. 38, "Phrenology, Its Uses and Business Life, No. 1." No. 39, "Men and Women Compared Scientifically." No. 40, "The Proceedings of the Phrenological Conference of 1898." No. 41, "The Advance of Phrenology," with class speeches and picture for 1898. And as soon as possible thereafter we will print the following: No. 42, "The Uses of Phrenology in Business, No. 2." No. 43, "Phrenology and Temperance, or the Effect of Alcohol on the Brain and Nervous System." No. 44, "The Proceedings of the Phrenological Conference of 1899." These numbers will be issued in the present year, as in the past, for 30 cents a year, and special attention is called to numbers, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 18, as well as 20 and 25, any four numbers of which we will send on receipt of 30 cents. We also call attention to six of these bound under one cover, in fine English cloth, and entitled "Studies of Mind and Character," price of which is 50 cents.

Dio Lewis.—The "Overland Monthly" says: "Among books which experience has taught us to avoid may be named those productions whereby family affection would perpetuate the virtues of some dear departed; and it was with mingled sorrow and pity that we opened the Biography of Doctor Lewis, price $1.50. Curiosity caused the reading of a chapter, interest was aroused, the book was read through at a sitting, and we can cordially commend it as giving an interesting and inspiring account of a man whose earnestness, unselfishness, enthusiasm, and ability made him a benefactor of many.

The system variously known as "The New Gymnastics," "Dio Lewis's Gymnastics," or Calisthenics, price $1.50, is one whose origination and promulgation would alone entitle him to our high consideration and gratitude, even had he done nothing else for the general welfare. But he had large share in whatever of dress reform has been accepted by women of late years, and hated the corset as he hated wiskey or tobacco. Women seem to have inspired his life work; for her and her education he did much; through her instrumentality he worked and hoped for man's betterment and elevation.

His other works, "Chastity, or Our Secret Sins," $2; "Our Girls," $1; "Our Digestion, or My Jolly Friend's Secret," $1.50; "Weak Lungs and How to Make them Strong," $1.50, etc., are each written in a spirit so genial and fascinating that while learning most vital truths one seems to be listening to a delightful story.

Synopsis of Phrenology.—A four-page chart, for the use of Phrenologists, giving "General Principles" of Phrenology and, as stated in title, a synopsis of the same. This was written by the late Professor L. N. Fowler, and is the very best thing extant and published for the use of Phrenologists who wish a simple chart for marking. The price, 5 cents, or 50 cents a dozen, or $3 per hundred, places it within the reach of all phrenologists. Of course this chart does not in any way take the place of the well-known and excellent "Wells' Chart" or of "Fowler's Self-Instructor," terms for which can be had on application. A two-cent stamp will secure a sample copy with one of our Apparatus catalogues of material for the use of phrenologists and lecturers.

Barnes' "Psychology" is still meeting with ready sale, and we are prepared to fill all orders; price of which is 25 cents, postpaid.

The little hand-book, "How to Magnetize," by James Victor Wilson, is a popular little handbook on the subject. It is having a large sale, and we will send to any address on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

"A real luxury for bathing and shampooing, and a protection against contagion."—*Medical Press.*

Packer's Tar Soap

is pure, mild, thoroughly cleansing and delightfully refreshing. It quickly relieves irritations of the skin caused by

Chapping, Chafing, etc.

"An all-round soap, good for the body and for the hair and scalp."

—*Woman's Medical Journal.*

Incorporated 1866

THE

American Institute of Phrenology

TRUSTEES

Mrs. C. F. WELLS, President
Miss JESSIE A. FOWLER, Vice-President
Edward P. Fowler, M.D.
M. L. Holbrook, M.D.
M. H. Piercy, Secretary

In order to deepen the interest in Phrenology it has been decided to broaden the avenues of the Institute, opening the doors to those interested in the science on the following terms:

I. A free copy of the Phrenological Journal.

II. Use of the circulating library, containing a valuable collection of books for the study of anthropology and craniology.

III. Admission to all the incidental lectures of the Institute, not including the regular course.

Fee for the foregoing, $2.50 annually.

The Library

Contains the choicest selection of phrenological reading, works on phrenology, physiognomy, physiology, etc., also a number of rare and scarce works (which cannot now be bought) for reference only.

The Museum

Which has been accumulating for upwards of seventy years, is open daily and contains the choicest collection of casts, busts, skulls, etc., for the study and use of members and students. Additions are constantly being made, which constitutes this the finest Phrenological museum for the students of mental science in the United States.

Applications for Membership should be addressed to the Secretary,

27 East 21st Street
New York, U. S. A.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Harper's Magazine."—New York.—March.—In the March number Julian Ralph continues his serial on "English Characteristics." He points out that the Englishman is fonder of the brute creation with the exception of cats than any other nationality. He is surprised at the number of dogs that are kept as pets; in fact, it has become a kind of craze in the upper circles. He calls that country a paradise for horses. Senator Lodge continues his story of the Spanish-American war.

"Lippincott's Magazine."—New York.—Mr. Owen Hall, in his article on "Imperialism—an Estimate," casts up the ways and line of Imperialism. He decides that there is a good balance, and that the original investments made by Great Britain in many colonies have made large returns. This is true in respect to her great colonies in Australasia, and so in Africa and Canada, but he thinks that imperialistic enterprise as a business operation will fail which does not include settlement on a scale large enough to leaven the whole population. Many bright sketches and brief essays fill up this month's number.

The American monthly "Review of Reviews" contains a character sketch of the late President Faure, with several fine portraits. The article of "People in the Philippines," by Senor Caro y Mora, is finely illustrated, and gives the characteristics and types of the people in the far East. As a man who belongs there, he speaks with authority, and has produced an exceedingly interesting article. Public interest is felt in Admiral Dewey and General Otis in the work they have done at Manila, hence the sketch of General Otis will be read with interest.

"Mind," New York, contains many interesting articles, one being on "Our Use of Thought," by Jean Porter Rudd. "The Art of Concentration" is a continued article by M. E. Carter. The world is in continual need of this power of the mind. Anna Olcott Commelin has an article on "Individualism," which is written in her usual excellent style.

"Success."—New York.—In the issue for March 11 contains its twentieth number of "Successful Men." The one given this month by Henry Dodge is Hiram S. Maxim, inventor of one of the most destructive weapons of modern warfare. "A Tour Among the Philippines" is described, and the character of the islanders is stated as being peaceable when they have been won over to the acceptance of American supremacy, and the writer, Dean C. Wooster, believes that they will prove useful and faithful friends of the United States.

"The Banking Law Journal," New York, is an exceedingly well gotten up magazine, and is what its name indicates, a journal which supplies intelligence on many departments of law necessary for business men.

"Georgia Eclectic Medical Journal," Atlanta, for February, contains remarks

upon the life of Stephen Biggers, M.D., accompanied by a portrait. One article is on "Diphtheria and Antitoxin in France." "The Eyes, Ears, Nose, and Throat," is the title of another article.

"Gaillard's Medical Journal," New York, has its place as a medical journal of special value. Its first article is "Asthma and Its Treatment," by Sydney Martin, M.D., of England. "Nervous Dyspepsia," by Grace Peckham Murray, M.D., is one that treats the subject in an intelligent and practical light. "Treatment of Insanity," is an article by F. W. Langdon, M.D., and is a thoroughly well thought out diagnosis of the subject.

"The Churchman," for March, New York, contains some beautiful views of French cathedrals, especially that of Nevers. The portrait of the late John Bard, of Annandale, is given with the hope that further lessons of his noble life may be of service to others to take up some of his work.

"The Journal of Hygeo-Therapy" is alive with interest in its sketches from Dr. Gifford's pen, and also that of Elsie Cassell Smith. Dr. Gifford points out that the human body for its maintenance depends entirely upon digestion and assimilation. Disintegration and excretion; this is all there is of it both in health and disease. In a sick condition it is simply more or less of the same thing.

"The Critic," New York, contains a beautiful portrait of George Washington never before published; also one of Charles G. D. Roberts, who has added much to his reputation by his last three books. He has been a college professor and a soldier, and is a prose writer and a poet. Several sketches from Thackeray, as well as a portrait of himself, are also given.

"The Brooklyn Medical Journal," March, Brooklyn, has an article on the "Modification of Cows' Milk for Infant Feeding." "Brooklyn as a Field for Specialism," by Victor Neesen, M.D., and the "Hygienic and Medical Control of the North Atlantic Squadron," are two very interesting articles.

"The Literary Digest," which is always interesting, contains portraits of M. Emile Loubet, the new President of France, and also the late Father Chiniquy. It discourses in an interesting manner on Ruskin, Rossetti, and Pre-Raphaelitism, and a resumé on Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

"Good Health" has always interesting articles in it, and in the February number its article on the "Power of the Tobacco Habit," was exceedingly useful. The department for "Home Schools of Health" explains incorrect attitudes of sitting, which every young person at school should become aware of.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly," New York, possesses an article on "A School for the Study of Life under the Sea," by E. H. Patterson, and one on "Shall We Teach our Daughters the Value of Money," by Mrs. G. E. Ide.

Eleanor Kirk's "Ideas," a monthly, for March, contains progressive ideas, one on the "Charm of Perpetual Youth, and the Real and the Apparent Self."

"The Southern Medical Record," Atlanta, contains original articles on "Typhoid Fever, Its Diagnosis and Treatment," by Rolfe E. Hughes, M.D., and "Uric Acid as a Cause of Asthma," by L. H. Watson, M.D. These are very valuable contributions.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Send for catalogue of all the works of Dio Lewis. His books make good presents, and will repay any one who reads them.

"Dio Lewis was born, in 1823, in the State of New York, and died in 1886. When only fifteen he taught a district school near his home, and amazed the natives by his methods. In those days a pupil who escaped flogging for a whole term was regarded as a curiosity. Lewis's novel methods were heard of by his father, who determined to investigate by listening under the school-room window. He plainly heard singing; then there was perfect quiet in the school, the teacher said something in pleasant tones; suddenly came a rush, and off to the woods went teacher and taught. The mortified father reported to his wife: 'What that boy of ours is up to I don't know. It's queer school-keeping, and the people never will stand it. He'll lose his place, that's certain.' The people did not like it at first, but soon learned to endure a method whose results were as satisfactory as the method itself was novel. After teaching a few years he began studying medicine in a physician's office, took a short course at Harvard, began practicing without a diploma, soon becoming a convert to the school of homœopathy."

Good for Any Time.—There is much in our new book, "Vacation Time," that is good for any time, and the hints on how to live for health and strength will be found practical and useful, and well worth much more than the price to any of our readers. Sent on receipt of price, only 25 cents. Address this office.

"How to Study Strangers by Temperament, Face, and Head."—The three leading features of the book are, 1. "The Analysis and Illustration of the Human Temperament." 2. "Child Culture." 3. "Character Studies." In short, man and his make-up, his talents and dispositions are presented in so many lights that all readers will be benefited by the perusal of "How to Study Strangers." Price, $1.50 Cloth.

Here it is again—The same old story—How can I best fill my place in life? Our answer is: Phrenology will tell you! Write for particulars, and send ten cents for "Choice of Occupation."

Dr. Elliott's book on "Ædœology," a treatise on generative life, should be in the hands of every man and woman. The "School Journal" says, "Talent for special pursuits can be imparted showing cases of many of the world's most renowned men, why they were so," etc.

This subject, though comparatively new, has already become famous, highly recommended by the press, eminent physicians, ministers, and prominent people of all callings. 275 pp. 12mo. Price, $1.50 postpaid.

The shower of prosperity is on us, and as showers are necessary in the natural world for future blossom and fruit, so, in the domestic world, an early presentation of the claims of Phrenology to the father and mother for development of childhood, womanhood, or manhood, brings prosperity to those influenced by its teachings. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is filled with advice for parents. Our agents should make it their business to shower such chances upon them by furnishing specimen copies and other pamphlets to awaken an interest in the subject. All of which, with confidential terms to agents, will be furnished on application. Write us at once.

"Harmony of Phrenology and the Bible;" in the definition of the organs, their use, excess, and deficiency; with quotations from the Bible recognizing every faculty and passion, sanctioning their use and warning against their abuse. 12mo. 10 cents.

"Wedlock; or, The Right Relation of the Sexes," by Samuel R. Wells; price, $1.50. "Marriage, Its History and Philosophy," by L. N. Fowler; price, $1. "Matrimony," by O. S. Fowler; price, 40 cents. "Domestic Life," by Professor Sizer; price, 25 cents. "Right Selection in Wedlock," by Professor Sizer; price, 10 cents; and "Getting Married and Keeping Married," price 10 cents, are works which ought to be carefully read. every one of them, by one who is preparing to lecture on this phase of our social relations. Any public speaker of ordinary intelligence could make up a popular series of lectures from these works.

The Autumn Session of the American Institute of Phrenology opens in September next.

That the American Institute of Phrenology is known, talked about, and has a favorable influence on the public mind, is shown by the fact that some lecturers, whom we never have seen, claim to be graduates of the American Institute of Phrenology, proving that they believe the public is interested in it, and think the students graduating from it have more of the confidence of the public because of that fact; otherwise these men would not be anxious to profess themselves graduates.

The phrenologist needs all the information he can get on the subject, and the Institute presents the opportunity for obtaining the ideas and the results of the experience and the practical knowledge of those who have been longest in the field, and have done, perhaps, ten times as much work in the field as any others now living.

One student who was in an agency line of business, and in which he could exactly measure his power for success, increased his facility as a salesman 125 per cent. by taking the course, and in six months' time, besides the six weeks' term of tuition, he had made more money, besides paying for his tuition and the loss of time, than he had ever before made in six months; and if so much aid were given to a business man, what might not the lecturer or the examiner expect, the instruction being exactly in a line with his professional work?

We are very much pleased with the Delineations of our babies as written up by you, in the October number of the Journal.

If the public does not benefit by the teaching of Phrenology, it will be owing to no lack of ability or enthusiasm on the part of the editors of the Journal.

E. C. L., Antigo, Wis.

CHARACTER READING FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

Persons living at a distance and who want a delineation of character should send to us for "Mirror of the Mind" which gives full particulars of how photographs and measurements should be taken to ensure a successful result.

Evidently a very interesting book for the preacher, student, and teacher is the "Law of Psychic Phenomena, a Working Hypothesis for the Systematic Study of Hypnotism, Spiritism, Mental Therapeutics, etc.," by Thompson Jay Hudson, LL.D. Price, $1.50, postpaid. His other and latest work, "A Scientific Demonstration of the Future Life," is meeting with the approval of the thinking public. Same price, $1.50, postpaid.

I have been writing you every year, more or less, and have been interested in Phrenology and THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for forty years. Put me down as a life subscriber for the JOURNAL.

M. V. B. S., M.D., Phrenologist,
Lawrence, Kan.

I think the JOURNAL is next to the Bible every time. I want it because it tells my children how to take the first step in life to become practical and useful. It is a guide to the young that enables them to reach the highest place in life.

J. P. J., Walkerton, Ont., Can.

I have received the fifty Annuals and Registers. They are very interesting. Thanks.

E. J. C.,
York, Pa.

In Valley City, N. D., I gave fifteen lectures, the last one for the benefit of the High School, and they, after paying the expenses, cleared $45.

I am glad you are doing so well, and hope the old firm will stand forever.

With best respects to all, I am,
Yours truly, G. M.

Enclosed find one dollar for JOURNAL. I think more of it than ever. Wishing you abundant success, I remain,

Your friend,
A. N. P.,
Salisbury, Ill.

Phrenological Biography



OF

DR. FRANCIS J. GALL

DR. JOHN G. SPURZHEIM

BY

CHARLOTTE FOWLER WELLS

This volume was published at the unanimous request of the Class of '89 of the American Institute of Phrenology.

Every phrenologist in the land should read it, because

1. All the information in this book has been carefully compiled and is absolutely correct.

2. It is of the utmost importance that every phrenologist should know something of the early labors of the founder of the science, and this book will give it.

3. Matter for a valuable lecture on the history of the discoveries of the various faculties can be obtained from this volume.

The book contains: Registry of Birth, Death, and Parentage; Anatomy of the Brain; Discovery of the Organs of the Mind, naming them; Arranging Heads for Studying; Reflection and Observation; Study of Animals; Casts of Peculiar Heads; Gall's Characteristics; Testimonials; His Work and Lectures in Paris; Death and Funeral; Directions for his manner of Dissecting the Brain, etc.

Part II.—Birth and Youth of Spurzheim; Travels with Gall; Converts and Adherents; Lectures and Brain Dissections; Developments and Measurements, etc., etc.

Beautiful type and paper. Neatly bound in paper. Price, 25 cents. Order now.

FOWLER & WELLS CO., 27 East 21st St., New York

"A real luxury for bathing and shampooing, and a protection against contagion."—*Medical Press.*

Packer's Tar Soap

is pure, mild, thoroughly cleansing and delightfully refreshing. It quickly relieves irritations of the skin caused by

Chapping, Chafing, etc.

"An all-round soap, good for the body and for the hair and scalp."

—*Woman's Medical Journal.*

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Education."—Boston.—This journal always contains bright papers on educational subjects. One this month on the "Teachers' Attitude Toward Psychology," by Henry Davis, of New Haven.

Another article is on "Evolution as Applied to Children's Reading," by Mary Lowe, Circleville, O. Both articles are interesting from an educational standpoint.

"Omega"—New York—contains many short articles on hygiene. One article is on "Peritonitis, so-called Appendicitis, and its Treatment," by S. R. Beckwith. Another is by G. H. Patchen, M.D., on the "Cause and Cure of Dyspepsia." "Physical Cleanliness and its Relation to Health," is an article by Professor Charles A. Tyrell, all of which are articles that are worthy of thought.

"The New Crusade"—Ann Arbor, Mich.—contains an article on "Training the Senses," by Rose M. Wood-Alken. "Invalid Children" and "The Religion of Boys," are also interesting contributions.

"The Southwestern Medical Record."—Houston, Tex.—W. R. Gilstrap, M.D., has contributed an article on "Pernicious Malaria Fever." The "Hardened Brain" is a short article taken from "Medical Brief," and goes to prove what its name indicates, namely, the causes for a hardened brain. This the writer says can be accomplished by alcohol.

"The Union Signal"—Chicago—always contains interesting news concerning the mission of temperance and enlightens many who are not initiated into the dreadful devastation and injury caused by the constant use of alcohol.

"Good Health."—Battle Creek, Mich.—J. W. Seaver, M.D., has contributed an article on "Medical Gymnastics in Sweden" and illustrates his ideas for the benefit of the readers. There is always much to instruct in this magazine and it must be a welcome visitor in many homes.

"The Housekeeper"—Minneapolis—contains a little illustration of the "Mary Washington Memorial." John Strange Winter contributes a story on "Heart and Sword"; its short articles on cookery will be read with interest.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco—is interesting both in its long and short articles. We wish it every success.

"The Journal of Hygeio-Therapy" unites the sciences of Phrenology and Health in its important articles and is interesting throughout.

"The Churchman"—New York—continues to give beautiful illustrations of cathedrals in the April number for Saturday the 8th; it illustrates the church of the Holy Trinity, Vendome; its new serial called, "Gilian the Dreamer," is by the author of "John Splendid."

"Food, Home, and Garden."—Philadelphia.—The April number contains a portrait and sketch of the Rev. Samuel F. Dike, D.D. He was a well-known vegetarian and labored asiduously in Bath for

many years, and was beloved by all who knew him. The magazine is full of suggestions on the home and garden produce, and is helpful in its recipes of a vegetarian nature.

"The Literary Digest" is always abreast of the times and enables the readers to keep up to date in all matters for public interest.

"The Saturday Evening Post"—for April the 8th—is interesting from many standpoints. One article is by Robert Barr, entitled "American Brains in London," the men who have succeeded. Men and Women of the Hour include pictures of Matthew Quay, Mrs. McKinley, and King Oscar, of Sweden.

"The Dog Fancier."—Battle Creek, Mich.—It is well that we have among us those who are interested in the doings of dogdom, for many are inclined to forget the rights of the animal kingdom. One article is by the Rev. Charles Josiah Adams on "Dog Haters" and "Dogs as Distributors of Bacteria;" the latter is by the same writer and should be read by every one who owns a dog.

"Le Progrès Médical" contains, as usual, articles on hygiene connected with public matters, and points out the dangers of the oil of phosphorus. This is a fine little paper and is sure to do good wherever it is circulated.

"Gaillard's Medical Journal."—New York.—The April number contains an article on "Treatment of the Fracture of the Patella," by Lewis A. Stimson, M.D., and "The Treatment of Typhoid Fever," by William L. Stowell, M.D., of Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Its article on "Sanitary Arrangements for Country Houses," by Harvey B. Bashore, which is illustrated, is calculated to do considerable good. An illustration of the forced examination of the larynx in children is given and shows a very simple arrangement. Anyone who has had to do with children knows the difficulty of inducing them to open their mouths when they are troubled with sore throat or diptheria. A curious case of survival of the famous Crowbar case is given, whose skull now adorns the Warren Museum, in Boston.

"The Review of Reviews"—New York—keeps up to date in its illustrated articles and is a treasure-house of information.

"Everywhere."—Brooklyn, N. Y.—The April number contains several poems by Will Carleton, one being the "Three Brothers"; an illustration is given of the death of the Burman priest near Mandalay. The body is eventually consumed by fire and the ashes flung to the winds of heaven; it is a most important ceremony in India, and friends in large numbers gather around the house and a band composed of Burmese musicians is engaged to play. Four hundred recipes are given on "How to make Home a Success."

"The American Primary Teacher"—Boston—contains a beautiful picture of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and her Hartford home as a fly-leaf illustration. The portrait of Alfred Tennyson, with a picture of his home in the Isle of Wight, should be useful to children. Child life studies, Sheep and Wool, and other articles make up an interesting number.

"The Connecticut School Journal" contains an article on the "Birds and I," by L. H. Bailey, "The Hygienic Value of the Sun's Rays" and other items of interest.

"The American Medical Journal."—St. Louis, Mo.—Its first article is a discussion on vegetarianism between Dr. J. D. Craig, Worcester, Mass., and Dr. E. Younkin, St. Louis, Mo., which proves to be highly interesting. "The Ashes of the Dead" is another important article, by A. F. Stephens. A remarkable article on "Positive Proofs that the Blood can Circulate without the Aid of the Heart," by M. J. Rodermund, which proves that the main power for the circulation of the blood is received through the lungs from the air breathed.

"The Orange Journal" contains a lengthy report of J. A. Fowler's lecture given before the science department of the Orange Club, on March 29.

"The New Voice."—New York.—For April 8.—We have an interesting number before us; one article being on Carl Schurz as a revolutionist, which is illustrated by two portraits, and recollections of Garibaldi, by Henry Irving Dodge. There is an article on the decrease and increase of crime in Iowa.

"Harper's Magazine."—April.—In the April issue of "Harper's Magazine" appears the first installment of a series by H. B. Marriott Watson, who made his reputation as a novelist by the publication of "Galloping Dick." The series is entitled "The Princess Zenia," and is fully illustrated by T. de Thulstrup. Among its other articles of interest is one by Amelia Barr, on "Cromwell and his Court."

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly."—New York.—Havelock Ellis has an article on "The Stuff that Dreams are Made of." Any one who has read the exhaustive works written by this author will recognize at once that what he has to say is worthy of attention. Martin W. Barr, M.D., has written a very interesting article on "Mental Defectives and Social Welfare"; the article is illustrated with many photographs of the high grade, middle grade, and low grade imbeciles. He points out very clearly how many chil-

dren who are considered unimprovable have been materially benefited by his treatment. He is the chief physician of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, and is a benefactor to the race.

"The Christian Advocate" comes to us as an Easter number, with many beautiful illustrations fitting for this Holiday Week. It is a splendid number. A specially good article on "The Mental Condition of the Chinaman as Viewed from Within," by Professor I. T. Headland, is well worth reading.

"The Newsdealers', Booksellers', and Stationers' Monthly," should have a large circulation as it tends to meet a long-felt want.

Harper Bros. have just issued a list of books for children, a choice collection for parents to choose from.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

Your book for teachers and students has been a great help to me, and several friends seeing it, will send for it also.

Mrs. A. K. Nashville, Tenn.

Fowler's great work on Phrenology, "Human Science," was received by me on the 3d inst. I am much pleased with the book from what I have read so far.

T. C. H., Rossland, B. C.

Allow me to thank you for your promptness in sending me the four copies of the "Human Nature Library" that I ordered some time ago. I have found them very instructive and to the point, just the very thing for new beginners and busy people.

Ernest E. C., Two Harbors, Minn.

I have studied Phrenology a little, and find that it holds true as far as I have studied it, and I take perfect delight in studying it, and if nothing prevents it, I intend to take a course at the Institute. N. O. N.,

Waterville, Douglas Co., Wash.

The more I study Phrenology, the more interested I become, and I think it such a help in practical life.

Ella M. A., Grinnell, Ia.

Professor George Cozens, is still touring in Mayville, N. Dak., and besides his professional work, is disposing of quite a number of publications.

J. W. S., Albany, Ore., writes:

The four books ordered through Professor B. E. Emerick, of Philomath, Ore., received O. K. to-day, and I am eager to "delve" into, and digest them, being assured that they will prove helpful and a blessing to the writer, which he desires to impart to others.

S. G. S., Loveland, Col., writes:

I was very much pleased with the last Number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. It contained some excellent articles.

We have had a debate among the students of the Oratory Class on the subject, "Is Phrenology a Science." It awakened quite an interest among those who took part. It was an easy race for Phrenology, and it will awaken an interest in same.

Since I wrote you last, the Principal of the State Normal School visited us and took back with him "A Manual of Mental Science," and "Uncle Sam's Letters." He is quite interested in the science, apparently.

The Training Teacher at our Institution, a graduate of the Oswego Normal, N. Y., treated Phrenology rather slightingly last fall, but now she has read "A Manual of Mental Science," "Science of Mind Applied to Teaching," by Hoffman, and is very much interested. The teachers are reading Wallace's "Wonderfull Century," and are being favorably impressed.

What little foundation I have found for a religious life I gleaned from phrenological principles, and especially has O. S. Fowler's "Human Science," been of immense value to me in this respect. Any value I could and do place on a righteous life I must credit to your noble science; for without it, I really think I would have retrograded, where I now am progressing.

Wishing you abundant success, I am,

A. H., Burton City, O.

A practical handbook, "How to Keep a Store," embodying the conclusions of thirty years' experience in merchandising. This is a book well worthy of ownership by every business man. While not offering an easy method of making blockheads into successful financiers, it is a profitable prompter for go-ahead merchants as well as for those who would make the most of their business, whether as employer or employee. Price, $1.50, places it within the reach of all.

"A Manual of Mental Science for Teachers and Students; or, Childhood, Its Character and Culture." By Jessie A. Fowler.

The individuality of this book explains in a condensed form:

1. The various bones of the skull.
2. The important parts of the brain.
3. The temperaments, so that the characteristics of each child may be easily detected.
4. An original way of arranging the faculties as they develop in childhood.
5. The location of the organs, not only

as they appear in the head, but in the brain.

6. The physiognomical sign of each of the faculties, which has not been given in any previous work in a consecutive manner, or on any phrenological plan.

7. Each chapter is divided into two sections—(a) contains a short explanation for teachers; and (b) for the children themselves.

8. There will be found a German equivalent appropriate for each English term; also the name of the discoverer is attached to the description of each faculty.

9. It is intended as a stepping-stone for students, who will find crumbs of knowledge presented in a new form.

10. The seven groups of faculties are rearranged to suit the comprehension of children; and, lastly, the book contains a glossary of anatomical terms which will prove of great help to the student.

The chapters are fully illustrated, and contain reproductions of special and original photographs of children, skulls, and the human brain, most of which have been personally examined by the writer. The work posesses a wide outlook, not only in America, but in England, where there are many who are interested in the subject.

The book also contains an original chart, which can be used, if desired, by experts and teachers who understand the subject.

Send two stamps for specimen pages and a catalogue.

I will not cease doing what I can for the interest of Phrenology and its home. I love it, and am much interested in the subject, and will continue until the end comes to me in this life.

Rev. G. A. L.,
Mansfield, O.

I look forward to your JOURNAL each month, knowing that it has precious truths for mankind. I read with great interest the article written by Dr. Holbrook, and I hope the doctor will give us many more articles in your JOURNAL. I gave out those sample copies of the JOURNAL you let me have, and if you will send me a few more, I can distribute them to people who might subscribe.

L. E.,
Boonton, N. J.

I am in receipt of the "Phrenological Annual" for 1899. It is an intellectual treat, and a valuable reference.

S. L.,
Cincinnati, O.

Phrenological examinations daily at 27 East 21st Street, New York City, and 4 and 5 Imperial Building, Ludgate Circus, London.

Dr. SAHLER'S SANITARIUM
KINGSTON, NEW YORK

the first Sanitarium in this country to give treatment for all forms of nervous and mental diseases by Suggestive Therapeutics. The following nervous disorders are specially treated at this institution:

**Hay Fever, Fears, Hatred,
Hysteria, Melancholia, Neuralgia,
Paresis, Epilepsy, Amnesia,
Aphonia, Irritableness, Stammering
Dysmenorrhea, Kleptomania, Asthma,
Insomnia, Monomania, Paralysis,
Dyspepsia, Bad Tempers, Neurasthenia,
Constipation, St. Vitus' Dance, Writers' Cramp, Somnambulism, Headaches,
Rheumatic Affections.**

Special attention given to Functional Sexual Disorders. Persons thinking themselves incurable of any of the above conditions, other treatment having failed, should try suggestive treatment.

In connection with the Sanitarium, Dr. Sahler has established a school for the instruction of Physicians, Medical Students, Dentists, Trained Nurses, and all other well-educated people in the science and art of Suggestive Therapeutics. Psychology taught in its various forms, both theoretically and practically.

Terms for treatment, length of course for students, etc., address

Dr. C. O. SAHLER
322 Wall St., Kingston, New York]

"A real luxury for bathing and shampooing, and a protection against contagion."—*Medical Press.*

Packer's Tar Soap

is pure, mild, thoroughly cleansing and delightfully refreshing. It quickly relieves irritations of the skin caused by

Chapping, Chafing, etc.

"An all-round soap, good for the body and for the hair and scalp."
—*Woman's Medical Journal.*

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly."—New York.—The May number contains an article by William Ripley on the "Origins of European Culture." He traces the order of races along successive ages in a very interesting way. Edwin Noble talks on "The Evolution of Women's Philosophy," and Cesare Lombroso writes an article on "Alcoholism and Insanity" which is well worth the care of anyone to examine.

"The American Monthly Review of Reviews."—New York.—The May number devotes considerable space to a survey of recent development in American cities. Dr. Shaw contributes a special study of the new San Francisco Charter, a remarkable document in its way. "The Norwegians and King Oscar" is an article by Julia Moritzen. This article is interesting from the comparative standpoint.

"Good Housekeeping." — Springfield, Mass.—This magazine for May opens with an illustrated article on the first cooking-school in Bulgaria by Emma Telford. Hester M. Poole writes of notions and novelties in her usual interesting way, and "What shall the Children Eat?" is an article treated by four able writers.

"Vick's Magazine."—Rochester, N. Y.—This is an always interesting and beautifully illustrated magazine. One of its articles in the May number is on "Lessons Drawn from the Acre of Potatoes." "Summer Blooming Bulbs" is an article full of interest to those who hope to reap an abundant bloom of flowers in the summer.

"New Church Messenger."—New York.—One article in this magazine is on "Duty Where God has Placed You." It carries in its words a world of help. Another article is "The State of Quiescence and its Meaning," which is much needed in our age of worry and friction.

"The Union Signal."—Chicago, Ill.—This magazine contains a cut of Mrs. Lucy Thurman. She is the world's actional superintendent among the work of colored people.

"The Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia, Pa.—This magazine for May is a beautiful creation. Dainty little cuts of the anecdote side of George Washington are given by Paul Leicester Ford. The Rev. N. D. Hillis, the newly installed pastor of Plymouth Church, has a page on "The Secrets of a Happy Life." This is the first of his series which will appear in successive issues of this magazine. His notes are full of practical suggestions. On another page we are shown several portraits of Ellen Kellar, the wonderful deaf and blind girl. "The Art of Listening to a Good Sermon" is an article by Ian MacLaren. This is truly a wonderful number.

"Omega."—New York.—This magazine contains many interesting articles on hygiene, physical exercise, poisons, cereals and their use, and health notes, which make up a valuable monthly.

"The New Voice."—New York.—In its issue of May 6th it gives a series of por-

traits of ex-Speaker Reed, with notes of his boyhood. The paper always contains some useful temperance notes.

"The National Advocate."—New York.—It is an interesting and useful monthly. It keeps its readers in touch with work in the temperance cause.

"The Temperance Banner"—New York—contains an excellent picture of Hon. John D. Lawrence. It is essentially the children's educational paper.

"Wings."—London, Eng.—The May number contains a portrait and biographical sketch of Miss A. W. Richardson, B.A., of Westfield College, which is an inspiration to read. Some popular fallacies are taken up in an article by Walter N. Edwards. The journal is interesting throughout.

"The Delineator."—London and New York.—The May number is particularly attractive and in its reading matter contains a portrait and sketch on Mrs. A. M. Palmer by Ellen M. Winslow. "The Boy and His Development" is one of a series of articles by Miss Ellen Meynell.

The Success and Information Company have sent us a copy of their "Common Sense Stories," a booklet which contains a moral in an illustrated form. It is written by Frank E. Mitchell, and anything gotten up by this writer is sure to be up to date. The booklet before us contains a few pithy piquant points about "The Proclivities of Man." These little booklets can be obtained from 44 Ridge Street, New York City, by addressing F. E. Mitchell.

"The Scientific American"—New York—brings out in its issue of May 13th a special number largely illustrating bicycle and automobile inventions. It also contains the recent discoveries on "The Great Nebula in Orion" which have been made in the Lick Observatory.

"The Churchman"—New York—has some fine illustrations of Emmanuel Church, Boston, with a portrait of the Rev. Leighton Clark, D.D. It also contains a magnificent picture of the Rt. Rev. Frederic Dan Huntington, D.D., the Bishop of Central New York. It is gotten up on beautiful paper.

"Other Exchanges" have been received from "The Canadian Statesman," Bowmanville, Canada, which contains a notice of the work of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for the last sixty years. "Bridgeton Pioneer" (Bridgeton, N. J.) always has interesting paragraphs to suit both men and women readers. "The Christian Recorder," Philadelphia, Pa. "The New York Observer" always contains the current news of the day, and constant readers know where they may look for their special items of interest. "The American Bee Journal" is a periodical which no cultivator of bees should be without. "The Western Mining World" contains interesting news on mining stock markets and deals fully on the various ores and metals. "Success," which bristles with good articles, illustrates this month Joseph F. Daly on its frontispiece. "The Religio-Philosophical Journal," San Francisco, Cal. "The Orange Journal." "The Dog Fancier," Michigan. "Ev'ry Month" contains a portrait of Isabelle Urquhart.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Attention of our readers is called to the special offer of "Pratt's Chart of Chords for the Piano" and the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for one year, post paid for $1.25. The advertisement on another page will further enlighten you on the excellence of this little chart. It is practical, useful, comprehensive, yet simple, indorsed by teachers and musicians generally. The addition of "Giant Album of Songs, etc.," adds to the value of this inducement to subscribe for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. One of the best combination offers we have ever made. The price of the chart alone is $1.00.

Now ready, Human Nature Libraries, Nos. 39 & 40.—Number 39 is the record of the proceeds of the International Conference held in the hall of The American Institute of Phrenology, October 25th, 1898, consisting of papers which were read and speeches which were given by professors, students and others interested in the spread of this great truth. Among which are speeches by graduates of the class of 1898: Mr. Verner of England, Mr. Creevey of Cincinnati, O., and by Levi Hummell "'76" of Pennsylvania, etc. There is also a report of the Fowler Institute of London.

Number 40, entitled "Phrenology and its Advancement," contains some valuable essays on Phrenology as a help to teachers, the moral aspects of Phrenology, etc., with a list of all the graduates since the incorporation of The American Institute of Phrenology in 1866. "The Field Notes" will appeal to the graduates in its little history of what phrenologists in the field are doing. The general information page in regard to the Institute will be useful to those seeking admission to the class of 1899. The announcement of the curriculum of study is also given. The price is 10c. each.

Number 38, "Phrenology and Business," is ready for the press, and will be ready for delivery by the 1st of July. This is to be fully illustrated with original portraits of distinguished business men. Sent by mail on receipt of 10c.

Class of "99."—The American Institute of Phrenology, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1866, was the result of a third of a century of hard work, earnest study, and application of Phrenology to real life. The public had been by these means so much interested in the principles and uses of the best mental philosophy the world had seen, that it was prepared to welcome the Institute as a needed school for scientific culture, and to appreciate the labors of its experienced teachers.

During the thirty-five years since its incorporation, the Institute has instructed and graduated more than half a thousand students—men and women. Those who wish to secure the services of the ablest teachers, and to enjoy the great benefit of its unequaled collection of busts, casts, skulls and portraits of the greatest, the best and the worst characters of history, are cordially welcomed to a place in the Institute for 1899, and to the facilities offered them for entering the field of Phrenology well equipped for making it a successful and profitable life work.

The term commences as usual on the first Tuesday of September, and continues until the end of October.

A forty-eight-page pamphlet, No. 40, entitled "Phrenology and its Advancement," will be sent free to those who desire to become students. This will give full information respecting the institute course, the teachers, terms, incidental expenses, diploma, etc. Address Fowler & Wells Co., 27 E. 21st St., New York.

Mouth, lip, eye and nose all denote fibre quality, character; whether low and animal, weak or powerful, common or spiritual; whether the love of the flesh and the deceitfulness of riches or the love of the noble and pure predominate.

The rolling eye of the sinister and scheming, the dear eyes of heavenly blue, the brown eyes "that have a look of birds flying straightway to the light," the soft melting eyes of tenderness and sympathy, the eyes of fire and the eyes of love; the nose rampant and military, the meddlesome, quarrelsome and ill-tempered nose; the nose artistic and refined, coarse and vulgar; the nose of friendship and kindness and that of unkindness and tyranny; the lip of scorn and hate, of selfishness and hardness, of sweetness and love, all are parts—the words of that facial writing to be known and read like the handwriting on the wall—if there be Daniel-like wisdom to read and understand.

Three separate pamplets on these subjects—Mouth and Lips, Eyes and Eyebrows, and "Chapter on Noses," price 15c. each, give full, scientific description, instruction and interpretation. Address this office.

Phrenological Societies are being organized in many parts of the country, and we are in frequent receipt of inquiries as to materials for cabinets, books for libraries, etc., and we wish to say that we can furnish anything in this line that may be desired. Some societies invest their money in portraits, and for this purpose our New Set of Phrenological Illustrations is undoubtedly the best that is made. This contains over fifty-four illustrations, and offers a wide variety of contrasts. The set is sold at $30.00, mounted on muslin, with ring for hanging. We will give this as a premium to any society that will make up a club of forty subscribers to the JOURNAL at $1.00 a year, and undoubtedly many societies could pay for the set wholly or in part in this way.

There are other societies that prefer the casts of the head. We have a set of forty specimens of this kind, very desirable, that are sold at $40.00; or a portion of this may be taken, and constitutes what we call the "Small Set," sold at $10.00. Our catalogue of supplies gives a full description of these sets.

In some societies it is made one of the conditions of membership that every member shall become a subscriber to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. This should be considered particularly desirable, and especially in view of the very practical articles published. These furnish a lesson for each meeting, and if they are carefully studied would furnish a foundation for a good phrenological education, and especially for reading in connection with "Heads and Faces: How to Study Them." Where societies would make up clubs for either the JOURNAL or the book, special rates can be given.

The Student's Set now includes a year's subscription to the JOURNAL, with the $15.00 worth of books, all for $11.00, by express.

Having had several inquiries for a poster or announcement of lectures to be held and examinations to be made by travelling phrenologists, our artist has designed one. Size, 18 x 24 in., or 22 x 28. Price of poster made as low as possible so that lecturers can purchase them by the hundred for $1.25 post paid.

To those interested in "Health and Hygiene," would say we publish quite a number of books on these subjects and can obtain anything desired in this line. Send 2c. for a catalogue and a sample of Human Nature Library.

"Five-Minute Chats with Young Women and Certain Other Parties," 12mo, 426 pp. Cloth $1.50.—Written in a lively and attractive style, exposing errors without fear or favor.

PHRENOLOGISTS AND LECTURES.

Your attention is called to the callipers of which we have just received a new lot. These have been made to order, but of better material, not so likely to bend in the handling, thus retaining their excellence in giving accurate measurement as used in measuring the head in various ways, as from the opening of the ear to the location of any organ, also to ascertain lengths and widths of head, etc. The price remains $2.50 post paid. We can also supply steel tape measures for measuring the circumference of the head, etc. These are more to be relied on than the ordinary tape measures made of linen which will give more or less after long use. The price is $1.00, post paid. Send 2c. for an Apparatus Catalogue, intended for the use of phrenologists, lecturers, physicians, teachers, schools, etc.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of F. Crosby & Co. on another page, which is full of suggestions, and their claim should certainly be considered by those busy, active brain-workers requiring nerve-sustaining element as food. They say their preparation does not contain cocaine, morphine nor narcotic of any description.

The Rev. Dr. Parker, of The City Temple, London, is a remarkable man, and preaches as though constantly inspired. A beautiful collection of his "Words of Comfort" have been compiled and arranged by A. M. Fowler in a tastefully gotten-up birthday book.

Professor Barnes' little work on "Personal Magnetism" still sells well.

Mother's Hygienic Handbook for the Normal Development and Training of Women and Children, and the Treatment of their Diseases with Hygienic Agencies. 12mo., 186 pp. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

"The Domestic Practice of Hydropathy"—by Edward Johnson, M.D.—sets forth the hydropathic methods and the proper manner of performing them. Everyone desirous of applying this mode of treatment should possess the book. The subject is treated popularly, and contains plain descriptions of symptoms by which disease is to be recognized, with detailed treatment and cure. With full and carefully arranged index of subjects and groups of symptoms. It is, as its title indicates, particularly adapted for home use, and in the family, if studied and followed, it will be found invaluable. Price, $1.50; cloth binding; prepaid on receipt of price. Fowler & Wells Co., 27 E. 21st Street, New York.

A chance for some one to obtain "A New Model Manikin," slightly soiled, for $3.00, post paid. "The Manikin" is a combination of charts of portions of the human body arranged so as to be dissected, exhibiting the general anatomy in all its parts, relation to each other, etc., and mounted on a base 18 x 36 in. "The best flat manikin extant," is the testimonial by an eminent physician. On receipt of the above mentioned amount, calling attention to this ad., we will send as you may direct. Write your name and address plainly, and give your nearest express office.

"A Private Companion for Young Women."—Among recent publications on Health and Hygiene for Women there is none more valuable and practical than that by Mrs. E. R. Shepherd, called "For Girls." $1.00, post paid.

Written in a careful and entirely unobjectionable manner, it is so plain and practical as to be easily understood. It meets a want which has long been felt by intelligent women, conveying that special knowledge so important to them, but which, for proper reasons, must be omitted altogether from the general and school physiologies. It speaks well for the character of this book and the intelligence of the people that over 25,000 copies have been sold, and that the demand is steadily increasing.

"A real luxury for bathing and shampooing, and a protection against contagion."—*Medical Press.*

Packer's Tar Soap

is pure, mild, thoroughly cleansing and delightfully refreshing. It quickly relieves irritations of the skin caused by

Chapping, Chafing, etc.

"An all-round soap, good for the body and for the hair and scalp."

—*Woman's Medical Journal.*

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Book News."—Philadelphia, Pa.—Contains some interesting reviews of recent works.

"The Westminster Review."—London.—Contains much that is interesting regarding the leadership of the British Liberals. Madalene Greenwood pleads for the extension of trades-unions among women.

"The Housekeeper." — Minneapolis.—Contains a picture of Miss Francis Stewart, who is a granddaughter of Admiral Stewart. Besides its story, it contains a page on "Fashions, Mothers' Counsel, Books and Magazines, Our Home Talks, Our Young Folks, Fancy Work and Household Helps." Surely that is as varied a programme as we can expect in any domestic magazine.

"The Household." — Boston.—Contains an article on "When Queen Victoria was Married," illustrated with several portraits. "What to Cook for the Sick and for Delicate Children," is an article by Miss Palmer, Principal of the Boston Cooking School, and is very useful in its suggestions.

"Mind."—The Alliance Publishing Co., New York.—Its opening article is on the "Physiology of Mental Healing," by Dr. G. Sterling Wines. This subject is forcing itself more and more upon the general public, therefore, needs no further introduction than to say that it is the cure of the future. Mrs. John Emery McClean writes an interesting article on the "Influence of Climate on Races," which is a valuable contribution to the literature of the number.

The American monthly or "Review of Reviews."—New York.—The character sketch of the month is of Oliver Cromwell, given by W. T. Stead, and contains a fine portrait of him by Lely, also illustrations of "Cromwell on his Farm;" "The Battle of Marston Moor" among others. Byron W. Holt contributes a complete article on Trusts, or "The Rush to Industrial Monopoly," which places some remarkable figures before the public, and is well worth a study from its financial standpoint.

"Harper's Magazine."—New York.—Dr. Henry Smith Williams has written for this monthly an exceedingly interesting article on the subject "The Century Progress in Scientific Medicine." He adds the portraits of many prominent men who have wielded considerable influence in the advancement made in medicine. Mr. James Mooney contributes an article on the Wichita Indians. He says the Wichitas were the only Indians that lived in grass houses.

"The Journal of Hygeio-Therapy" reports the progress of the summer school, which is now at work.

Six or more lecturers on various phases of life-science have promised their services. On Sunday afternoons free lectures will be given, commencing with an address from Rabbi Deinard, of Terre Haute. The school, which commenced on June 5th, will continue for three months.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco—is a bright and instructive paper. Its matter is adapted to all readers of mind culture and health. Fifty cents per year.

"The Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia, Pa.—Helen C. Candee gives some remarkable figures on "Housekeeping on an American Steamship," and no one who has not taken a trip abroad will hardly be able to credit the large figures of, for instance, the pieces that are in the weekly wash, which amount to 20,000. While the steward has to provide two and a half tons of butter; 16,000 oysters and 2,500 quarts of milk and cream, all of which is sterilized. Mr. Davis describes the life of the "Creole Girl," of New Orleans Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams tells "How a Young Man can work his way through College," which contains some valuable hints for other would-be students.

"Lippincott's Magazine."—New York.—"John Greenleaf Whittier" is the subject of Mr. Stoddard's important article, in the June issue. He was in regular correspondence with the poet, hence is well able to handle this subject, interesting to all Americans, who all revere him for his manly and upright nature and the sincerity of his moral convictions. "Chemistry in the Kitchen," is a subject that is discussed by Mr. Albert G. Evans. He considers that the constitution of a body can be entirely changed by diet alone, and that all people should have an intelligent idea of the chemical results of the food they eat. "Birds that one commonly meets in Summer, their habits and song notes," are described by Mr. Charles C. Abbott.

"The Year Book of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira."—Elmira.—This report of the most remarkable Reformatory in the world, and is, as may be expected, a most interesting detailed account of the training that is going on within its walls We wish that space would allow of our mentioning of many details which the book gives us, but we expect to make references to it from time to time.

"The Bookman."—New York.—The June number devotes a couple of pages to Maud Adams as Juliet, and her picture as she appeared in Daly's Theatre, the proprietor of which has just passed away in Paris. A fine picture of Mr. Rider Haggard, the author of "She" and "King Solomon's Mines," "Jess," and we are introduced to his latest book "Swallow," and can take it up without any misgiving. A portrait is given of Beatrice Harriden, and slightly reviews her new book called "Fowler." The whole number is interesting from beginning to end.

"The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety."—Hartford, Conn.—T. D. Crothers, M.D., of Hartford, Conn., contributes a valuable paper on "Cocaine Inebriety." While W. Scheppegrell, M.D., New Orleans, La., takes up the subject of "The Abuse and Dangers of Cocaine," both of which articles are of value from the medical standpoint. "The Treatment of Inebriety," is a paper by A. M. Rosenburgh, M.D. The Quarterly as a whole is worthy of any thoughtful reader's attention.

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL also acknowledges "The Journal of Hygeio-Therapy;" "The American Medical Journal;" "Chicago Vegetarian;" "The Brooklyn Medical Journal;" "Omega;" "The Electro-Therapeutist;" "The Club Woman;" "The Union Signal;" "Family Doctor;" "Pittsburg Times;" "St. Louis Globe-Democrat;" "The Woman's Tribune;" "Human Nature."

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Another month has brought us that much nearer to the opening of the thirty-sixth session of the American Institute of Phrenology, commencing on the first Tuesday in September. Many applications are being received daily, and as usual we look for a large class, both in intelligence and numbers. The skill and experience of our practiced instructors will be found of inestimable value, not only to the student who has stepped on the verge of the phrenological field, but to the somewhat practical Phrenologist who has been in the field; especially to the practical Phrenologist, in that the skill and experience above mentioned will materially aid him or her at times in missionary work. This for return of profit as well as pleasure in their life work. Phrenology is known as the cutting-edge of talent. Phrenology is in the investigation of mind and character what the microscope and the telescope are for the investigation of external nature—namely, a revelation. The ability to read human nature is of special value, not only to professional people and business men, but to earnest, thoughtful people who wish to make the most of themselves in life. With this demand the Phrenologist determines whether this, that, or the other one should be placed in a profession or a business, and is, as Horace Mann says, "a public benefactor." Every day business men are brought in contact with those who are selfishly keyed, and therefore it is necessary to know human nature, to look below appearance and estimate them as they are. In fact there is no field of effort where man is brought

in contact with man in which Phrenology is not a source of power superior to any mode of culture or experience.

For detailed explanation relative to the Institute, send two-cent stamp for a copy of No. 40 "Human Nature Library"—"Phrenology and its Advancement." This pamphlet will also give general information to contemplative students in regard to arrival in New York, rooms and board, outfit, health, etc.

Character Reading.—If there is one man that knows more than another about this subject of "Character Reading" it is the Phrenologist. Fowler & Wells Co. have had for over sixty years the honor of placing many such competent ones in the field, not only as delineators of character, but also as lecturers on the subject. As many times mentioned in these columns, the subject of "Know Thyself" is a fascinating one, commencing with the loving forethought on the part of parents for the placing of their children in proper spheres or relations to life, and its responsibility with attendant profit and pleasure. In this respect we call attention to Miss Jessie A. Fowler, daughter of the late L. N. Fowler, who was an associate with his brother, O. S. Fowler, and the late Professor Nelson Sizer. She has had the best of training in theoretical and practical methods, with extended experience as a lecturer. She devotes her time day after day to the giving of descriptions of men, women, and children, knowing their peculiarities of disposition and talent, and indicating the best choice of occupation, means of culture, etc. Not only is this done from personal interviews, but from properly taken photographs, which the "Mirror of the Mind" will further inform our readers; and when the parent conscientiously considers what are my son's strong and weak points, what are my daughter's excellencies and failings, how can I lead them to be all I wish and avoid all that I fear, what can they best do to earn a living or win honor and happiness, Phrenology is ever ready through its able propounder to answer these questions. As above mentioned, the sixty added years of experience of the Fowler & Wells Co. will certainly bear them out in the making of this positive statement that we can lead you and yours to success in business and profession, apt consummation in marriage, and to right relations with life generally. Send two-cent stamp for "Mirror of the Mind."

The Study of Phrenology.—As a profession, this science opens a way to a field that is not overcrowded. The subject being a fascinating one, physicians, lawyers, clergymen, teachers, and other professional men can not only help themselves, but entertain, instruct, and draw near to them the miscellaneous audiences they frequently meet in the lecture-room. Inquiries come to us almost daily from all parts of the country for the address of a local consulting Phrenologist; perhaps for their individual knowledge and advancement or oftener on the part of parents for the placing of their children in their spheres of life. It is well known that success in life is assured to the man who understands himself fully and is able to strengthen his character, at the same time readily apprehending the strength and weakness of those he meets, whether in the line of business or in professional avocations. While at the present this is not particularly taught in the schools, the American Institute of Phrenology, located at 27 East Twenty-first Street, New York, offers the opportunity to obtain the required information. Of course a theoretical knowledge of the subject can be obtained from a careful study of the books called the "Student's Set," which knowledge is always desirable, but for the practical and useful part the Institute above mentioned gives a course of instruction under special teachers, all of whom have been interested and connected with Phrenology and its teachings for years, and is pre-eminently able to give satisfaction. For any special information, send two-cent stamp for "Human Nature Library 40," which gives the addresses delivered to the Class of 1898, also valuable suggestions in relation to location, obtaining suitable quarters, etc.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

"The Phrenological Annual and Register" having been issued for more than fifteen years commends itself especially to all Phrenologists. Being an international annual it is peculiarly adapted to all interested as professional and amateur Phrenologists. In later years every edition has been exhausted, but the improvement in the time since the last issue the editors anticipate a large increase and patronage. Much has been done in this country, but there is much yet to be done, and we hope the graduates of the American Institute of Phrenology will lend their support. A prospectus is being prepared and will be sent on application. All Phrenologists who have something good to contribute or who know of any one who would make a suitable character sketch with portrait should write us at once.

One of the duties of women is to prepare themselves for the largest possible influence in life, and there is nothing

which will add so much to their power as a thorough and practical knowledge of human nature. She should know how to exert an influence for good that should last from the cradle to the grave. In social life, whether as wife, sister, or daughter, much of happiness depends upon proper understanding of motives. In domestic affairs, the proper choosing and managing of servants. In this direction we call attention to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a publication now in its sixty-fifth year, which considers these questions and all that tends to make people better, physically, mentally, and morally. The price is $1 a year; single copy, 10 cents.

"Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," by R. T. Trall, M.D., a writer on hygiene and therapeutics, and the author of "The Hydropathic Encyclopædia," etc., therefore well able to write on the subject. This book points out the best, the only rational plan of treatment or cure. The wide-spread distribution of this little book should save thousands of valuable lives. The price is 25 cents, postpaid.

The latest number of "Human Nature Library"—"Phrenology and Business"—as previously announced, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 10 cents. It should be a welcome number in that it is fully illustrated with the latest portraits of such eminent men as Rufus Choate, Ambassador to England; the pioneer inventor and manufacturer of fountain pens, Lewis E. Waterman; one of the world's greatest financiers, Russell Sage; the fighting Governor, Theodore Roosevelt; the richest man in the world, Li Hung Chang, etc., and their ability.

"Annual of 1899." A few more copies are left of this collection of valuable essays on "The Unknown," "The Phrenological Method and its Reliability," "Skulls of all Nations," "Phrenology against Palmistry," "How to Examine the Head," "The Benefits Arising from a Personal Knowledge of Phrenology," "Who it Pays to have their Heads Examined," "Sermons in Stones," "Phrenology and Christianity," "Phrenology and the Occult," "Qualifications for a Phrenologist." And last, but not least, the attention of our readers is called to the almost suitable for carbon mounting of the portrait of the author of "The Wonderful Century," Professor Alfred Russell Wallace. The price remains the same, 25 cents, postpaid.

A Turkish bath in this season of the year is enjoyable and beneficial. Tickets may be had at the Journal office ten for $6.00.

TREATMENT OF HEADACHES.

J. Stewart Norwell, M.B., C.M., B.Sc., House Surgeon in Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Scotland, in an original article written especially for "Medial Reprints," London, Eng., reports a number of cases of headache successfully treated, and terminates his article in the following language:

"One could multiply similar cases, but these will suffice to illustrate the effects of antikamnia in the treatment of various headaches, and to warrant the following conclusions I have reached with regard to its use, viz: It is a specific for almost every kind of headache. It acts with wonderful rapidity. The dosage is small. The dangerous after-effects so commonly attendant on the use of many other analgesics are entirely absent. It can therefore be safely put into the hands of patients for use without personal supervision. It can be very easily taken, being practically tasteless."

To Our Agents.—The summer season is on us. Attention is called to the ready seller, "Heads and Faces; or, How Men and Women Differ in Character," enabling you to interest your clients in something more gratifying than anything ever before read by them. Price, 40 cents. Write for terms.

"A real luxury for bathing and shampooing, and a protection against contagion."—*Medical Press.*

Packer's Tar Soap

is pure, mild, thoroughly cleansing and delightfully refreshing. It quickly relieves irritations of the skin caused by

Chapping, Chafing, etc.

"An all-round soap, good for the body and for the hair and scalp."

—*Woman's Medical Journal.*

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Journal of Hygeio-Therapy"—Kokomo, Ind.—contains an article on the "Science of Life," or "Why Men Die so Young," by Dr. T. V. Gifford. "The Science of Phrenology," by Elsie Cassell Smith, forms another important part of the magazine.

"The American Medical Journal"—St. Louis, Mo.—is as usual valuable from a technical standpoint, both in regard to the long original articles and the shorter notes.

"The Literary News"—New York—is full of illustrated criticisms, and opens with a pencil drawing of Mrs. Oliphant.

"The Farmers' Advocate"—London and Winnipeg—contains the pictures of the graduating class of the Ontario Agricultural College. They are a bright and intelligent class, and the members speak well for future work. In the June number we find a delightful little sketch of the late Rosa Bonheur, taken when she was painting out of doors, and when she was evidently in her element.

"Boots and Shoes."—New York.—This is a magazine that is always up to date, and it makes one look down at their own shoes to see if they resemble the neat appearance of many of the cuts which are displayed through its pages. Anyone who has a difficulty in finding boots and shoes to fit them would do well to consult this magazine.

"The Saturday Evening Post."—Philadelphia, Pa.—Among the many interesting articles that have recently appeared in this weekly, one is on the "Advantages of the Great University," by Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University, illustrated with a picture of himself. Another article is on "Men and Women of the Hour," when several small portraits of celebrated people are given. George W. Cable and Mary Washington-Bond are two that appear before us in the July 1st issue.

"The New Voice."—New York.—"True Stories of Heroic Life" is the heading of a series of articles that are proving to be of great interest. William Lloyd Garrison and Father Damien, the leper's friend, are two interesting personalities. "Campaign Experiences of Notes Men" is another interesting article which introduces us to Senator Benj. R. Tillman, the noted orator.

"The Literary Digest"—New York—contains a picture of Sarah Bernhardt's Hamlet, where he is examining the skull, in the church-yard. "Some Memories of Tennyson, Browning, and George Eliot" is a criticism of Mr. Justin McCarthy's article in the "Youth's Companion" on these three famous writers.

"Good Health."—Battle Creek, Mich.—"The Chief Cause of Nervousness" is a title of an article by J. H. Kellogg, M.D., which thousands of people ought to read at the present day. "The Pueblo Indians" is an article by George Wharton James, and is full of illustrations of the men and women who work out in Laguna, and proves to be very interesting. A wise

suggestion is given by Mrs. E. E. Kellogg on "Come, Let Us Live with Our Children." There is not enough of this practice in the world, and we should encourage it. Children are allowed to grow up as best they can in too many cases, therefore we are glad an alarm has been struck in "Good Health" for July.

"Men."—New York.—One article on "The Choice of a Life Work" is by N. W. Hoyles, Q.C., and takes up "Law as a Profession." It gives some good thoughts to young men. It is full of matter that is calculated to be of great help to the young men of the present day, and is printed on good paper.

Will Carleton's Magazine, "Everywhere."—Brooklyn, N. Y.—His aim in collecting short stories, interesting facts, and good poetry is certainly carried out as few magazines are able to do. He gives an illustration of the "Birthplace of the Cable."

"The Churchman"—New York—in a recent number contains an article on "Recollections of University Preachers at Oxford, England." The portraits are excellent, and the matter good.

"The Poultry Monthly."—Albany, N. Y.—The opening article is upon "England's greatest animal artist and fancier," Mr. Harrison Wier, F.R.H.S., with portrait. His head and countenance betoken a geniality that all the animal kingdom as well as human animals should know how to appreciate and be attracted by.

"The National Rural"—Chicago, Ill.—contains many interesting facts on rural affairs.

"Educational Gazette."—Rochester, N. Y.—This is a magazine that will be read. It is so nicely gotten up. The print is good, the paper excellent, and the articles are of a character that demand attention, which is more than we can say of every journal of this character. It contains a piece of music called "Columbia."

"Omega."—New York.—The opening article is on "The Ideal Sanitarium," by C. O. Sahler, M.D., and, as its title indicates, it is full of ideas on the progressive nature of what our sanitariums will be in the future. "The Experience of a Vegetarian, What She Eats," is another article of importance in the July issue. "News and Notes," by Dr. Holbrook, and "Alcohol, Its Effect on Cell and Tissue Growth and Special Senses," by A. D. McConachie, M.D., are other interesting articles.

"The American Kitchen Magazine."—Boston, Mass.—The June number contained an article by Mrs. Helen Campbell on the "Linborough Sanitarium." An illustrated article on "The Rochester Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute" gives the reader an idea of what work is being carried on within its walls. The Seasonable Dishes for the month are numerous, which, combined with the other articles, make a very readable journal.

"The Book-Keeper."—Detroit, Mich.—Sketches by the "Old Man," "Shorthand Department," conducted by L. I. McKee, and the "Legal Department," conducted by August E. Rouech, are very useful articles for business men to consider.

We also wish to acknowledge the "House-Keeper," Minneapolis, Minn.; "The Literary World," Boston, Mass.; "The American Gas Light Journal," New York; "The New York Observer," New York, and many others.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

The September number will contain articles on "Problem of Overstudy"; "Mind Control Over Bodily Weakness"; "Character, Its Basic Elements," and "Recent Experiments on Brain Currents, and Mr. Frank Tilford's Phrenograph.

"Brain and Mind," or mental science considered in accordance with the principles of Phrenology and in relation to modern philosophy. The title shows the scope of the work, and therefore should be of interest to the general reader, in that it opens with valuable instruction, expressed in clear, practical terms; in fact it is the best text-book on the subject of Phrenology published, adapted to both private and class studies. The special illustrations locating the organs make it most valuable to the earnest student of Phrenology. It is printed on fine paper, substantially bound, with over 150 pages. Sent, postpaid, for $1.50.

"Heads and Faces." This book is still published, selling hundreds of copies every month. The attention of our agents is called not only to this, but to its sequel, "How to Study Strangers," the fifty chapters of which cover a broad range. The stranger, whether child or man, is analyzed, and the study of temperament is exhaustive, forming a notable addition to lectures on human physiology. In fact, it shows what talent consists of, and how different from culture, etc.; the signification of capacity, and how it may be brought out through training, application, etc. The culture of children is a special feature. This work is specially interesting in its character sketches of eminent men and women. As above mentioned, it is a sequel to the book "Heads and Faces," the price of which is $1.50 in cloth, and 70 cents, paper, postpaid.

A SEASONABLE BOOK.

Now is the time to secure a copy of Hester M. Poole's book, "Fruits and How to Use Them," an invaluable book, with more than six hundred recipes for the preparation for the table of the food used in this country. Scientists say that the marvelous, almost universal increase in the use of fruits insures health and well-doing. This work, the only one of the kind ever published, is indispensable to good housekeeping, giving new, toothsome, and attractive ways, recipes which the careful housekeeper will gladly welcome. The price is $1, postpaid.

"Childhood, its Character and Culture." A manual of mental science by Jessie A. Fowler. The "New York Herald" says, "Mothers will be greatly interested in this work." The plan is replete with valuable possibilities of shaping the characters of little ones. Send two-cent stamp for sample pages.

I have finished the course in college. What next? Phrenology can tell you. Send 10 cents for the pamphlet, "Choice of Occupation."

"The Phrenological Dictionary."—We have just received a new lot of these and the "callipers," and are ready to fill any orders we may be favored with. The price of the "Dictionary" is 15 cents, and of the "callipers" $2.50, both postpaid.

Orders are continually received for the "Student's Set," a $15 collection of books valuable to the student, interesting to the general reader, and an addition to any library. On receipt of $10 it will be sent to any address given.

"How to Read the Face." "New Physiognomy," or signs of character as manifested through temperament and external forms, and especially in "Human Face Divine," is a book of over 750 pages with 1055 illustrations, and is considered a splendid work on the subject. The price is $3, postpaid.

The attention of our readers is called to the good work done by Carrica Le Favre, the author of "Mother's Help and Children's Friend," "Del Sartean Physical Culture," "Royal Road to Beauty," in Chicago, where she is teaching by illustrated lecture the fundamental principles for the interpretation of art faculties and powers of our mentality, child and mind, nature studies, improved home life, etc. Notice of her books is given elsewhere.

A few years ago I paid $5.00 for your "New Physiognomy," and must say that it is worth many times that amount, and all are of that opinion to whom I have lent the book. From this book I have learned much about the voice.

J. E. Z., Rockaway Beach.

"Health in the Household." The author, Dr. Dodd, sets forth in her book of recipes the why and wherefore of cookery, devoting the larger portion of the work to those articles essential to good blood, strong bodies, and vigorous minds. We repeat that housekeepers who consult this book will be able to present that which will decidedly please and increase the happiness by increasing the healthful condition of the household. Six hundred pages, bound in oil-cloth, $2, postpaid.

We have many inquiries for books on animal magnetism, hypnotism, and related topics, and therefore call attention to Deleuzé's "Animal Magnetism," price, $2; "Human Magnetism, its Uses as a Remedial Agent in Moral and Intellectual Improvement," by Dr. Drayton, price $1; "The Law of Psychic Phenomena," by Thomas J. Hudson, a working hypothesis for the systematic study of hypnotism, spiritualism, mental therapeutics, etc., price $1.50, postpaid; "How to Magnetize: a Practical Treatise on the Choice, Management, and Capabilities of Subject, with Instructions on Methods of Procedure," by James Victor Wilson, price 25 cents, postpaid.

How to Open a Book.—To open a new book, says William Matthews in his "Modern Book Binding," hold the book with its back on a smooth or covered table; let the front board down, then the other, holding the leaves in one hand while you open a few leaves at the back, then a few at the front, and so on, alternately opening back and front, gently pressing open the sections till you reach the centre of the volume. Do this two or three times, and you will obtain the best results. Open the volume violently or carelessly in any one place and you will likely break the back and cause a start in the leaves. Never force the back; if it does not yield to gentle opening, rely upon it the back is too tightly or strongly lined.

"Physical Culture Founded on Delsartean Principles, with Lessons on Exercising, Walking, Breathing, Resting, Sleeping, Dress, etc." The author, Carica Le Favre, President of the Del Sarte Association, says, "with the end of perfecting the conditions of health and preparing the body and mind, I have brought out this little book." Del Sarte says, "Art is at once the knowledge, the possession, and the free direction of the agents to reveal life, mind, and soul. Art is not imitation, it is elevation," etc. The price of this is 25 cents by mail, postpaid.

"The Royal Road to Beauty and Health," a brochure by Carrica Le Favre, claims that no living being moves, feels, or thinks simply to eat, but eats to reach higher development, adding that there are no three things combined that are universally of such tremendous importance as the food question, a subject not made a study in our public schools. She claims that eating is a sacred act and the food question is a vital one, and that half the food now consumed by mankind would give better results if better chosen. She has her theory of sources of strength, and altogether we recommend this little book to our readers as a thoughtful, conscientious offer. The price is 25 cents, postpaid.

Healthful Cereal Preparations.—The heart of barley, entirely free from bran or hulls, makes a palatable cereal food, which not only nourishes those who enjoy health, but is an efficient diuretic, emollient, nutritive and tonic agent in cases of digestive disorders or intestinal irritation. This new and valuable food is prepared by Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y. It is recommended by physicians as invaluable in Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys and liver, and it is a palatable, attractive breakfast dish for those in good health. Analysis of Barley Crystals shows that it contains 99.1 per cent. of the purest flesh, blood, brain, nerve, bone and muscle-building food. Farwell & Rhines are also makers of the noted "Gluten Flour," "Special Diabetic Flour," and "K. C. Whole Wheat Flour." Their goods have come to be known as the "Criss Cross Cereals," the criss cross lines on the face of each package being a part of their trade mark See advt.

"How to Read the Hand or Character in the Palm." By S. T. A. Price, 20 cents. The author claims that this little work, is a book which is practical, and by which the past, present, and future may be explained and foretold. The usual explanations of charts of hands, outlines, divisions, mounts, lines, and spaces are well set forth by the numerous illustrations, and for the price we think the public will certainly receive their money's worth of information in this direction.

The Phrenological Bust and Books ordered came safely to hand, and doubtless you also have received the remittance.

The club last evening entered upon the study of Phrenology with much zest, and will continue it for some time.

Mary Alderson Chandler,
Princ., The Chandler Normal Shorthand School, Boston, Mass.

Human Nature Library, No. 38.—"Phrenology and Business" is ready for circulation. It is a booklet that everyone interested in business or Phrenology should have. Price 10c. It contains such portraits of well-known substantial business men as Frank Tilford, John Wanamaker, and Lewis Edson Waterman. "Business Law" is represented by Joseph Hodges Choate; "The Banking Business," by Russell Sage; "Publishing," by Dr. Funk, of Funk & Wagnalls, and Ed Bok, of the "Ladies' Home Journal"; "Finance," by Chauncey M. Depew, and "Commerce," by Li Hung Chang. So varied are the departments, that this number presents not only a good portrait gallery, but it stands as a fine exposition of a grand subject.

"The Phrenological Annual and Register."—This is the time for making inquiries about registration in the forthcoming Annual. Papers and illustrations should be in the hands of the Editor not later than September 30. Write for particulars to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

The opening of the Annual Fall Session of the American Institute of Phrenology will take place Tuesday, September 5, at 2.30 P.M. Will our readers kindly make this announcement as widely known as possible.

"A real luxury for bathing and shampooing, and a protection against contagion."—*Medical Press.*

Packer's Tar Soap

is pure, mild, thoroughly cleansing and delightfully refreshing. It quickly relieves irritations of the skin caused by

Chapping, Chafing, etc.

"An all-round soap, good for the body and for the hair and scalp."
—*Woman's Medical Journal.*

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Harper's Magazine"—New York, August—Is a recreation number, and consequently has considerable fiction in its pages. Some interesting stories are written by S. MacManus, Alice Deuer, Mary E. Wilkins, Stephen Crane, and Howells among others. War has not ceased to find writers, hence Rear-Admiral Beardslee has given one article on "Episodes of the Taiping Rebellion," and an interesting account of the Filipino Insurrection of 1896. Mr. Henry Sandon has waxed eloquent over the little island which he calls "Haiti the Unknown," which is well worth reading.

"Lippincott's Magazine."—New York.—Mr. Morris Thompson, in the August number, has taken up the subject of lynching in the South, and gives some of the results that have come about by the summary punishment meted out to the negroes. "Weyler's Telegraphy" is discussed by Professor George F. Barker from a scientific standpoint; he points out that there are two methods of wireless telegraphy that have been devised, both of them being capable of transmitting signals to a distance of only fifteen to twenty words a minute, while the modern automatic wire telegraph can send and receive two thousand words a minute. The novel for the month is "Fortune's Vassal," by Sarah Bonwell Elliott.

"The Anglo-Saxon Review" is one of the new publications of the day brought out by Lady Randolph Churchill. It is a quarterly, and certainly is most unique in character.

"The Scientific American," for August 5th, New York, contains illustrations of electric heating in a Carmelite hospice. The development of electrical power at Niagara Falls in vast quantities has resulted in the installation of the new Carmelite hospice of an electrical plant for cooking and heating, which has not its equal in the world. The hospice is located on the Canadian side of the river some distance back from the Falls. This is but the beginning of what will become common in the next century.

"Men."—New York.—Professor Lyman B. Speary writes an interesting article on "Formative Influences in a Boy's Life." How we wish that Phrenology was sufficiently understood in every household to enable all children to have the right influences in their early lives!

"The Book Buyer."—In the August number portraits are given of Lady Eden and James McNeil Whistler. The notes on literature are, as usual, interesting. Special comment is given to books on Golf and Golfers, and in the department of "Fields and Woods," we have a fine corner as an illustration.

"Literary News."—New York.—Mary Johnston, author of "Prisoners of Hope," is the first illustration, and is accompanied by a short sketch of her life. She was born in Virginia, her mother belonging to one of the many Scotch-Irish families of West Virginia. A picture is also

given of the Aeropile from H. G. Well's latest novel, "When the Sleepers Wake." The novel and the illustration are truly wonderful productions.

Gehart Hauptmann's portrait is given as the writer of the "Sunken Bell," a German fairy play, which is interesting to all readers of this literary genius.

"Good Housekeeping."—Springfield, Mass.—Emily Talmut has an interesting article in the August number on "Cooking by Electricity," which, from what she says, is not very expensive and extremely convenient. There is an illustration of a portable stove, a heater, and stew-pan, a tea-kettle and broiler; the size of the latter is 9 by 12 inches; it requires a maximum of 1,200 watts, and costs about fifteen dollars. She says, "Now supposing the average consumption is 1,000 watts, and this continues fifteen minutes, which ought to cook a good-sized steak, the cost will not exceed two and a half cents. Under the heading "Mothers in Counsel," Mary Salding Broan has an article on the psychical life of the mother which contains some good ideas. "Women Who Have Made the World Better" is the title of an article on Julia K. Dyer, by Mary Sargent Hopkins; Mrs. Dyer was a woman whom to know was to love. The Culinary Realm is as usual seasonable.

"Appleton's Monthly."—New York.—One excellent article in this month's is on "The Race Question in the Philippine Islands," by Ferdinand Blumentritte; a fine illustrated article by Francis Zirnbiebel on "Teachers' School of Science," is interesting throughout, and gives the principal workers who have been indefatigable among students of science. "Practical Causes of Mental Fatigue," by Professor M. V. O'Shea, is an article in itself that is worthy of much thought and reflection. It condenses a vast amount of instruction in a small space. An article of Herbert Spencer at 79, with his portrait at 78, given as a frontispiece, is an interesting contribution. At the completing of his "Philosophy," an address of congratulation was prepared and presented to him with a request that he would have his portrait painted and presented to the nation. This has since been done, the portrait being painted by Hubert Herkomer. Herbert Spencer now lives at Brighton.

"Omega" for August.—New York.—Henry Wood gives the opening article on the "Hygiene of the Emotional." The article closes with this sentence: "What men think about, they grow like or become." How necessary it is, therefore, for us to guard our thoughts.

"The New Crusade."—Ann Arbor, Mich.—A brief study in psychology by Rose M. Wood Allen; "The Breaking of a Child's Will," by Mrs. Frank Malleson, and "Training the Mental Powers," are all interesting articles in a recent number, and deserve more comment than we can give in this column.

"The New Voice."—New York.—In a recent number General Horace Porter was the first illustrated character sketch, and proved to be an interesting article.

"The Canadian Statesman," Bowmanville, Ont.; "The Celeste Courier," Texas; "The Eldon Advertiser," Missouri; "The Dial of Progress," Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; "The Gainsboro Sentinel," Tennessee; "The National Advocate," New York; "The Nation," New York; "The Orange Journal," Orange, N. J., and the "Plattsburg News," among others, have all kindly given the JOURNAL notices, which we here wish to acknowledge.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

The "New Chart," which goes to press the end of the month, will be in circulation on the 25th of September.

On receipt of 25 cents a copy will be sent postpaid. The wholesale price will be the same as the "Wells Chart," by the hundred, etc. Phrenology is brought up to date.

Is the JOURNAL increasing in interest? Nearly five hundred new names have been received at the office through inquiries during the month.

Phrenologists will welcome the "New Chart," containing twelve new tables.

A new edition of "How to Keep a Store" ($1, of which 20,000 have been sold) is just off the press. The possessor of this work may save several thousand dollars.

"Practical Healing for Mind and Body"—a complete treatise on the principles and practice of healing by a knowledge of divine law.—This book is just what its name implies; it is one of the most satisfactory and instructive works ever published on mental healing. Its explanations of principle are so terse and practical that no one of ordinary perception can fail to understand its teaching. For $2.00 a copy will be sent postpaid. Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st Street, New York.

I have already several of your valuable works. I am delighted with them. Please send me "Wedlock," and oblige,

Geo. Stern, Summerland, Cal.

SEASONABLE BOOKS.

We have frequent inquiries for some work containing printed lectures suitable for delivery, and sometimes an application is made to us to prepare lectures for delivery on Phrenology or some phase of the subject. This can be done, and still it is not a plan that can be recommended. The person that is to deliver the lecture ought to be conversant with the subject; should read and prepare to talk about it. Of course, copious extracts can be made from the published works, and matter can be condensed for presentation in this way, and the reading of lectures delivered by others will prove helpful. In this connection we would recommend:

"Fowler's Lectures on Man," being the published lectures delivered by Mr. L. N. Fowler, of London, in Europe, contain a number of lectures on various phrenological topics; they present to phrenologists both the matter and its presentation in a popular style. Bound in cloth, at $1.50.

"Combe's Lectures on Phrenology" is also a popular presentation of the subject by one of the most famous lecturers that has ever been before the public. These lectures were reported by Dr. Boardman and carfully revised by the author, and are rich in phrenological material. Price, $1.25. These are the only two volumes of published lectures we have. We would also call attention to:

"Forty Years in Phrenology," by Professor Sizer. This is made up of a record of the experiences of a lecturer and examiner, and furnishes a great amount of data relating to work in the phrenological field, together with anecdotes and illustrations, which will be found useful. Price, $1.50.

"Brain and Mind," by Dr. Drayton, furnishes scientific data for lectures on Phrenology, and the contents of this book should be familiar to anyone who intends to lecture on the subject. It gives the basis for a scientific presentation of the subject that will stand the test of criticism, considering all modern objections that are sometimes brought. The price of this is $1.50.

"The Right Place in Life; or, The Choice of Occupation," is a popular topic for phrenological lectures; and in this connection attention may be called to:

"Choice of Pursuits; or, What to Do and Why," by Nelson Sizer, a large illustrated volume containing descriptions of qualifications required for more than seventy trades and professions. Price, $2. It is unquestionably the best work on the subject.

Our catalogue contains a complete list of the works published on the subject, sent on application with stamp for postage.

The shower of prosperity is on us, and as showers are necessary in the natural world for future blossom and fruit, so, in the domestic world, an early presentation of the claims of Phrenology to the father and mother for development of childhood, womanhood, or manhood, brings prosperity to those influenced by its teachings. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is filled with advice for parents. Our agents should make it their business to shower such chances upon them by furnishing specimen copies and other pamphlets to awaken an interest in the subject. All of which, with confidential terms to agents, will be furnished on application. Write us at once.

"Harmony of Phrenology and the Bible;" in the definition of the organs, their use, excess, and deficiency; with quotations from the Bible recognizing every faculty and passion, sanctioning their use and warning against their abuse. 12mo. 10 cents.

"Wedlock; or, The Right Relation of the Sexes," by Samuel R. Wells; price, $1.50. "Marriage, Its History and Philosophy," by L. N. Fowler; price, $1. "Matrimony," by O. S. Fowler; price, 40 cents. "Domestic Life," by Professor Sizer; price, 25 cents. "Right Selection in Wedlock," by Professor Sizer; price, 10 cents; and "Getting Married and Keeping Married," price 10 cents, are works which ought to be carefully read.

Good for Any Time.—There is much in our new book, "Vacation Time," that is good for any time, and the hints on how to live for health and strength will be found practical and useful, and well worth much more than the price to any of our readers. Sent on receipt of price, only 25 cents. Address this office.

"How to Study Strangers by Temperament, Face, and Head."—The three leading features of the book are, 1. "The Analysis and Illustration of the Human Temperament." 2. "Child Culture." 3. "Character Studies." In short, man and his make-up, his talents and dispositions are presented in so many lights that all readers will be benefited by the perusal of "How to Study Strangers." Price, $1.50. Cloth.

The same old story—How can I best fill my place in life? Our answer is: Phrenology will tell you! Write for particulars, and send ten cents for "Choice of Occupation."

Dr. Elliott's book on "Ædœology," a treatise on generative life, should be in the hands of every man and woman. The price of this is $1.50, postpaid.

The phrenologist needs all the information he can get on the subject, and the Institute presents the opportunity for obtaining the ideas and the results of the experience and the practical knowledge of those who have been longest in the field, and have done, perhaps, ten times as much work in the field as any others now living.

Send for catalogue of all the works of Dio Lewis. His books make good presents, and will repay any one who reads them.

"Digestion and Dyspepsia."—One of the best popular expositions of the disorders of the stomach and its allied organism, prepared for popular reading by Dr. R. T. Trall. Well illustrated. In cloth, $1.00.

"Vacation Time."—This little book with its many suggestions for the use of those who would make the best of their summer recreation deserves a wide distribution. A recent purchaser says of it: "I am surprised by the amount of interesting reading and useful information this book contains. Our women certainly should read it." Price, 15 cents. Illustrated.

"Diseases of Throat and Lungs."—So much is said to-day about natural methods in the prevention and treatment of throat and lung troubles that this book by Dr. Trall deserves special mention. We have here a consideration of diphtheria, pneumonia, consumption, and so on with such treatment as can be given in any home. Price, 25 cents.

The True Temperance platform exhibits the theory advanced by Dr. Trall years ago with regard to the fallacy of employing alcohol in the form of tonics, wines, whiskey, brandy, etc., for the treatment of diseases. The medical profession is now coming up to his view and no better argument is presented than that of this learned hygienic reformer. 50 cents.

"The Human Voice and an Examination Into the Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Etc., of the Vocal Apparatus with Advice Relating to the Treatment of Affections Which Impair the Voice." Excellent for speakers, singers and all who talk. Illustrated. 50 cents.

"Water Cure for the Million."—A small book, only 15 cents. The reader will find a comprehensive sketch of philosophy and practice in Water Cure. Its author, Dr. Trall, has thoroughly investigated this new method of treating disease and gives very valuable advice as to bathing, exercising, and so on, mainly intended for home treatment.

"Mothers' Hygienic Handbook."—One of the early manuals prepared for the use of women in the management of children. Hygienic agencies being prominently advised by Dr. Trall. 186 pages. Price, in cloth, $1.00.

"Hygienic Handbook; a very full Guide for Use in the Sick-room, Illustrating practically the Methods of Hygiene in Regard to the Diseases and Ailments of Common Life, Arranged Alphabetically."—The appendix furnishes directions for the employment of movement, massage, exercises, and so on. 300 pages. $1.25.

"Human Magnetism."—A book of moderate size, covering the general field of this subject now so much discussed. What hypnotism has to do in human relations, its nature, physiology, and therapeutic uses, by H. S. Drayton, MD. A new edition of this book has been recently printed in response to the demand of an interested public. Illustrated. Price, $1.00.

"Studies of Mind and Character," by the same author, who considers some of the more important features in human psychology; for instance the bearing of the bodily organism upon mental expression, the factors that enter into moral conduct, personal integrity, what is essential to the training of the faculties so that a measure of harmony and completeness may be obtained. How to proceed in the matter of self-study, etc. An important chapter is that which considers the Servant Question and suggestions of value are given that the employing part of our community will find it to their advantage to carefully read and follow. Price, 75 cents, cloth.

"A real luxury for bathing and shampooing, and a protection against contagion."—*Medical Press.*

Packer's Tar Soap

is pure, mild, thoroughly cleansing and delightfully refreshing. It quickly relieves irritations of the skin caused by

Chapping, Chafing, etc.

"An all-round soap, good for the body and for the hair and scalp."

—*Woman's Medical Journal.*

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Good Housekeeping" — Springfield, Mass.—contains an article on "Mothers in Council," by S. E. Hovey. It is helpful and inspiring. "Women Who have Made the World Better" this month has for a subject Celia Thaxter and her island home. The article breathes of air and sunshine and good work done.

"Business."—New York.—This publication is the most interesting that we have seen on the subject, and we are sure it will have an immense influence for good among the numerous magazines with which it has come to live.

"The Household." — Boston.—"Insect Musicians in Japan" is a very instructive article. Health Hints include notes on "Rheumatism," "Colds," etc. "The Evolution of Books" is a valuable article which contains many illustrations of ancient books.

"The Club Woman's Magazine."—New York. — The August - September double number is full of interest. It contains an article by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the International Council of Women. The thought expressed of the hospitality of English women should be read by all American club women that they may form a correct and beautiful idea of the genuineness of their English cousins.

"Scientific American"—New York—contains admirable portraits of Admiral Dewey on his way home. "Peculiar Lightning Flashes" is the title of one article, which is exceedingly interesting to those who have attempted the same thing. The portrait of Edward Orton, president of the A. A. S., is given with a short account of his work. He is a talented man and is suitably adapted to receive such an honor.

"Ladies' Home Journal." — Philadelphia, Pa.—The "East Side Girl of New York" is a page full of interest for those who are working in one quarter of crowded New York; it contains many illustrations. "The Young Man and the Professions," by Barton Cheyney, is a very interesting and valuable article. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis writes on "A Secret of a Happy Life." Many hints are thrown out in his few words on this subject which are useful.

"The Home Monthly."—Boston, Mass. —An excellent picture of Mrs. Schley was given in the September number. Also one of Mrs. Hobart, the wife of the Vice-President of the United States. "How Success is Won," by Benjamin F. Tracy, particularly in "The study of law." This is a subject that many young men would do well to consider.

"Men."—New York and Cleveland.—This interesting magazine is strengthening its pages considerably by the valuable articles it contains. "The Care and Culture of Men" is one very excellent article.

"Omega."—New York.—"The Experience of a Vegetarian" is an article writ-

ten by Florence A. Burleigh. Ellen G. Smith concludes her series of articles on "The Needs of Life." Dr. Holbrook contributes some valuable notes concerning health.

"The American Kitchen Magazine."—Boston, Mass.—The frontispiece is an illustration of "Macaroni Drying in the Sun," and illustrates an article on "The Italian Markets," and brings us in touch with foreign climes. The recipes are appropriate to the month.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly."—New York.—The sketch this month, with portrait, is of Eduard Oscar Schmidt, which shows to its readers an interesting and earnest face. "The Tuskegee Institute," and pictures of the president and president's wife and a group of the faculty, are given; those who are not aware of Booker T. Washington's work will be interested in this article. He was born a slave in Virginia, not long before the breaking out of the war, and has used his freedom and education in a remarkable, useful way.

"The Bookman." — New York. — This magazine keeps track of the best selling books and tells us in brief the distinguishing features of each. It reviews an article by Professor Harry Thirston Peck on Robert G. Ingersoll.

"Lippincott's Magazine"—New York—Opens with its novel, by Maurice Hewlett, called "The Duchess of Nona." Dr. F. Wolfe describes the New Jersey valley, "Where Stockton Wrote his Stories." Mr. Stockton writes over 1,500 words as an average morning's work. Under the title of "The Effrontery of Paul Jones," Mr. George Gibbs describes that well-known descent of the dashing sailor on White Haven.

"Harper's Magazine" — New York — Celebrates with its September number the eve of its one hundredth volume, and announces that hereafter the price of the magazine will be twenty-five cents. Mr. Alden continues as editor of Harper's. He has been in this position and has filled it with ability for thirty years. Mark Twain writes concerning the Jews in his very characteristic way.

"The Outlook"—New York—Contains an article, by G. Stanley Hall, on "The Line of Educational Advance." President Twing writes on "Educational Signs of the Times." Superintendent S. T. Stewart of New York City contributes an account of the vacation schools and playgrounds in the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

"Review of Reviews" — New York — Contains an excellent portrait and an article on the "New Secretary of War," by Henry MacFarland. It is an excellent article and cannot fail to clearly indicate the reason why Mr. Root was selected for this new office. An article on "The Half Year of War with Aguinaldo," by John Barrett, throws considerable light on the present question of general interest. "Why the Trusts Cannot Control Prices" is another important article in this month. Colonel Ingersoll is the subject of a very interesting review which is beautifully illustrated, and is written by the Rev. William Hayes Ward. One illustration is a death-mask by Barnard, and shows a beautiful outline of Ingersoll's head.

"Human Nature."—San Francisco, Cal. —The opening article is upon Robert G. Ingersoll, giving a portrait of his death-mask. "Music Teachers and Their Pupils" is a very interesting article, as is also one by John F. Prior on "Phrenological Statistics."

We wish to acknowledge exchanges received from the following: "The Eldon Advertiser," Missouri; "The Celeste Courier," Texas; "Journal of Hygeio-Therapy," Indiana; "The Clinique," Chicago; Ferris Publishing Company, Albany; The Living Age Company, Boston; "The Dansville Express;" "Food, Home, and Garden," Philadelphia; "The Free Press," Lewiston; "Chicago Vegetarian;" "American Bee Journal," Chicago; "The Dog Fancier," Battle Creek; "The Capital City Democrat," Lansing; "The Country Gentleman," Albany; "National Temperance Advocate," New York City; "Medico-Legal Journal," New York City; "The Club Woman," Boston; "The American Kitchen Magazine," Boston.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

The "Phrenological Annual and Register" for 1900 will be issued in New York, on December 31, 1899. This valuable medium of the Phrenological profession has yearly grown in interest and usefulness to the patrons who have continued from year to year, and the last issue was undoubtedly the greatest success ever reached by this medium. It is an international publication, and will again be represented by all the leading phrenologists in America and England.

1. The "Annual" will contain the only authorized and registered list of Phrenologists in America and Great Britain. The Register is open to all phrenologists who possess such a standing and moral character, as, in the opinion of the editors, will entitle them to a place therein. It is to the interest of all phrenologists to be on this list.

2. Because it is looked to for bearing the stamp of the oldest and foremost authorities on the subject. The Register has been more fully recognized from

year to year. Phrenologists, Physiognomists, Hygienists, etc., and advertisers generally will find the "Annual" the best advertising medium.

3. That previous year's advertisements had been declined, as space was so quickly taken up.

4. That the "Annual" of 1900 is to be again an international issue.

5. That all the best known phrenologists co-operate with us.

6. That this will be the most interesting number ever published.

It will contain 100 pages, the same size as the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. The reading matter will be instructive and entertaining.

See advertising columns, order forms, and a specimen of advertisement page.

N. B.—The articles, field notes, advertisements, and local news, must be sent in on or before October 31st.

Full particulars should be sent in as early as possible accompanied by the registration fee of $1.00.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

1. The "Annual" contains the only authorized registered list of phrenologists.

2. That there will be a circulation to exceed last year's guaranteed issue.

I received the "Students' Set" in due time, and my wife was delighted with the books for her Christmas remembrance, and some of our friends looking over the books called them fine, as well as very instructive; and they will give you a small order soon, which is likely to be enlarged.

J. D. C., Aspen, Colo.

Rev. C. J. Adams, author of "Where is my Dog?" says, "I enclose you one of many letters that I receive"; and we have taken the liberty of culling from this letter.

"I am intensely interested in your book, which I have recently read, also in anything concerning the psychology of animal life. I am rejoiced to know how many minds of ability have within the last few years taken up the cause of their speechless brothers. Wishing you great success in your labors of love I have the honor to be, Your co-worker,

Mrs. S. O."

Our Advertisers.—We wish to call the attention of our readers to our advertising pages, where will be found announcements of much that may be of interest, and we have this favor to ask, that our readers in answering these advertisements will mention the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. This will show to our patrons that the JOURNAL advertisements have been read, and in this way they will be encouraged to continue their orders.

Alva Pressnell orders charts from Gove, Kansas.

"Heads & Faces" came to hand all O. K., and am well pleased with it. Full to the brim with sparkling knowledge.

C. C., Carthage, Mo.

I received the "Students' Set" and wish to say that I am perfectly delighted with it. The books are all nicely printed with clear type. To say that I am well pleased with them only mildly expresses it.

G. L. R., Lufkin, Texas.

"Miss Fowler in her work on Mental Science has done good service in simplifying the naming of brain organs. Most unique of all is the psychological chart for parents in which to record the evolution of the child."—Human Nature.

"It is an effort for those who have the important work of training children. The author has given most intelligent attention and study to these matters."—Toledo Times (O.).

"The author seeks to assist those who have the important work of directing all that belongs to throbbing humanity."—American.

"It gives the pale of thought evolving from minds of children in an entirely new methods."—Our Loving Folks.

WHAT THEY SAY.

By taking the JOURNAL I know its worth to me has been very great, for, living by its instructions, I have been in better health. Twenty years ago everybody thought I would soon die of consumption. I am here yet, and in better health than I was then.

W. G. C., Grenada, Miss.

E. W. H., New Berlin, O.—Am much pleased with the "Student's Set."

Just married. Want some best reading; have decided on the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Yours very truly,

T. D. D.

The "Chart" you sent me is a splendid one.

Wm. E. Y., West Superior, Wis.

I get the JOURNAL regularly every month. It has greatly improved.

J. D., Lindsay P. O., Victoria Co., Ontario, Canada.

I like the July JOURNAL very much, and am trying to get my friends interested.

Elizabeth D., Alma, Neb.

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL received for August. It is artistically attractive at sight; the contents more so—on presentation, is pleasing. It will make new subscribers in my hands, I feel sure.

P. S., Fredonia.

The JOURNAL is unexcelled in its work.

J. T. E., Vineyard, Ga.

DEWEY'S STEEL WATCH.

Officers on the Raleigh tell of a watch with a history that Admiral Dewey carries with him whenever on duty. It is not an expensive watch, and the only bit of gold on it is the stem-winding attachment. The remainder is just plain steel, blued like gun metal.

But the steel is from the battle-ship Maine. Every time the gallant Admiral looks at the time of day he sees that bit of steel rescued from the bottom of Havana Harbor, and again he can "Remember the Maine," the signal he set on that eventful May day a year ago. The face of the watch bears a miniature American flag. Captain Sigsbee, who commanded the ill-fated warship, carries a watch just like Admiral Dewey's.

The steel was taken from the Maine as soon as the Americans gained control of Havana Harbor, through the efforts of Admiral Bunce, late commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. Some patriotic Yankee had it made into watches, and sent them around to the naval officers who had so much to do with remembering the Maine.

Every person contemplating matrimony would do wisely to purchase "The Science of a New Life," by John Cowan, M.D. This work has received the unqualified indorsement of the medical profession, the clergy and our other best people. Crown 8vo, 405 pages, illustrated. In cloth, $3. Address this office.

"Heads and Faces."—The popularity of this work is on the increase rather than otherwise, and large sales are being made both direct from this office and from agents who are in the field. It is fair to presume that most of the readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL have already secured it, but if not, we do not hesitate to freely urge upon them the importance of sending for it, and we wish also to call the attention of those who wish to make money during the coming season to the salable qualities of this work. It is easy to see that when a book containing 200 pages the size of the JOURNAL, and 200 illustrations, is offered for 40c., it is likely to have purchasers, and it proves so in the experience of those who are in the field. We make liberal terms, the best ever offered to agents, and there is no neighborhood in which at least twenty-five copies of this book might not be sold in a comparatively short space of time. Will those interested send for terms?

I am a new subscriber to your JOURNAL, and like it very much.

C. F. M., North Towanda, Pa.

"May the Great Creator Bless the Phrenological Branch of Science."

Elder M. M. N., Tenn., S. C.

A new edition of "How to Keep a Store" is now ready, and the price is within the reach of everyone. No business man should be without a copy of this valuable book by S. H. Terry. The sale has been very great, and the work is in much demand. All orders can be filled by return post. Price, $1.

Agents wanted for "Heads and Faces," "Self-Instructor," "Hydropathic Encyclopedia," "Family Physician," "New Physiognomy," "Movement Cure," "How to Keep a Store," "How to Study Strangers," "How to Grow Handsome," "Fruit Culture," and the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. We shall be pleased to receive communications from agents who are desirous of increasing their incomes. The above list of books will serve their purpose.

"How to Study Strangers by Temperament, Face and Head," is the sequel to "Heads and Faces." This book embodies the ripened experience of the author during more than fifty years of constant study and practice and seems to round out a long life replete with opportunity, healthful vigor and persistent industry. Students of themselves or of strangers will find in every page something to illumine their search for human science and lighten the labor of progress. Royal 8vo, 384 pages, 315 illustrations. Paper, 70c.; extra cloth, $1.50.

"A real luxury for bathing and shampooing, and a protection against contagion."—*Medical Press.*

Packer's Tar Soap

is pure, mild, thoroughly cleansing and delightfully refreshing. It quickly relieves irritations of the skin caused by

Chapping, Chafing, etc.

"An all-round soap, good for the body and for the hair and scalp."

—*Woman's Medical Journal.*

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Mind"—New York, October—is devoted this month to the Greenacre work, and contains a psychological study, with portrait, of Miss Sarah J. Farmer by J. A. Fowler. "The Psychological Aspect of Laboratory Science," by Lyman C. Newell, Ph.D., is an article well worth study. Articles also by Lewis G. Janes, Ralph Waldo Trine, among others, have contributed to this interesting number.

"The Living Age."—Boston.—"Colonial Principles of an American Naturalist" is the principal article of this month, republished from "Revue Des Deux Mondes."

"The American Monthly or Review of Reviews."—New York.—A portrait of President Paul Kruger of the South African Republic is the frontispiece of the October number; portraits of Gen. Joubert, commander of the Transvaal troops, and Hon. W. P. Schreiner, Q. C., brother of Olive Schreiner, the well-known writer, are interesting public men whose positions place them before the public just now. A chronicle, by W. T. Stead, on Captain Alfred Dreyfus is given, showing the interesting details of the recent case. The portrait and work of Mrs. Phœbe A. Hearst are given, and the scope of her work outlined.

"Harper's Monthly Magazine"—New York—contains an article on Admiral Dewey, by Mr. John Barret, United States ex-Minister to Siam. This is naturally a very interesting article. Mr. Frederick Bancroft gives a most remarkable chapter in the story of American history in his contribution on "Seward's Proposition of April 1, 1861."

"The Ladies' Home Journal."—The series on the anecdotal side of famous men is devoted to Admiral Dewey and the tremendous budget of stories, guaranteed to be authentic, which have been personally contributed by the writer, described as a close friend of the Manila hero. Mr. Franklin Fyles, the playwright and dramatic editor of the New York "Sun," gives an unusually interesting descriptive article on "The Theatre and its People," the first of a series of seven articles which the JOURNAL will print.

"Lippincott's Magazine" for October contains an article, by Mrs. John Lane, descriptive of "The Home of Gilbert White of Selborne." Belle S. Cragin contributes an article on "The Common Insects of Autumn," among other articles.

"What the Waverley Woods Have Done for Scotland," is estimated by Ignota. "Friendship, the Undying Bond" is finely described in "Love Across the Lines," by Harry Stillwell Edwards's novel.

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly."—"The Help that Harms" is the title of Bishop Potter's article and is a discussion of the charity question from the moralists' point of view. "Mathematics for Children" is an exposition of how this subject can be made interesting.

"Vick's Illustrated Magazine"—Rochester—comes out this month in regular

form and makes a handsome appearance. "The Soupert Rose" is given as a colored plate.

"Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly"—New York—contains the first part of a masterly review, by the Hon. L. S. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, of the "Finances of the War." In this article, which is elaborately illustrated from official sources, Secretary Gage discusses the subject in a most interesting way and compares the finances of the late war with those of the Revolution.

"The Bookman."—October.—This number cites Mr. G. W. Stevens, the English correspondent, as perhaps the most keen-sighted and acute of all the living newspaper correspondents, and who, from the outset of the recent Dreyfus case, was foremost in his clear criticisms of the case. "The Bookman" announces that after hanging fire for some time in England, "David Harum" has taken a sudden bound in popularity and that two large editions have been rapidly exhausted. W. Robertson Nicoll, in "Various Notes on the English Style in the Victorian Period," thinks that the future of George Meredith is problematic, and that when all is said and done Mr. Thomas Hardy will be judged as the greatest prose writer of the later Victorian period.

"Omega"—New York—contains an article on the "Relation of Thought to the Purity, Health, and Beauty of the Child," by Anna M. Pennock. "Defects of the Eyes and their Treatment," by Alfred W. Herzog, M.D., is an article of general interest; while notes, by Dr. Holbrook, on "Rules for Clothing, How Alcohol Affects Brain Substance," etc., are always interesting.

"Good Housekeeping."—October.—"Childlife in Foreign Countries" is an article by Laura Irving Heathfield, and includes a description of China. Mrs. Helen A. Campbell writes an article on "Their Bedrooms, and the Folly of Them." Mrs. Burton Smith takes up her series of articles on "Home Science," while the fifth article, on "Women who have Made the World Better," illustrates Abbey Hutchinson Patton, of the celebrated Hutchinson family.

"The Bookbuyer" contains, for September, an article on "The Real Henrik Ibsen," with four illustrations, which is, of course, very interesting. Mrs. Oliphant is the subject of an article containing two portraits, one of herself, the other of herself and two children.

"The Hahanemannian Advocate" gives an analytical study of "Rhus Tox," by H. Pierson, M.D., Chicago. It explains its effect on the mind, head, eyes, throat, and all the functions of the body, and its general specific for rheumatism.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

We should be glad to have communications from lecturers and graduates, which will be inserted under "What Phrenologists are Doing," free of charge.

We again call the attention of our professional friends to the great advantage it would be to them to carry a card in the JOURNAL permanently.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

"It is meant to instruct parents and teachers how to tell a child's characteristics and thus counteract its weakness, and from its strong points, learn what it is best fitted for in after life."—Homestead.

"A Bachelor's Talks About Married Life," Rev. Wm. Aikman, is a book that will bear reading aloud, there being much material for that purpose in the chapters on My Brother's Parlor, Frank Holman's New Home, The Baby, Family Worship, Politeness in the Home, Reproduced Characteristics, Promises to Children Broken, Questionable Books, Family Birthdays, Grandparents, Little Courtesies, The Golden Wedding. You will surely be entertained and instructed by the perusal of "A Bachelor's Talks." Price, $1.50.

"Nervous Exhaustion: Its Hygiene; Causes; Symptoms, and Treatment." With a chapter on Diet for the Nervous, by George M. Beard, A.M., M.D. Edited, with notes and additions, by A. D. Rockwell, M.D. $2.

"Massage." Its Principles and Practice of Remedial Treatment by Imparted Motion. By George H. Taylor, M.D., author of "Health by Exercise." This is a book for to-day. $1.

Progression is the order of the age. Splendid advances have been made in mechanism, surgery, and many other departments of science, and the printer's and engraver's arts have kept pace with the procession.

In the Phrenological Annual and Register we see striking proof of this. The issue for 1899 is ahead of any number ever published. The printing, engravings, and general make-up of the publication are excellent. This year's contributors offer us some exceptionally good material.

What others are doing in the work is of interest. See Field Notes and Register.

We would remind all Phrenologists of the necessity of immediately sending in their fees if they wish their names to appear on the Annual Register for 1900.

WANTED: J. Rhodes Buchanan's Anthropology and Phrenological Bust. Address, Parks, 1690 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NOTICE TO PHRENOLOGISTS.

The page we are devoting to small business cards is of special importance to the profession. It would help all travelling Phrenologists to have such an address, so that subscribers may easily see who is in, or likely to be in, their neighborhood, and not only attend their lectures, but interest many others.

One-half inch space, one year, $10.00; or $1.00 per insertion.

We are constantly receiving requests for the services of a good Phrenologist from different parts of the country, and a standing card in this column would be of special benefit to the advertiser. Only first-class names will be accepted. See foot page 13.

The Rev. Father Kneipp's "Water Cure," paper edition, 50 cents, should be read by everyone. This is certainly a cheap publication for the valuable matter it contains, and we anticipate a large sale.

"The Human Nature Library," No. 38, "Phrenology and Business," by Jessie A. Fowler, is fully illustrated, and may be obtained for 10 cents.

RENEWALS.—Attention is called to the prospectus on another page of the Phrenological Journal and the English Phrenological Magazine. The price is $1.00 per year (or 5s. English).

"The New Illustrated Self Instructor," a hand-book of Phrenology, physiognomy, and physiology, is all that its name implies. (See advt.) It is a complete manual, with rules for finding the organs, explaining and illustrating each one separately, as well as showing how to read people as we would a book, and thereby know if they are inclined to be upright, honest, kind, loving, trustworthy people or otherwise. Cloth, $1.00.

"Diseases of Modern Life." By the late Benjamin Ward Richardson. This book has been read by thousands with benefit. $1.50.

"The Phrenological Game" (15 cents) affords a pleasant evening's entertainment for a family now that the evenings have begun to close in so early. The game would also prove beneficial in the study of character.

The Rev. John Pierpont has written a work on "Phrenology and the Scriptures" (price 10 cents). It is a work that can be read with interest and profit by the minister, lay preacher, and student of Phrenology.

A perfection of character is attained by few but aspired to by nearly all. The young man whose environments are not all that could be desired and do not tend to draw out the highest intellectual qualities will find the work on "Self-Culture" ($1) a timely friend.

L. N. Fowler & Co. are the sole European agents for the books of Fowler & Wells Company, and it will save many customers residing in Europe much waste of time, trouble, and expense if they will communicate direct with this firm and address 4-5 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London.

Fowler & Wells Company and L. N. Fowler & Co. will be glad to procure for their patrons any publications or periodicals not published in their catalogues on receipt of published prices.

Some people have a difficulty in digesting their food. "Our Digestion" ($1.50), by Dio Lewis, is adapted to those thus troubled. This work treats on every part of the digestive organs, beside discussing foods, drinks, and all other conditions relative to this weakness.

Fruits are used every day and are as necessary to diet as the sweet pickle or olive to the American table. The book on "Fruits and How to Use Them" has 700 different ways of using these articles of diet. (Price, $1.)

"Weaver's Works for the Young" is a book made up of three volumes, selling at $1 each, when united they can be procured for $2. The titles are "Hopes and Helps," "Aims and Aids," and "Ways of Life."

The advance in education is opening the eyes of the parents to see the importance of having a right beginning for the child or the young man or woman, and especially the idea of having the daughter follow some branch of study or professional work that nature has best fitted her for. There are many young ladies visit our parlors, with abundance of leisure, for the purpose of finding out what they are fitted for, and we find many latent powers that would have remained so but for the suggestions and advice in the Phrenological examination.

The father who took a trip from St. Paul with his son to have a personal examination was not wanting in enthusiasm, and he felt repaid for his trouble in the advice given. Having had thirty-five years' use of an examination by the renowned Phrenologist O. S. Fowler, he wished his son to have the same benefit. There may be many others who have an equally strong desire to have an examination of their children's characters, and to such we would say that our consultation rooms are open daily from nine to five.

The temperaments of children are necessary to be understood by the present day teacher; therefore, "How to Teach According to Temperament and Mental Development" will be a valuable aid by all who are in quest of this knowledge (price, $1.50).

"Lectures on Phrenology" will be supplied, with a catalogue, on application, free, to Fowler & Wells Company, 27 East Twenty-first Street, New York.

The fine new poster for the use of Phrenologists is in great demand now the season has commenced for lecturers in the field; $1 will buy 100.

The pet of the household is often lost by the loving guardians not knowing how to save its precious life. Those who are anxious to preserve the lives of their little ones and to learn more of the diseases of children should purchase a book called the "Pet of the Household," which contains much valuable information on the above subject. Send $1.25 for a copy of the work.

The character and reputation are often quoted from the public. The difference is thoroughly understood. "Short Talks on Character Building" would be found to suggest many valuable hints and repay any reader many times over the cost of the book (which is $1) if he is anxious to show himself in an article or speech how character may be improved. It is a thoroughly well written book, and is worthy of a wide circulation.

The student of Phrenology will be most helped by the possession of a China Bust, on which is shown the divisions as well as the location of all the Phrenological organs.

Brain and Mind.—Great size of head and brain is indicative of extraordinary mental power only when "other things are equal"—that is to say, when the quality of the brain is fine and the vital functions generally are of a superior order. Proportion to the size and weight of the entire body is also to be taken into account. An illustration of the fact that the size of the head is not a direct and unvarying measure of intellectual greatness is suggested by the remark in a recent biography of Louis Agassiz, that while Cuvier and Agassiz both possessed "enormous heads and largely developed brains, neither Lamarck nor Darwin was abnormal as regards the size and development of the head."

"The New Illustrated Self-Instructor," "How to Read Character," "Wedlock," "Gall's Life," and "Uncle Sam's Letters on Phrenology" have had an increased sale during the last month. We trust we shall be able to double the orders during the winter.

Every storekeeper knows how to do business, or at least he thinks he does, but the assistant has not had so much experience as his master, hence he could gain much valuable knowledge and increase his value to his employer by reading "How to Keep a Store" ($1), which book was written by a successful storekeeper.

NOW READY

A NEW ARTICULATED FIVE-PART PHRENOLOGICAL BUST

Giving relative location of Phrenological organs on convolutions of the brain and Physiognomical Characteristics on the face. This latest and best Bust, made in material lighter and more durable than plaster of paris, and furnished at the low price of $5; 20s. English. Should be in the hands of every student.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.
27 East 21st Street
NEW YORK

"A real luxury for bathing and shampooing, and a protection against contagion."—*Medical Press.*

Packer's Tar Soap

is pure, mild, thoroughly cleansing and delightfully refreshing. It quickly relieves irritations of the skin caused by

Chapping, Chafing, etc.

"An all-round soap, good for the body and for the hair and scalp."
—*Woman's Medical Journal.*

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

MONEY, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

SILVER or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

POSTAGE-STAMPS will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

CHANGE of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

ALL LETTERS should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

AGENTS WANTED for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Bookman." — New York. — November.—This number is fully illustrated, and contains portraits of Henry Irving, Benjamin Swift, Mark Rutherford, Mr. Howard, and a most remarkable drawing of M. Zola by Ernest Haskell, but the proportions of the head are greatly marred by its position, which makes him appear to have little or no reflective brain, while the whole force is concentrated in the crown. It appears more as a caricature in our eyes than anything else. Arthur Barrett Maurice has an article on "New York in Fiction." The illustrations are on highly glazed paper. Frank Maurice, the realist, is presented to us by a fine picture.

"The American Review of Reviews"—New York—contains a character sketch of Cecil J. Rhodes by W. T. Stead. His article is illustrated with many beautiful pictures of Mr. Rhodes's African home. On page 611 reference is made to an article that appeared in the English magazine, called "Knowledge." It was written by Professor Arthur Thompson, on "Treatment and Utilization of Anthropological Data." It speaks of big skulls and weighty brains, and says that it is hardly necessary to point out that quantity is no criterion of quality, and apart from the mere size of the cranium we have to consider its shape. For some skulls are long and narrow, and others are broad and rounded.

"Lippincott's Magazine"—New York—contains an article of C. A. Young, of Princeton University, which explains the phenomenon, to be seen in November, of the so-called "Leonides." The Hon. John C. Chase, Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., writes on "Old Age Pensions" from a socialist standpoint. The Rev. Francis S. Borton contributes an article on "An Unwritten Chapter in our Relations with Spain," being the translation of a secret dispatch, dated April 4, 1819, found some years since among the papers of Don Cortena, a noble Spaniard.

"The Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia.—Mr. Clifford Howard tells "How the Next Census will be Taken." Next June is the date set for the taking of it. A considerable group of anecdotes are printed of Gen. Robert E. Lee, most of them describing instances of his life at Lexington, Va. His courtesy, generosity, and high sense of honor are pleasantly shown in several of them.

"The North American Review."—New York.—Ian MacLaren gives his impressions of "The Restless Energy of the American People." He says, "There is almost nothing that the United States does not possess, except political purity, and nothing which an American cannot do, except rest; and in the conflict with foreign competition he has almost discounted victory."

"The Cosmopolitan"—New York—begins a series of articles, under the title "The Woman Question," by Olive Schreiner.

"Harper's Magazine" — New York —

opens with an article on "Boston at the Century's End." The article is finely illustrated, and shows many familiar places of the new and the old town. The frontispiece is a picture of Washington at his farewell dinner, giving a toast to the President-elect. An able article on "The First American" has portraits of Hamilton and Washington. "Climbing Mount Sorata" is an article by Sir Martin Conway, and gives a number of Indian pictures. "India's Threshold" is an article by Julian Ralph. Pictures of Bombay, an Indian woman, and a native vehicle are true to life.

"Mind"—New York—edited by Charles Brodie Patterson—contains an article, by the Hon. Samuel M. Jones, on "The Failure of Success," and Anita Truman on "A Practical View of Education." A. M. Markele tries to solve the problem "Why Do I Exist?" These and many other articles make us wish that the days were double their length to enable us to read all we have put before us.

"Omega"—New York—is improving every month in importance and interest. It is the best hygienic paper that we have.

"The New Crusade."—Ann Arbor, Mich.—"Christmas Gifts for the Children to Make," is an article in this estimable number. "Economics and Pointed Shoes" is a practical article by Helen Campbell. "Why Girls Should be Interested in the Tobacco Question" is written by Rose M. Wood-Allen. She says, "Excessive smoking has had no small share in the degeneration of Spain."

"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly."—New York.—"The Real Problems of Democracy" is a well written article by Franklin Smith. "An English University" is finely illustrated by a collection of portraits of some of the professors of Trinity College. L. O. Howard writes on "Spider Bites and Kissing Bugs," which is especially interesting from the fact that we have experienced a visit from the latter during the summer and is a subject of scientific importance. "The Mosquito Theory of Malaria" is another problem which has been much discussed of late, and is treated in this number by Major Ronald Ross. "Do Animals Reason?" is a query that has been answered by the Rev. Egerton R. Young; as we have often had occasion to study the subject from a phrenological standpoint, we are glad that so worthy a writer has taken up the subject. The portrait of George M. Sternberg is given as a frontispiece, and a little sketch of him appears at the end.

"The Mother's Journal."—New Haven, Conn.—"To Whom Shall the Child Go for Consultation" is an article by Francis Sheldon Bolton, and is a much needed theme.

"The Literary News"—New York—is, as usual, full of interesting illustrations. "Present Day Egypt," by Mr. Penfield, is illustrated by types of male and female Bedouins. "Reminiscences by Julia Ward Howe" is another characteristic article.

"Good Health."—Battle Creek, Mich.—J. H. Kellogg writes an article on "Breathe Pure Air," which is certainly the best of advice. "The Causes of Dyspepsia," by W. H. Riley, is one that all Americans troubled with this complaint should read. "Photographing the Stomach" has now passed into a possible certainty.

"The American Medical Journal"—St. Louis, Mo.—contains an article on "The Cure of Disease by Dry Diet." It states that a chronic case of diarrhœa of more than twenty years' standing, as well as a case of chronic Bright's disease, yielded to a rigorous adoption of a dry diet. It is a subject that is well worthy of our thought and attention.

"The Open Court"—Chicago, Ill.—has for a frontispiece the remarkable picture of Confucius. It is the first time we have been fortunate enough to see his portrait.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco, Cal.—keeps up its interest and contains some useful articles by the editors, Professor Allen Haddock and Professor Holt.

"Humanitarian."—New York.—"Brain Bankruptcy of Business Men" is an article of some moment by C. H. Hughes. Business men are hardly realizing the high pressure they are putting upon their brain at the present day. The almighty dollar, or pounds, shillings, and pence, absorb the minds of business men without their counting up how much they are losing in mental capital. This is to be regretted most sincerely.

"The Book Buyer"—New York—contains the continued article on "John Ruskin as a Writer." The article is illustrated by the handwriting of this remarkable man. "England and the Transvaal" is an illustrated article on the position of Africa at the present moment.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOKS.

We wish you once again, a right good merry Christmas and a happy, bright New Year.

"How to do Business" (60 cents) has reached a large sale, and will be profitable reading for beginners, and may give some ideas to the coming business man.

A very interesting work on "The Horse," by Dr. Page, may be had for 75 cents. It will be valuable to those who

are interested in the horse, its care, and food.

"The Phrenological Annual and Register" for 1900 will be ready for delivery on December 31st. This issue promises to be one of the most entertaining and instructive of any that we have yet had. The editors are Miss Jessie A. Fowler and Messrs. Crow and Elliot.

The coming year will be marked by the services, as associate editor, of Dr. M. L. Holbrook, who has for many years edited the JOURNAL on hygiene, and who will now give his interest to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Dr. H. S. Drayton will continue to give his interesting Phrenotypes and Side Views, and Dr. Janes will also contribute an article every other month. Rev. Thomas Hyde, a writer on elocution, is among the contributors.

On going to press, we have received a copy of "Parenthood," by Alice B. Stockham, M.D. (Fowler & Wells Co.). Those who have read her work on "Tokology" will need no further mention of this author.

Agents wanted for the "Emphatic Diaglott."

A new edition of the "Diet Cure" (25 cents) is on the press, and will be ready the first of December.

Mary A. Livermore, editor of "The Woman's Journal," Boston, says of "Parturition Without Pain" ($1): "Your book cannot be too highly commended as containing indispensable knowledge for women."

The value of muscle beating is not generally understood. While in conversation with the veteran reformer, E. T. Cragg, he waxed very enthusiastic on the restoration of his circulation when he had apparently lost his sight by using the instruments prepared by himself for muscle beating. We have in the work before us ("Muscle Beating," 30 cents) a very necessary and valuable book.

At the present day every device almost is given for the possibility of growing handsome. The work on "How to Grow Handsome, and Hints Toward Physical Perfection" ($1), by D. H. Jacques, author of the "Temperaments," etc., is valuable for many reasons. We call our readers' attention to it. It is a book on direct physical culture, including proper positions for sleeping, sitting, standing, walking, running, skating, riding, rowing, dancing, gymnastic exercises, what to eat and what to drink, and the arts of beauty.

We are daily making our footprints in life, and some errors might be avoided by the carefully written work of "The Footprints of Life." Price, $1.00.

"Chairman's Guide," 25 cents, is a guide to conducting a public meeting that will be serviceable to every chairman.

THE NEW PHRENOLOGICAL CHART AND REGISTER.

The new Phrenological Chart and Register, 25 cents, is now in the press, and will be ready for the New Year. It is highly recommended to all Phrenologists in the field, as it contains suggestions from all the leading Phrenologists. It will be illustrated, and contain charts on diet, physiological measurements, psychological selection of trades and professions, a comparison of weight and height both in men and women. It will further contain a number of blank sheets which can be used for descriptive notes. It is sixteen pages larger than the Wells Chart.

"The Child" (75 cents) is a book that every mother should possess. It is written with taste and is so practical that every mother can profit by the addition of this book in her library.

"How to Strengthen the Memory" ($1) has passed several editions. For this small amount a fortune may be gained by the knowledge imparted to the absent-minded. "The New York Independent" says of "How to Strengthen the Memory," by Dr. M. L. Holbrook: "His methods are all philosophical and natural. They have been used time without end, and will continue to be as long as the human mind continues to be what it is."

The want of knowledge on proper breathing is the cause of much sickness and many breakdowns. "Deep Breathing" (50 cents) is just the work adapted to show us how to breathe correctly and at the proper time.

The "Scientific American" says of "Marriage and Parentage" ($1): "Books on this subject are usually written by 'cranks,' but this is radically different; it is scientific, sober, clean, and worthy of conscientious consideration by every possible parent, and particularly by the young."

In "Harper's Magazine," Mrs. Gleason is able to say something to wives and mothers which no shallow mind can say. There can be no difference of opinion about the practical suggestions that she affords, which are characterized by sound philosophy and clear, good commonsense. We wish a chapter might be published and sent to every wife and mother in the land. "Talks with my Patients." Price, $1.50.

A great many cases of consumption have been cured by hygienic remedies through personal application. "The

Hygienic Treatment of Consumption" ($2) gives the best hygienic methods for its prevention and cure. Part I. gives "The Nature and Cause of Disease." Part II., "Prevention and Treatment of Consumption in its Earlier Stages." Part III., "Treatment in More Advanced Cases."

Much information and attention is called to the very important organ the foot in a work entitled "The Feet." $1.

"Food and Diet" is of vital importance, and such a book will be read with profit and interest. The price is $1.50.

A FOOD THAT IS "ALL FOOD."

The value of cereals has been fully admitted, and as the habit of eating cereals has grown upon the American people a greater discrimination is shown in selecting the most healthful and nutritious. Analysis shows that in Barley Crystals, prepared as a health food by Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., practically the whole bulk is nutriment, there being 99.1 per cent. of the most valuable flesh, blood, brain, nerve, and bone building substance. It is made of the heart of barley, entirely free from bran or hulls. Their latest and unique product is Gluten Grits, a breakfast and dessert cereal prepared for that large class of people who have to be careful in the use of starchy foods. These provide strong food for healthy persons, while for invalids, old people, and young children they are invaluable. Farwell & Rhines are also makers of the noted "Gluten Flour," "Special Diabetic Flour," and "K. C. Whole Wheat Flour." Their goods have come to be known as the "Criss Cross Cereals," the criss cross lines on the face of each package being a part of their trade mark.

FIELD NOTES.

We hear from J. W. Billman, class '93, that he is continuing the work in Smithville, Wayne County, O.

Paul B. Kington, class '99, is at present in New York, but is making his way to Buffalo, N. Y.

B. Frank Early, class '99, who has just taken honors in the examinations, is lecturing in Boston.

M. F. Kane, class '99, is giving examinations in Springfield, Mass.

Miss Minott, class '99, from the West Indies, is the first lady graduate of her race. She is taking the Post-Graduate course, and will shortly commence phrenological work among her own people.

G. MacKenzie writes from Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada.

NOW READY

A NEW ARTICULATED FIVE-PART PHRENOLOGICAL BUST

Giving relative location of Phrenological organs on convolutions of the brain and Physiognomical Characteristics on the face. This latest and best Bust, made in material lighter and more durable than plaster of paris, and furnished at the low price of $5; 20s. English. Should be in the hands of every student.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.
27 East 21st Street
NEW YORK

"A real luxury for bathing and shampooing, and a protection against contagion."—*Medical Press.*

Packer's Tar Soap

is pure, mild, thoroughly cleansing and delightfully refreshing. It quickly relieves irritations of the skin caused by

Chapping, Chafing, etc.

"An all-round soap, good for the body and for the hair and scalp."
—*Woman's Medical Journal.*

WELLCOME LIBRARY INSTITUTE